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PAPERS

LAID BEFORE

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

OF CEYLON

DURING

THE SESSION OF 1902.

Opened November 11, 1902—Closed June 24, 1903.

00134735

Colombo:

PRINTED BY G. J. A. SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.

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1903.

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THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF CEYLON.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1902.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir J. WEST RIDGEWAY, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., *President*.

The Hon. Mr. E. F. IM THURN, C.B., C.M.G.
The Hon. Sir HECTOR A. MACDONALD, K.C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C.
The Hon. Mr. A. G. LASCELLES.
The Hon. Mr. C. A. MURRAY.
The Hon. Mr. H. H. CAMERON.
The Hon. Mr. G. M. FOWLER.
The Hon. Mr. J. P. LEWIS.
The Hon. Mr. F. A. COOPER, C.M.G.
The Hon. Mr. H. L. CRAWFORD.
The Hon. Mr. J. N. CAMPBELL.
The Hon. Mr. W. G. ROCKWOOD, M.D.
The Hon. Mr. S. C. OBEYESEKERE.
The Hon. Mr. S. N. W. HULUGALLE.
The Hon. Mr. F. C. LOOS.
The Hon. Mr. W. M. ABDUL RAHIMAN.
The Hon. Mr. S. BOIS.
The Hon. Mr. E. ROSLING.

OATHS.

1. The Hon. Mr. J. P. Lewis, the Hon. Mr. H. L. Crawford, the Hon. Mr. J. N. Campbell, the Hon. Mr. S. Bois, and the Hon. Mr. E. Rosling took their oaths on taking their seats as Members of Council.

OPENING OF THE COUNCIL.

2. His Excellency the Governor opened the Session with the following Address:—

HONOURABLE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,

WHEN I opened the Session which has just expired I anticipated that it would be the last of my administration, but His Majesty was pleased, on the advice of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to extend my term of office until October, 1903, when I shall have governed the Colony for nearly eight years. The responsibility which accordingly rests upon me of proving that I have made adequate use of the golden opportunities which an era of unexampled prosperity has placed at my disposal is proportionately great. I do not, however, propose to undertake that task to-day, but to defer it until the end of the Session, which will nearly coincide with my departure from Ceylon. To-day I will merely review the history of the last twelve months, but as I have been away for six months, and have only returned within the last few days, this review must necessarily be to a great extent based on information obtained from the Lieutenant-Governor, who has so admirably administered the Colony during my absence, and on the reports of Heads of the various Departments.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

As I anticipated, in spite of a falling off during the first nine months of the year under certain heads, the revenue of 1901 to a great degree recovered itself during the rest of the year, and when the accounts were closed a satisfactory surplus of more than half a million remained.

The estimated revenue for 1901 was Rs. 26,320,000; the actual revenue exceeded this estimate by Rs. 117,102, and amounted to Rs. 26,437,102. Though these figures show a decrease of Rs. 888,828 on the revenue for 1900, it must be remembered that the latter year was a record year for the Colony financially, and that with this exception the revenue of 1901 is greater than that of any of the preceding years. The expenditure of 1901 also exceeded that of any previous year. This steadily increasing revenue indicates that the financial condition of the Colony is still one of advancing prosperity.

The surplus revenue for 1901 amounted to Rs. 540,508, notwithstanding a large supplementary vote of Rs. 2,630,557, made up of Rs. 1,760,557 met from current revenue and Rs. 870,000 for Railway construction from past savings.

The expenditure for 1901 was Rs. 25,896,594, exclusive of expenditure from surplus funds, or Rs. 574,606 more than that of 1900, but Rs. 360,964 less than our estimated expenditure for 1901. The

principal heads under which the expenditure of 1901 exceeded that of 1900 were Railways Rs. 359,426, Hospitals and Dispensaries Rs. 101,412, Education Rs. 87,863, Military Expenditure Rs. 81,313, Port and Marine Department, Colombo, Rs. 50,926, Provincial Administration Rs. 74,181, and Pensions Rs. 41,526.

The principal heads under which the estimate of 1901 proved to be excessive were Public Works Extraordinary Rs. 565,610, Public Works Annually Recurrent Rs. 110,439, Irrigation Rs. 122,700, Railways Rs. 128,426, Forests Rs. 81,700, Post and Telegraph Rs. 49,261, and Civil Service Rs. 35,214.

The principal items of the Supplementary provision were: Railways Rs. 297,494, Public Works Extraordinary Rs. 231,918, Miscellaneous Services Rs. 228,139, Military Expenditure Rs. 469,417, Provincial Administration Rs. 92,141, Hospitals and Dispensaries Rs. 61,980, Pensions Rs. 57,500, and Port and Marine Department Rs. 46,322.

The estimated revenue of 1902 was Rs. 26,500,000, or Rs. 62,898 more than the actual revenue of 1901, while the ordinary expenditure was estimated at Rs. 26,204,698.

It is satisfactory to note that the actual revenue of the first nine months of 1902 shows an increase of Rs. 593,871 over the corresponding period of 1901. This is due chiefly to increases under the following heads; Customs Rs. 218,922, Post and Telegraphs Rs. 162,934, Interest Rs. 91,136, Land Sales Rs. 134,235. The principal articles which contributed to the rise in the Customs revenue are grain, sugar, and kerosine oil. To the satisfactory sales in the Western, Southern, and North-Western Provinces are chiefly due the large increases under the head of Land Sales. This increase should be more than maintained during the next three months, and I shall be disappointed if the revenue for the year is not well in excess of Rs. 27,000,000; but, in any case, I have no doubt that there will again be a satisfactory surplus.

The revenue for 1903 is estimated at Rs. 27,044,380, and the expenditure at Rs. 26,966,561, of which Rs. 386,650, for the construction of railway feeder roads, will be furnished from Savings and Surplus Revenue. The details will be explained when the Estimates are laid before you.

Public Debt.

On 1st January, 1902, the debt at the current rate of exchange was Rs. 54,003,853, or Rs. 129,887 less than on 1st January, 1901.

The charges on account of Interest and Sinking Fund were on 1st January, 1902, Rs. 2,805,029, and of this amount Rs. 1,575,553 were on account of the portion of the debt incurred for Railway Extension. The surplus Railway receipts in 1901, after defraying this charge, amounted to Rs. 1,625,875; of the debt (Rs. 54,003,853), 32 millions were on account of Railway Construction, 17 millions on account of Harbour, and the balance 5 millions for Waterworks and Irrigation.

After the 1st January, 1902, a further loan of £1,400,000 was raised, realizing in local currency Rs. 19,829,116. The annual charge for interest on this for 1903 amounts to Rs. 630,000. This additional loan has been apportioned as follows: Railway Construction Rs. 8,420,000, Irrigation Works Rs. 2,500,000, Duplication of Water Main Rs. 362,707, Harbour Works Rs. 8,546,409.

Colombo Harbour.

Of the amount borrowed for Harbour Extension (17 millions), Rs. 16,401,079 have been expended up to 30th June last on the new Harbour Works. The amount required to complete these works is Rs. 4,198,389. The total of the appropriations on account of the Harbour is thus Rs. 20,599,468, although the revised estimate in 1901 was Rs. 19,684,360. The excess is principally due to the following items: improvements to grain sheds, Rs. 152,951; Master Attendant's jetty, Rs. 59,940; widening Seashore street, Rs. 75,000; constructing new strong room, Customs, Rs. 9,617; additional moorings, Rs. 63,000; tugs for the Port of Colombo, Rs. 502,500; and acquisition of land for Fire Commander's post, Mutwal, Rs. 12,431.

Loans to Local Boards amount to Rs. 872,445, of which Rs. 207,141 have been repaid, leaving a balance of Rs. 665,304.

Present Financial Position.

On the 1st August, 1901, the total cash balance of Government amounted to Rs. 1,014,979; on 1st August, 1902, after raising the loan of £1,400,000, it was Rs. 8,486,409. This cash balance does not include the Currency and Note Reserve, and cash in the hands of Heads of Departments. Besides the cash balance, Government held on 1st August, 1902, Indian and other securities to the value of Rs. 5,979,710, as against Rs. 6,037,206 on 1st August, 1901. The amount to the credit of the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund on 1st August, 1902, was Rs. 3,039,535. The total investments on account of Note Currency Reserve on 1st August, not included in the above total, amounted to Rs. 6,174,840.

The Ordinance which was passed by this Council last year, modifying the Currency Ordinance of 1884 and making the sovereign legal tender in Ceylon, has led to a large importation of gold into the Colony in place of silver, the Banks finding it cheaper and more convenient to import the less bulky metal. The result has been to create a scarcity of rupees, the continuance of which might seriously hamper trade. I have appointed a Commission, chiefly composed of leading Bankers and Merchants, under the Presidency of the Attorney-General, to consider this important question.

The Commission on the Incidence of Taxation commenced its sittings in February of this year, under the Presidency of the Lieutenant-Governor. Sub-Committees have been formed to collect and sift the available information, economical and statistical. Their deliberations have now extended for nearly six months, and it is hoped that they will soon be able to lay the results before the Commission.

Trade.

The following table shows the value of the trade of the Colony, omitting specie :—

Year.	Value of Trade in Lacs.	Year.	Value of Trade in Lacs.
1890	1,066	1898	1,813
1892	1,238	1899	2,130
1894	1,476	1900	2,205
1896	1,624	1901	2,042

Of the total value in 1901 (2,042 lacs), imports exceeded 1,040 lacs and exports 1,001 lacs. The imports decreased in value by 105 lacs, the principal contributors to the decrease being: cotton goods 18¾ lacs, metals and metalware nearly 20½ lacs, manures 5½ lacs, spirits 4 lacs, sugar nearly 29 lacs, and grain 31½ lacs. These figures, however, do not indicate a diminution in the trade in every case. For instance, the quantity of spirits imported increased by 9,000 and odd gallons, and sugar only decreased by 12,428 cwt., a quantity by no means corresponding to the enormous decrease in the value. This is explained by the fact that the value in 1901 was taken as declared by the importers, while in previous years a fixed—and now excessive—value was given. The decrease of nearly 59 lacs in the export trade is mainly due to smaller shipments of tea, due in part to unfavourable climatic conditions and in part to finer plucking. The products of the cocoanut palm, however,—such as copperah, cocoanuts, coir fibre, coir yarn, and cocoanut oil,—exported in 1901, show an increase in value of 15 lacs over 1900. The export of cacao also increased by 13,775 cwt., the quantities being 33,696 cwt. and 47,471 cwt. for 1900 and 1901 respectively. The value of the exports of coffee in 1901 was nearly 5½ lacs, against nearly 6 lacs in 1900 and 13½ lacs in 1899. The exports of cinnamon show a decrease in 1901.

The latest obtainable returns for the first nine months of the current year in Customs duties show a nett increase under all heads of imports and exports, save under Other Goods and Chanks.

Grain: nearly 270 lacs in value was imported during the first nine months of the current year, an increase of nearly five lacs compared with 1901. Rice alone shows an increase of nearly eight lacs in value, the quantities being 6,284,306 bushels and 6,555,290 bushels for 1901 and 1902 respectively.

The imports of cotton manufactures fell from 47 lacs to 45 lacs in 1902, but the quantity cleared was greater than in the previous year, hence an increase of Rs. 7,040 in duty.

135,230 gallons of spirits and cordials were imported, against 134,549 gallons in 1901, being valued at 7½ and 7¾ lacs respectively. The quantity entered for home consumption was more by 2,162 gallons. Sugar, value 15¼ lacs, shows an increase of 1½ lac over the figures for 1901, the quantity imported being 157,673 cwt. against 129,010 cwt. in 1901. Kerosine oil, 9½ lacs, gives an increase of 1¾ lac compared with 1901. Other goods show 460 lacs, against 508 lacs in 1901, the principal items of decrease being machinery 6¾ lacs, coal 18¾ lacs, chinaware 2¼ lacs, Government stores 12½ lacs, and Military stores 8¼ lacs. It may be stated that the last item represents the full value for 1901, the stores being now entered in the Customs returns without value.

The exports of plumbago for the first nine months of 1902 amounted to 376,938 cwt., an increase of 28,158 cwt. over 1901. Arrack rose from 30,832 gallons to 45,728 gallons in 1902.

The following statement shows the value of the trade of the Colony, excluding specie, for the first nine months of 1901 and 1902:—

Year.	Imports. Rs.	Exports. Rs.	Total. Rs.	
1901 ...	77,391,274 ...	76,653,770 ...	154,045,044	A decrease of
1902 ...	71,822,207 ...	80,112,359 ...	151,934,566	Rs. 2,110,478

The decrease in the import trade has already been explained. Turning to the export, it is found that the increase is chiefly attributable to tea and cocoanut oil, the value of which rose by nearly 20 and 13½ lacs respectively, the quantities being 111,125,699 lb. and 120,523,688 lb. in respect to tea, and 337,010 cwt. and 394,040 cwt. in respect to cocoanut oil for 1901 and 1902 respectively. Plumbago, too, contributed nearly 3 lacs towards the increase, though the price of it per ton fell from Rs. 448·12 to Rs. 430 in 1902.

Public Works.

The total provision in the Supply Bill for Public Works in 1902 was Rs. 3,871,887, made up of Rs. 2,024,815 for Public Works Annually Recurrent and Rs. 1,847,072 for Public Works Extraordinary.

It is anticipated that the greater part of the sums voted for the maintenance of roads and buildings and other annually recurrent expenditure will be spent during the year.

Of the sum of Rs. 552,605 voted for new roads and bridges, Rs. 192,443 was expended during the first seven months, and it is estimated that a sum of Rs. 465,300 will be expended during the year.

Of the more important works under construction, the following have been completed: the erection of the Queen's statue in York street; the Wellampitiya, Dandugama, Bentota, Battulu-oya, Sengal-oya, and Lunu-oya bridges; the construction of a jetty at Trincomalee, and the Periya Mukatuwaram and Mohideentanda causeways in the Eastern Province; the erection of a court-house at Hambantota, a resthouse at Peradeniya, and a house for the Archæological Commissioner at Anuradhapura.

During the year the new District and Police Courts, and also the new Fiscal's Office, Colombo, will be completed. Considerable progress has been made with the improvements and extension of the Customs premises and the widening of Seashore street in Colombo, and with the construction of the following roads: the Ardross-Polatagama road and Madampe road deviation in Sabaragamuwa, the approach road to the Railway Station, Anuradhapura, in the North-Central Province, and the railway feeder road from Vilakatupota to Hiripitiya in the North-Western Province. The completion of the duplication of the water main from Labugama to Colombo, and the erection of the new Technical College, have been commenced.

Railway Extension.

The estimated cost of the Northern Railway is Rs. 11,029,376; the expenditure at the end of September last was approximately Rs. 5,902,000.

At the southern end work was in hand up to 77 miles from Kurunegala. At the northern end the works are finished or in hand from Kankesanturai 198 miles to within 90 miles of Kurunegala, a total length of 108 miles. On the intervening 13 miles some clearing of the trace has been done, and an Assistant Engineer has taken up his quarters to begin the work on that section. The rails are laid at the southern end as far as Galgamuwa, 40¼ miles from Kurunegala, and at the northern end 45 miles from Kankesanturai. Permanent way and bridge material has been received in the Colony for 150 miles.

The first section, Kankesanturai to Chavakachcheri, 21 miles, was opened for public traffic by me on the 11th March last, and the section Chavakachcheri to Pallai, 14 miles, was opened on the 15th September. It is expected that the line from Kurunegala to Anuradhapura will be ready for opening early in 1904, and the whole of the Railway in the second half of that year.

Labour is fairly plentiful in the North-Western and North-Central Provinces. In the former there are, besides Sinhalese and Tamils, a good number of Indian masons and coolies employed. In the Northern Province there is more difficulty in getting labour.

The estimated cost of the Uda Pussellawa Railway is Rs. 1,301,351; the expenditure at the end of September last was approximately Rs. 924,400.

About half of the earthwork, nearly half of the work in bridges, and two-thirds of the work in culverts is done. The acquisition of the private lands required for the Railway is nearly completed. About 3½ miles of the permanent way is laid, the work in the alteration of Nanu-oya Station is well forward, and the whole of the permanent way and bridge material and the engines for this Railway are now in the Colony.

It is expected that the line from Nanu-oya to Nuwara Eliya will be ready for opening by May next, and the whole Railway to Ragalla before the end of next year, but these dates depend upon when the rolling stock from England arrives in the Colony.

The Kelani Valley Railway has been completed as far as Avisawella (37 miles), and the line from Colombo to Avisawella was opened for passenger traffic on the 15th September, and for goods traffic on the 17th September.

The work of construction on the remainder of the line, including the station buildings and staff quarters buildings at Yatiyantota, is well in hand, and it is hoped that the Railway will be completed to Yatiyantota and ready for opening by the end of September, 1903.

A commencement has been made with the road bridge over the Kelani river at Yatiyantota; this bridge will consist of three spans of 100 feet and two spans of 30 feet.

The cost of the whole line was estimated at Rs. 4,829,800; the expenditure to 30th September, 1902, was Rs. 4,299,345.

Now that the Railways under construction are approaching completion, we may, without rashness, consider future extensions. Those which first suggest themselves are: (1) The extension of the Kelani Valley Railway from Avisawella to Ratnapura. The survey of this line will, with your approval, be begun as soon as possible. (2) A light railway from Colombo to Negombo and Chilaw, and possibly Puttalam. An offer has been made by an English syndicate for the construction of a road railway with electric traction, and is under consideration. There would be no doubt regarding the desirability of undertaking such a railway, were it not for the existence of the canal and the consequent competition for goods traffic. I propose to appoint a Committee to consider the question. (3) The construction of a railway to Trincomalee, which would serve Batticaloa. This is not pressing, and the construction of such a railway solely at the expense of the Colony would not be justifiable. When the Admiralty and War Office, to whom it would be most useful, are willing to contribute to the cost, the proposal will be well worthy of your consideration.

Harbour Extension.

It was hoped that the Patent Slip would be ready to take up vessels in the earlier part of this year, but these anticipations have, unfortunately, not been realized. The work has proved to be more tedious than was expected, but the progress made, although slow, has been steady. It is now nearing completion, and by the end of this year there should be very little, if anything, left to do.

The total quantity of material dredged from the Harbour and deposited at sea during the twelve months ending 31st July was 434,812 cubic yards, or 652,218 tons.

Six additional sets of moorings have been ordered. Three of these have arrived, and the work of screwing them down will be put in hand as soon as weather permits.

The completion of the seaward end of the North-East Breakwater, which has been kept in abeyance in order that observations might be taken to decide on the most satisfactory width of opening to be left between the North-East and North-West Breakwaters, is now in progress, as the Consulting Engineers have arrived at the conclusion that the original width of 700 feet should be adhered to.

The North-West Breakwater, which was commenced in the latter part of 1898, and will, it is anticipated, be completed in 1905, is now constructed for about 1,750 feet, or two-thirds of its entire length as originally designed, although the determination of the width of the remaining opening will also depend on observations taken as the building of the Breakwater proceeds, and will necessarily control the length of the Breakwater. The progress of this work has been very satisfactory, and although severe weather and heavy seas have been experienced, no movement has taken place in the structure.

Good progress has also been made with the new Graving Dock. The cofferdam has continued thoroughly watertight and in every way satisfactory. With the exception of about 250 feet, the timbered trenches, in which the side walls of the Dock are being built, are in hand to their full extent, and about half their total lengths excavated to a rock foundation. During the year ending 31st July, 1902, 46,000 cubic yards of excavation were removed from the trenches, making a total of 55,510 cubic yards from the commencement of the work. At the west end of the Dock it was found necessary, when the ground was opened out, to go to a maximum depth of 78 feet in the timbered trench, or about 30 feet below the expected foundation level of wall, before a suitable wall foundation was secured. To obviate having to go to this depth for the south-west return wall, timber piles were driven and the wall founded on them, thereby saving the excavation of over 20 feet in depth. The concreting of the side walls was commenced on February 17, and there are about half the total lengths of walls founded, part of which has been built up to low-water level. Altogether there have been 9,894 cubic yards of concrete deposited, 10,703 cubic feet of stone, and 665 cubic feet of concrete facing blocks set in the side walls and entrance of Dock. The dressing of stone for the Dock has been carried on at Mahara by prison labour and at Kochchikada by free labour during the year, and 22,277 cubic feet of stone were dressed making a total of 47,147 cubic feet from the commencement of the work.

In view of the tendency both at home and abroad to add considerably to the length of proposed Graving Docks, it was pointed out by the Consulting Engineers that an extension of this Dock from 600 ft., as originally provided for, to 700 feet would be most desirable, and indeed absolutely necessary if the Dock is to be considered up to date and equal to the best and latest Docks in England. Moreover, the present is the most opportune time for such extension, before the Dock is completed and while the plant and labour are still on the spot. The cost of extension is estimated at £28,700. The Admiralty were asked to contribute to the work, but they have refused, and I accordingly propose to ask the Council to vote the necessary sum.

With a view to increasing the facilities for discharging coal at the new coaling depôt, it has been decided to build eighteen coaling jetties under the shelter of the North-West Breakwater. Each jetty will be 150 feet in length and 30 feet in width, and will allow of the berthage of four barges simultaneously.

The question of increasing the harbour accommodation, by providing a separate Fishery Harbour, which will render available the valuable space now occupied by the fishermen on the foreshore, is under consideration.

The works now in progress will increase the area of the Harbour from 415 to 660 acres. It is proposed in addition to form in the swamps to the south of Blomendahl a Wet Dock having a nett area of 187 acres, or sufficient to berth simultaneously thirty of the largest steamers frequenting Colombo. The approach to the Dock will be from the existing Harbour, the entrance being so placed as not to interfere with the berthing of vessels in the Harbour. Swamps and low lands round the Dock will be filled in and will be available for bonded warehouses, and the Dock will be connected with the Railway System of the Colony. The preliminary survey is now being carried out by a staff of surveyors sent from home. By the time this survey is completed, the works now under construction will probably be finished, and the staff, &c., will be available for the proposed Wet Dock, should the increase of shipping in the interval justify the expenditure.

CRIME.

The special measures introduced in 1896 for the suppression of crime have been continued up to the present time. There is now no opportunity afforded for the compounding of serious crime, as every offence is reported to the Magistrates, who continue to make their inquiries promptly and carefully.

In 1901, the number of institutions in all Police Courts and Municipal Courts rose by 6 per cent., while the number of non-cognizable true cases was 28 less than in 1900, and the number of these offences which are classed under the head of "Serious Crime" was 5 per cent. higher. There was an increase of 13 per cent. in thefts and of 1 per cent. in all offences against the person.

The number of institutions in all Courts was 6 per cent. above the average for the five years, and 5 per cent. higher than in 1897, an increase due, as in 1900, to the continued energy and vigilance on the part of the Municipalities in the interests of sanitation. The number of institutions in Police Courts was 2 per cent. above the average, and about 1 per cent. less than in 1897. The number of cases of serious crime was 7 per cent. above the average, and 9 per cent. above that for 1897.

The proportion of serious crime to population for the Island was 1 to 1,598 in 1901, as against 1 to 1,566 in 1900, and the figures for the last five years give an average of 1 to 1,671, as compared with 1 to 1,552 for 1892–1897.

During the year the percentage of false cases of serious crime was 21, as against 18 in 1900 and 24 in 1899. There was no diminution in the violent crime prevalent in the Island. Homicides were 16 per cent. above the average and 21 per cent. above the number for 1897, while the number of persons convicted of the capital offence was 23 per cent. and the number of executions 48 per cent. above the average. In 27 cases the victims were shot, as compared with 25 cases in 1900. The steady increase of cases of shooting during the last few years gives cause for reflection, but the Firearms Ordinance, which was passed by the Legislative Council last year, will, it is hoped, have the effect of preventing firearms from falling into the hands of improper persons. The Southern Province had the worst record of serious crime in 1901, with one serious crime in every 923 of population,—the population being that ascertained by the Census of 1901, exclusive of military, shipping, and prisoners of war,—followed by the Western Province with 1 in 1,149, while the North-Central, the least sophisticated Province, showed the best record of 1 in 15,820, and next to it Uva with 1 in 2,784.

The criminal statistics for the first six months of the present year (1902) augur badly for the return for the year, the number of murder cases being 92, as against 89 for the corresponding period of 1900. The convictions for voluntarily causing grievous hurt, the kindred offence of homicide, show an increase of 5 per cent. above the average. The homicides were distributed amongst the Provinces as follows: 63 in the Western Province, 37 in the Central Province, 23 in the North-Western Province, 22 in the Province of Sabaragamuwa, and 17 in the Central Province, the figures ranging from 1 to 6 in the other Provinces.

House-breaking still continues to be an unsatisfactory feature in the returns, the cases instituted in 1901 being 11 per cent. above the number for 1900 and 39 per cent. above the average for the five years. This increase, as was the case last year, was confined chiefly to the villages in the Western and Southern Provinces. The majority of cases consisted of breaking into houses or huts, the walls, doors, and shutters of which are insecure, and removing articles of small value. There was in 1901 a decrease in this class of offences in Colombo of 17 per cent. as compared with 1900. The worst part of the City is the Kotahena Division, in which there has been an increase of 107 per cent. The decrease in Colombo was attributed to the improved system of patrols, which have been to some extent substituted for beats. I much regret, however, that there has lately been a recrudescence, but on a much smaller scale, of that epidemic of so-called burglaries which broke out for a few months in Colombo in 1899–1900. I say "so-called," because the great majority of cases have been cases of theft from a dwelling-house, often by day, which no Police, however vigilant and efficient, can be expected to prevent. To the cases of real house-breaking, the remarks which I made to you when opening the Session of 1900–1901 are relevant at the present moment. I said: "The number of burglaries in 1899 increased by 30 per cent., and their frequency in Colombo and its environs a few months since excited much angry criticism of the Police. House-breaking by night is an offence difficult of prevention and of detection in every country, but especially so in this country, where the isolation of houses in enclosures thick with trees at a distance from the road, the flimsy nature of the materials often used in their construction, the insecurity of the fastenings of doors and windows, and the frequency with which they are left open at night, whether from carelessness or a desire for fresh air, and the absence of night watchmen, universally employed by householders in India under similar circumstances, offer the burglar many facilities. The burglar is the product of civilization. As wealth increases the temptation to burglary grows, the technical education of the burglar is perfected, and his appliances become more elaborate. Property can no longer enjoy the freedom and immunity of poverty, and in self-defence must also have recourse to the weapons of civilization in the shape of locks, bolts, and other inconvenient safeguards, which are the indispensable necessity of Western civilization in its present advanced stage. It is gratifying to know that, though

the Police of the country were, under these conditions, unable to cope with the difficulties of prevention, they secured in 1899 convictions in 12 per cent. of the cases—a better figure than that shown by the London Police," an average which was more than maintained in subsequent years. Indeed, this year (1902) the average of convictions in house-breaking cases has been over 25 per cent. Although it is necessary to remind the public of the changed conditions of life in this and other prosperous towns, and of the consequent obligations which devolve upon them as regards the safe custody of their property, yet I am far from desiring to minimize the responsibilities of the Police, or from attempting to prove that they have fully and satisfactorily discharged those responsibilities. I consider it to be highly unsatisfactory that they are unable to trace the gang or gangs which have lately been at work in our midst, or still more that they are unable to strike at the heart of the evil by discovering the receivers of the stolen property, and of devising successful means of bringing them to justice. On this point they have a defence to offer. They plead that when they have brought to justice a receiver of stolen property, the Court has refused to convict, because the Police have been unable to prove that the accused had received the property—proved to be stolen—with a guilty knowledge. I believe that this is not good law. If it were, I would invite you to amend the law. There is no doubt that the detective ability of the Force is poor, and means must be taken to strengthen it. The new Inspector-General of Police has been desired to make proposals to that end. The material of which the Police is composed might certainly be improved, but I am very doubtful whether the addition of a few rupees to their salaries—the panacea usually proposed in such cases—is likely to render efficient those who are now condemned, somewhat extravagantly, as useless and unfit, or whether it would even enable us to tap a stratum of supply much more satisfactory than that from which we now draw our recruits. The subject has my careful consideration, for I am open to conviction, but I am inclined to think that what is required is the better education—technical—of our Police Officers, and a training for picked men in detective work. I have instructed the Inspector-General of Police to prepare a scheme for the establishment of a training school, into which present members of the Force as well as selected outsiders will obtain admission by examination. Those who pass successfully out of the school will enjoy substantially higher pay, and will be employed on more responsible duties. We may find it necessary, as in some other Colonies, to enlist for duty in our towns natives of Northern India, but my experience is that the Police of India, generally speaking, are not much more, if at all, superior to our own Police. But an improvement of the Indian Police may have been effected in recent years, and it will be our duty to ascertain what the methods there are, and how far they can be adopted here.

There has been no increase of crime under the head of "Thefts of Cattle or Prædial Products," but the prevalence of thefts of cacao in certain districts of Matale is a matter which has had my careful attention, and I propose to appoint a Commission to inquire and report whether the present condition of affairs justifies special legislation.

The power of quartering police under the Ordinance No. 15 of 1896 has been exercised only in two instances in 1901. Owing to the stubborn and combined refusal of the people of Ambalangoda to pay the small cess levied by the Sanitary Board, the Government Agent went to the town with a large police force to enforce distraint of property. A determined and organized resistance had been prepared, and culminated in an attack on the police and Government officials soon after distraining operations had commenced, and the police were obliged, in self-defence, to fire upon the mob, killing two and injuring four, two of which injuries subsequently proved fatal. The cases against those concerned in the attack on the police resulted in the conviction of the chief offender and 34 others. Owing to the disturbed state of the town and the occurrence of this open breach of the peace, a punitive police force was quartered in the town, and has not yet been withdrawn. The town is now quieter than it has ever been before. The inhabitants have always been unruly, and this is not the first time that officials have been assaulted by them. In the Eastern Province a serious riot occurred between the villagers of Navatkuda and Nochimunai, in which eight men were seriously wounded. A police force was quartered in both the villages, and was withdrawn in July last.

The improvement in the disposal by the Courts of youthful offenders has been maintained. Out of 511 offenders who were prosecuted, only three were sentenced to imprisonment, while 45 were sent to the Certified Industrial School at Maggona, and the remainder were otherwise suitably dealt with. I stated in my Address on opening the Legislative Council last year, that I was disinclined in future to confirm the sentence of whipping, except in cases where premeditation is proved. This policy was observed throughout the year. Three hundred and forty-three persons were sentenced to be whipped during 1901. The sentence was either remitted or set aside by the Supreme Court in 41 cases and remitted by me in 33 cases, leaving 269 persons on whom the sentence was to be carried out subject to the approval of the Medical Officer.

The number of habitual criminals with over three convictions was nearly the same in 1901 as compared with 1900. Those with not more than three convictions show an increase of 10 per cent. in 1901 as compared with 1900, and 32 per cent. over the average for the five years.

It is a great disappointment to me, Gentlemen, that the vigorous and persistent efforts which have been made throughout my term of office to suppress violent crime in certain parts of the Island have met with but little success. As regards ordinary crime, the condition of the Colony is on the whole satisfactory, and it is difficult to account for the prevalence of the crime of murder. The offenders seldom belong to the criminal classes, and generally have led respectable and comparatively blameless lives up to the time of the offence. The frequency of the crime appears to be due to absolute want of self-control and to a remarkable want of appreciation of the value of human life. It has been pointed out that of 37 persons executed—for the offender is almost invariably brought to trial—35 were Buddhists and 2 Mohammedans. Fear of death is no sufficient deterrent, but many who know the people well advise me that transportation beyond the sea would have the desired effect. I am making further inquiry into the subject, and if the views I have mentioned are confirmed, I will ask the Secretary of State to reconsider an adverse decision which he gave some years ago on a similar proposal made by me. It would be a great relief to me and my colleagues in the Executive Council if we were able to substitute for death a punishment which would be more merciful and yet more deterrent. But, as I remarked last year, no radical improvement can be expected until, under the ameliorating influence of education and discipline, a new generation arises in which the savage instincts of revenge and retaliation have not complete mastery of reason and humanity. In the meantime the law must be rigidly enforced, especially in the case of assaults, for it is often a mere accident whether an assault does or does not end in murder.

EDUCATION.

The scheme for introducing Drawing into our schools has been started, and is in successful operation. Several schools have taken up Drawing on the new schedule approved by Government; the first examination for teachers took place on 19th September, when there were 44 candidates for certificates. Of these, five received first-grade and thirteen received second-grade certificates. Thirty of the candidates attended classes at the Technical College, and of these three got first-grade and twelve second-grade certificates.

The Census returns give 465,613 males and 401,590 females, or a total of 867,203 persons of the school age. The Director in his last report estimates that in 1901 there were 218,479 under instruction. Thus, for the instruction of about three-fourths of the children of school age, numbering about 650,000, there was no provision whatever. In the City of Colombo there were enumerated 20,906 boys and 14,499 girls of this age, or a total of 35,405 children. The number returned as under instruction was only 9,747 (6,802 males and 2,945 females). The Western and Northern Provinces take the lead in education, over 42 per cent. of the male population and 24 per cent. of the female being able to read and write. The lowest place is taken for males by Uva (23 per cent.) and for females by the Uva and North-Central Provinces (about 1 per cent.). The contribution of the revenue towards education largely increases every year, and if the educational wants of the people are to be met in a way worthy of this prosperous Colony, there must be local financial assistance. This difficult subject, to which I have alluded in previous Addresses, comes within the scope of the Commission on the Incidence of Taxation, and we must await their proposals.

In my Address last year I alluded to a proposed Training College for English Teachers. This is, in my opinion, the great desideratum of the Department, for until a more efficient staff of teachers is organized no real progress can be made. It is hoped that this College will be open in January next, for the buildings of the old Agricultural School are being adapted to the purpose, and the new Principal has arrived from England.

The new Inspector of English Schools, Mr. R. B. Strickland, has assumed duties.

An attempt to introduce sericulture into Ceylon schools has been begun, at the suggestion of the Government Entomologist. Several schools have been supplied with mulberry cuttings, a short pamphlet on the subject in the form of a Nature Study lesson by Mr. Green is being translated into Sinhalese, and the eggs are ready for distribution as soon as the gardens are ready to receive them.

The system of payment by lump-sum grants instead of by results has been introduced in the case of three of our principal schools as an experiment, and possibly marks the beginning of a very important change.

An attempt is being made to start a school of Oriental Studies, as a means of inducing adults to study the literature of their own land. Two representative meetings have been held, the scheme has met with more favour than was expected, and it has been arranged to hold a preliminary examination. On the results of that examination will depend the question whether we proceed further.

The Cadet Battalion has made a most successful start. Six schools, in Colombo, Kandy, and Galle, each furnish a company. The number is limited to four hundred, but if desirable this can be very largely increased.

The London University has decided to continue its Colonial Examinations, a very important fact as concerns higher education in the Island.

The Coronation of the King was marked by the presentation to each of the five hundred Government schools of a portrait of His Majesty, framed in teak and glazed.

THE TECHNICAL COLLEGE.

The present number of students on the roll is 188. Out of 95 who sat last year for their Final Examination, 61 have been passed by the Examiners. Thirty-nine of these have already been drafted into Government Service, and ten nominated for apprenticeships. Two others are serving apprenticeships in approved workshops in Ceylon, and seven are entitled to the Surveyor-General's License for Surveying and Levelling.

The total number of students under various classes in the Drawing and Art Department is 78; of these, 30 sat for the Final Examination for the Teachers' Drawing Certificate.

The work of the Electrical Department (Telegraphy) has been extended by introducing the teaching of Railway Accounts and Bookkeeping. Mr. De Silva of the Traffic Superintendent's Office was appointed Instructor, and the work commenced in September. Eighteen students passed the Final Examination last March, and 23 others passed in October after a shortened course of eleven months. These have all now received appointments in the Railway Department.

In the Electrical Engineering Department three students completed a three years' course last April, and are now serving apprenticeships to engineering firms in Colombo.

The Surveyors' course has been increased from one to two years, and it is expected that more satisfactory results will be obtained. The number attending the class is 16, as against 18 last year.

The foundations of the new buildings have been laid, and the old Art School and Electrical Laboratories have been demolished to make room for the first portion of the new College.

SURVEYS.

The Cadastral or, more properly speaking, Block Surveys have, this year, been practically confined to the Southern, North-Central, North-Western, and Sabaragamuwa Provinces, within which many questions await settlement under the Waste Lands Ordinances. The estimated area is about 140,000 acres, the plans of which will all be completed during the approaching recess.

As the large area covered by the Block Surveys does not appear to be generally known, it is perhaps as well to mention the extents surveyed during the last six years, and also give some idea of the amount still to be dealt with. From 1897 to the end of the current year inclusive, the Block Survey parties have surveyed and mapped over 1,700 square miles, which, with former surveys which can be utilized, make a total of over 2,000 square miles.

Taking the area to be dealt with on this system at 6,000 square miles, there remains 4,000 still requiring survey, but not so urgently as those completed, as these areas were specially selected in

consequence of the necessity for early settlement. The plans of the surveys referred to are being issued to the Special Officer for purposes of the Waste Lands Ordinances, under which numerous settlements have been, and are being, made.

The Surveyor-General represents that if it is decided to push forward the Block Surveys and get them out of hand, the whole of the Cadastral staff would have to be largely increased both in the field and at Headquarters. Supervising officers of experience would have to be engaged either on the pensionable staff or on high salaries, and the surveyors and draughtsmen paid in the same proportion, for the Department cannot now train a new staff and carry on survey work at the same time. It would therefore be safe to estimate that (1) the new staff required would cost at least double the present staff; (2) that they would not be collected, nor could Headquarters be extended, under twelve or eighteen months; (3) that owing to their lack of experience the outturn for the first twelve months would be very small; or, in other words, about two and a half years would be required before the staff was in working order.

The alternative is a contract survey to be carried out in a certain time, in which case the Block Survey field staff could be reduced, leaving only a sufficient number of officers and experienced surveyors to check the contract work. There are objections, financial and other, to this alternative, but the question is under consideration.

The Topographical Surveys cover a large area, comprising practically all the Northern Province, North-Central Province, Eastern Province, and portions of the North-Western, Central, and Southern Provinces, within which lie the ancient irrigation works, which are now seen to be a carefully worked out system, forming a network of storage tanks and channels all over the north-west, north-east, and south-east of the Island.

Since 1898, during which year less than half the staff were in the field, 15,000 square miles have been surveyed on the scale of one inch to the mile, and as plan work was kept well up to date the Department has been able to issue proof prints for the use of the Irrigation and Public Works Departments, and Revenue Officers, all of whom have been requested to note any omissions or errors they may detect.

The Topographical and Block Surveys together now cover 17,000 square miles of the 25,000 which is the approximate area of the Island, leaving about 8,000 square miles to be dealt with.

Out of this, as before mentioned, there may be about 4,000 square miles requiring a Block Survey, about 2,000 of which might be surveyed on the scale of one inch to the mile, and about 2,000 which, although not requiring a Block Survey, must be surveyed on a scale on which contours can be shown, the most convenient scale for us being 5 inches to the mile.

To await the completion of these surveys before publishing the 8 mile topographical map is unnecessary; the survey has now entered the area within which old surveys exist, which, when gaps are filled in, &c., will be sufficient for the purpose required; it is proposed therefore to run in the required surveys rapidly, and to publish the map of the Island referred to next year, returning to the ordinary duties in 1904. It will be a great satisfaction to me to see the Colony supplied for the first time in its history with an accurate map before I give up the reins of office.

Excellent work has been done by the Application Branch, in fact at one time the staff had to be reduced in consequence of some districts having been cleared, but there has lately been further demands, so that a large staff is at work endeavouring to meet the wants of the public, the average number of surveyors engaged in the work up to date being 43. The number of applications and special questions completed up to date are 1,448 separate surveys, many only a few roods in extent, but which give as much trouble as if they were a hundred acres. Up to the end of last month the Department had issued no less than 822 preliminary plans, containing 4,624 lots, aggregating 20,064 acres, a considerably larger area than issued within the same period last year.

The area which will be covered by these surveys during the current year is very large, about 40,000 acres, and is most creditable to all concerned.

The Surveyor-General reports: "Some idea of the manner in which the Department has responded to the call for further and strenuous efforts to meet the growing demands for surveys can be formed from the following figures: In 1896 the whole work of the Department was that which is now being carried on by the Application Branch, and the outturn was 45,438 acres, as against 41,047 by the Application Branch last year, and an estimated 40,000 this year. The total cost of working the Department was then Rs. 447,674, as against Rs. 656,489 last year, and about the same this year. In fact the Application Branch alone represents the old Department, and both the Topographical and Block Surveys are costing only Rs. 208,815 over and above what was formerly expended on application and special questions.

"We have hitherto had considerable difficulty in endeavouring to keep plan work up to the field work, but now that both extra room and better appliances have been sanctioned we shall soon be as fully able to meet the demands for plans as we are for surveys."

The Royal Botanical Gardens.

The work of the scientific staff of the Department may be divided into the giving of advice to cultivators upon various agricultural questions, and the investigation of matters of economic importance both as regards existing cultivations and new products. The Entomologist and Mycologist have reported on questions submitted to them on many hundreds of cases of diseases in plants, and have travelled in planting districts, both up-country and on the plains, giving advice and making investigations. The Mycologist has been working at diseases of Grevillea trees, a leaf disease of the Betel pepper, which is a most profitable native industry and supports a large number of workers, and also carrying on his investigations in regard to the life-history of the fungus causing Grey Blight in tea, and the question of the means of distribution of the spores of this widely-spread parasite. This and other leaf blights of tea have not caused so much damage as in some previous years, owing partly to improved sanitary methods of cultivation, but the very fact of the decrease of the evil may be a danger, as it leads to a slackening of preventive and remedial measures. The advantages of a constant care in this direction have been continually brought to the notice of the agricultural community by the Department.

The Entomologist has been experimenting with a night trap for destroying some pests on tea and cacao, and also investigating the "Shot-hole borer," which in some districts is increasing more rapidly than in past years. Mr. Green has also been making experiments with sericulture. A large number of eggs of some of the most profitable varieties of silkworms have been obtained from Italy, and have been

successfully reared at Peradeniya. A supply of eggs has been produced from the moths of these Italian caterpillars. It is hoped to interest the natives in the industry by distributing eggs to the School Gardens with the assistance of the Director of Public Instruction.

Gangaroowa estate, which occupies the other side of the river bounding the gardens, has been purchased by the Government as an Agricultural Experiment Station. The need of such a place has long been felt, and the character of the land now acquired is eminently suitable for experiments on the plants already cultivated in Ceylon and for the trial of others that promise well. The proximity of the experimental station to the Gardens will enable the Director and his colleagues to superintend the experiments with a minimum loss of time. A Committee has been appointed to assist Government in carrying on this work, consisting of the Hon. Messrs. H. Wace and J. N. Campbell, Messrs. M. K. Bamber, J. B. Carruthers, Joseph Frazer, E. E. Green, T. C. Huxley, E. Rosling, and Herbert Wright, the Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens being President. Mr. Herbert Wright, who came to Ceylon as Scientific Assistant to the Director, Royal Botanic Gardens, and later acted as Curator of the Gardens at Peradeniya, has been appointed Controller of the Experiment Station.

The estate consists of some 500 acres, more than 200 acres of which is flat alluvial land with a good soil, and the remainder is a hill rising to some 500 or 600 feet, covered with jungle, and precipitous on the side further from the flat cultivated area. The estate contained a very closely planted assortment of trees, cacao, cocoanut, arecanut, &c., under a dense shade of jungle and other trees. The cacao canker had some six or seven years ago attacked the trees, and under these favourable conditions had spread rapidly without any preventive measures being adopted, so that in taking over the estate a careful examination showed 96 per cent. of the trees diseased. The first experiment has been to free the estate in as effectual and economical a way as possible of this disease, and already, by means of letting in sun and air and the adoption of remedial measures, the improvement has begun and the trees are responding, growing with more vigour and producing more fruit.

A survey of the estate is being made, and it will be divided up into ten-acre blocks to facilitate the carrying on of experiments. These have already been started with cacao,—in relation to disease and to test improved methods of curing,—with citronella, and with leguminous manurial crops, and when the survey is completed and suitable areas selected many experiments will be put in hand to throw light on various agricultural questions. The station will no doubt in the course of time be of great economic value to the Island.

A new experimental branch garden has been opened in Nuwara Eliya under the superintendence of Mr. Nock, on a site of about five acres in the Park on the plateau at the Sanitarium. The climate of Nuwara Eliya is different from that of Hakgala, our only hill gardens, and it is important that new plants should be tried and experiments carried on with regard to those at present cultivated. Already eleven plots for experimental work with grasses, clovers, and other fodder plants have been laid out, and 50 trees suitable for wind belts, shade, and ornamental purposes have been planted, while 82 different fruit trees, shrubs, and water plants have been ordered from England, and will be established before the end of the year. For the water plants an ornamental lake has been made. This garden, in addition to its use in gaining knowledge as to plants at a high elevation, will make a most picturesque addition to the beauties of Nuwara Eliya.

The staple crops of the Island are in a healthy condition. Tea has been in certain districts seriously damaged by the "Shot-hole borer" and by Helopeltis, but both these evils, if dealt with energetically, should be kept within bounds and gradually exterminated. The tea industry is still suffering from the effect of production in India and Ceylon outstripping consumption, the latter being checked in the United Kingdom by the additional duty of 2*d.* per pound necessitated by the war. This, it may be hoped, will be reduced or removed in the Imperial Budget next spring, and with the abolition of the tax on tea entering the United States from 1st January next, an improved demand and better prices for the staple product of the Colony may fairly be anticipated before 1903 is far advanced. Meantime, both Indian and Ceylon planters have been profiting by the trying experience of the seasons 1900–01. The export of tea from Ceylon last year was 3 million pounds less than in 1900, and for the current year there is not likely to be any special excess; while "green tea," a new and promising branch of the industry, is taking the place of a good deal of the "black tea" at present too abundantly manufactured. Careful economy exercised on plantations, the devising of improved means of working on estates, and the invention of machines to prepare the pure "green tea," with which Ceylon and India are to compete in America with Japan and China, reflect the greatest credit on planters and machinists in this Island and on the opposite continent. Considering all that this new departure in green tea means, recalling the fact that the planting of fresh land has been almost entirely checked during the past three or four years in both India and Ceylon, and allowing for a fairly anticipated increased demand and consumption both in the United Kingdom and North America, I hope that I am not over-sanguine when I seem to see a silver lining to the dark cloud which has hovered so long over the tea industry, and in believing that a year hence this brighter era will have fully dawned. The activity manifested in making known the merits of Ceylon tea on the Continent of Europe and in other parts of the world—more especially if India, by means of a "cess" levy from 1st January next, joins forces—cannot fail to hasten and strengthen the improved position for British-grown teas, which should be inaugurated by the middle of next year. Meantime it is very satisfactory to observe that through the natural course of trade and the advantageous central position of Colombo as a tea market, the export of Ceylon tea to Russia goes on increasing; while the slight check which the export to Australasia has received this season is known to be due to temporary causes connected with the final settlement of the tariff by the new Commonwealth Government. As usual, I give the statistical record, from 1896 onwards to the latest date available:—

Total Exports of Ceylon Tea.

	lb.	Increase on previous Year. lb.
1896	108,141,412	10,000,000
1897	116,054,567	8,000,000
1898	119,769,071	3,700,000
1899	129,894,156	10,000,000
1900	149,264,602	19,500,000
1901	146,299,018	Decrease 2,965,584
1902 (up to 6th October) ...	114,749,288	—

The progress in shipments to countries other than the United Kingdom may be noted:—

Export of Tea from Ceylon to the following Countries.

	Australasia.	Russia.	All Countries outside United Kingdom.
	lb.	lb.	lb.
1896	11,062,832	201,313	14,205,051
1897	13,258,456	439,349	17,124,508
1898	15,126,891	2,714,003	23,635,138
1899	15,606,833	3,949,740	25,946,032
1900	17,606,912	8,917,185	34,671,446
1901	20,641,184	9,653,896	40,564,448
1902 (up to 6th Oct.)	14,540,587	10,122,002	33,866,345

According to the Custom House returns the green tea exported up to 6th October, 1902, amounted to 1,646,683 lb.

It is a matter for congratulation that, as I have said, the tea plantations have been specially free from any enemy or disease of consequence during the past year; and that the new system of regulating the movement of coolies between Southern India and the Ceylon planting districts is generally giving satisfaction, though still to some extent on its trial.

Finally, in respect of tea, I may repeat what I said in my Address of a year ago: "Colombo is clearly destined to become a great market and distributing port for tea. How far its trade and importance might be increased by the removal of certain restrictions, and the imposition of safeguards against the import and export of what is known as inferior or 'rubbishy' tea, it is for those chiefly concerned to say. Meantime, confidently trusting in the judicious management of plantations, practical experience being aided by Science, I see no reason to doubt the continued well-being of the great planting industry of the Colony."

Of new products, Para rubber is the most prominent, and has now taken its place as a recognized cultivation in Ceylon, with every prospect of becoming a large and profitable industry. The market price during the past year has been good, and it may be hoped that Ceylon rubber will continue to be known on the home market as representing high quality. The trees introduced into Ceylon in 1876 by the Department and grown at the Henaratgoda Branch Garden are most vigorous, and have this year again produced a large crop of seed, some 250,000 of which have been distributed through the Island for planting.

New areas of tobacco have been planted up both in the Northern Province and in the Dumbara Valley. In the latter district a promising industry, conducted by Tamils, is growing up, and a distinct improvement in the quality of the cured leaf is to be recorded. Improved methods of cultivation and curing have been experimented on by private enterprise in the Northern Province, and the results of these experiments will be of use when the market value of the cured leaf is known.

Camphor has been planted out in various up-country estates, and in suitable climates will prove a useful additional cultivation to tea.

Cacao has been throughout the Island producing very good crops, and where the rules for the extermination of the canker, as published by the Department, have been carried out, the freedom from this dangerous fungus is most encouraging. The amount of crop harvested for the half-year is larger than any previous cacao crop.

Pepper has been doing well, but care should be taken that a disease of this plant, which is causing much loss in South India, if noticed should be at once brought to the notice of the Department, so that prompt measures may be taken for its suppression.

Citronella is being investigated with a view to raising the quality of the Ceylon samples, which have unfortunately earned a bad name owing to continual adulteration with kerosine oil and other foreign materials. Investigations are also being carried out with the Ceylon guttapercha-yielding plants, with a view to these being experimented upon economically.

The Laboratory has been used by various experts engaged in research, some specially important work being done by Dr. H. Uzel, of Vienna, who has been collecting and studying the Thrips, a group of insects which are of great economic importance owing to the damage they do to plant life in many parts of the world.

An investigation is being made of native fibres employed in mat making, and the Government Chemist is experimenting with a view to rendering the brilliant colours of some of the native dyes permanent.

HOSPITALS.

The chief administrative changes in the Civil Medical Department during the year have been the departure on leave of absence of the Principal Civil Medical Officer, Dr. Perry, in April, Dr. Griffin being appointed Acting Principal Civil Medical Officer; the well-earned retirement of Dr. Keith, Colonial Surgeon, after thirty-two years' service; and the resignation of Dr. J. S. de Silva of the post of Director of the Bacteriological Institute, on obtaining the appointment of Assistant Sanitary Officer to the Colombo Municipality.

The medical administration of the Prisoners of War Camps has been continued by this Department. The general health of the several camps has been good, though there has been a second outbreak of enteric fever in the Camp at Diyatalawa, introduced by some prisoners who had partaken of impure water while on parole. This second epidemic did not assume large proportions. The late year's experience of these camps has proved them to be well adapted to their purpose, and has amply justified the selection of the sites.

Three new hospitals (Pussellawa, December, 1901; Maturata, March, 1902; and Dimbula, December, 1901) and eight new dispensaries have been opened during the year, and two dispensaries have been closed. Two new wards, giving accommodation for 90 patients, have been added to the Colombo Hospital, and minor additions and improvements have been effected at several other hospitals and dispensaries.

It is satisfactory to note some signs of willingness on the part of the public to contribute to the cost of medical aid provided for them. The Government Agent of the North-Western Province has been able to collect funds for building several dispensaries. A dispensary is being provided at Balapitiya by public subscription, and it is the intention of the people of Kosgoda to build a dispensary for their town.

Much has been done during the year towards the improvement and development of the Medical College. The old lecture halls have been fitted with improved apparatus for practical teaching, a new building with rooms for anatomical and pathological preparations has been erected, and an expenditure of Rs. 8,528 for obtaining modern scientific instruments and teaching appliances has been sanctioned. The College Regulations have been revised, bringing the scheme of teaching in line with that of other Medical Schools and in conformity with the requirements of the General Medical Council, which recognizes the License of the College and admits the holders of it to registration under the British Medical Acts, thereby giving them the right to practise in any of the British Dominions. The students now number 122, of whom 87 are Medical and 35 Apothecary Students.

The movement initiated by Lady Ridgeway to build a hospital for the treatment of diseases of the eye, as a memorial to the late Queen Victoria, has been successful, and Rs. 60,681 have already been collected.

General Health and Sanitation.

The public health has on the whole been good. There has been no serious outbreak of malarial fever. Cholera has occurred in several parts of the Island, but the outbreaks were not severe. Smallpox has prevailed to some extent in Colombo, but never assumed grave dimensions.

The prevalence of enteric fever, which appears to be always with us, points to the necessity for more attention to sanitation, especially as regards the disposal of sewage, and for improvement in personal and domestic sanitation generally.

Plague has not occurred in the Island, and only one suspected case was dealt with at the Southern Plague Hospital. This was one of the crew of the Messageries mail steamer "Polynesien," which arrived from Hongkong and Singapore in September last; the man was landed from the mail steamer at Galle, where he quickly recovered.

The new Ordinance making segregation of lepers compulsory came into force on 1st January, and consequently it has been found necessary to enlarge the Asylum at Hendala, where it is proposed to provide accommodation for 150 more inmates. It is likely that still further extension will be necessary, as it is probable that many cases of the disease have hitherto escaped detection.

Sanitation.

An improved method of disposal of sewage I regard as one of Colombo's most urgent needs; and, indeed, the prosperity of the Island is materially dependent on the sanitation of its principal seaport. A water-carriage scheme submitted by Mr. Mansergh has been sanctioned by Government, and a Resident Engineer has been sent out from home to carry it into effect. The Municipal Council have also appointed a committee to report on the best method for disposal of the night soil of that portion of the town which is not included in the Mansergh scheme. In other parts of the Island the various local bodies appear to be wakening to the necessity for providing pure water, disposing of sewage, and effective drainage.

The scheme for the duplication of the water main from Labugama, which will ensure an adequate water supply for Colombo, is being vigorously prosecuted.

Post Office and Telegraphs.

Since I addressed the Legislative Council last year, the advance of business in the Post and Telegraph Department has been steadily maintained. The total revenue of 1901 exceeded that of 1900 by Rs. 34,500, and the excess of expenditure over revenue in 1901 was only Rs. 13,000, as compared with Rs. 102,000 in 1900 and Rs. 58,000 in 1899. Eliminating capital expenditure on telegraph and telephone construction, the surplus revenue in 1901 was only Rs. 4,750, against Rs. 30,600 in 1900, but of this difference Rs. 13,300 was due to the transfer to revenue in 1900 of the balance on a special account in the hands, prior to the re-organization, of the Postmaster-General; and it must always be remembered that the Post Office every year does more and more work for official departments, the value of which, moderately estimated for 1901 at Rs. 200,000, is not received, though the cost of its performance swells the expenditure.

In the year 1901, 21,400,000 articles passed through the Post Office. The weight of mails rose in the year 11 per cent. Parcels increased 13 per cent., and 30,000 more parcels passed through the General Post Office in 1901 than in 1900. There was a drop of 1 per cent. in the value of money orders, but this is accounted for by the abnormal increase of telegraphic orders in 1900, to which I made reference last year. The average increase per annum for ten years is 10 per cent., and 1901 was 20 per cent. in advance of 1899. The number of money orders dealt with in 1901 was 365,000, and their value Rs. 9,341,000. The number of depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank showed steady increase, and Rs. 11,000 was added to the reserve fund.

The Telegraph Branch showed a balance in favour of Ceylon of Rs. 215,000, as against Rs. 198,000 in 1900. The number of telegrams despatched rose from 467,000 to 510,000. In March this year the telegraph rates to Europe were reduced from Rs. 3·12 to Re. 1·95 a word, and the reduction has been accompanied by a slight increase in the number of words used.

New Post Offices have been opened at Horana and Galaha, and telegraph business has been added at Teldeniya, Deltota, and Henaratgoda. It is hoped that Neboda will also have a telegraph line before the close of this year.

The telegraph system has been materially improved by a re-arrangement of the lines between Colombo, Kandy, and Nuwara Eliya, and by the introduction of duplex and Wheatstone automatic instruments at Colombo and Nuwara Eliya. The completion of this improvement at Kandy is awaiting the transfer of the Post Office to the recently acquired Grand Hotel. The other construction work undertaken, with the exception of the lines to Teldeniya and Deltota, has been in connection with the new railways and an additional railway wire between Colombo and Galle. On these works 120 miles of posts have been erected and 253 miles of wire.

The metallic return circuit on the telephone system in Colombo, so much delayed by the occurrence of unforeseen difficulties, is now nearing completion.

Forests.

There is every prospect of a continuance of the successful working of this Department. The administration of the Department devolved on Mr. Alfred Clark since the date of Mr. Broun's leaving the Island, and since the 16th June on Mr. H. F. C. Fyers.

The revenue of the Department for the past year, including value of timber on lands sold or granted free, amounted to no less a sum than Rs. 445,806, and the expenditure to Rs. 286,732, showing a handsome surplus of Rs. 159,074.

The revenue for the first six months of the year, exclusive of the value of free grants of timber and of timber on lands sold, came to Rs. 143,874, and the expenditure to Rs. 97,446, leaving a surplus of Rs. 46,427.

There is reason to believe that the estimated revenue for the current year, viz., Rs. 419,625, which is considerably more than was estimated for 1901, will be nearly realized. A large quantity of ebony and satin has been cut from released land, but the same good prices cannot be expected to be realized as for first class quality.

The Central Timber Depôt is worked satisfactorily and to much advantage. Timber of the value of Rs. 62,764 was disposed of during the first seven months of this year, as compared with Rs. 54,205 for the same period last year, showing an increase of Rs. 8,559. In 1901 timber of the value of Rs. 129,291 was sold at the depôt.

The quarters formerly occupied by my bodyguard were given over to the Department for the purpose of enlarging the depôt premises, as previously much inconvenience was experienced for want of stacking room.

The year so far has proved an uneventful one. It is pleasing, however, to note that native traders are now sufficiently educated to appreciate the advantage of buying standing trees.

For the first time in the history of the Forest Department the right to collect latex from rubber trees was sold. Mr. Harrison paid Rs. 1,000 for such right in the Edangoda and Yatipowe rubber plantations, which together consist of only 64 acres.

The work of demarcation is not being carried on as extensively as previously, but is being done more systematically. Five blocks of the proposed Kelani Valley reserve, consisting of 2,798 acres, have been demarcated for purposes of final proclamation.

The land in Hunasgiriya, of the Matale District, known as Campbell's Land, and the Kantalai forest in the Eastern Province, have been proclaimed reserved forests.

Forest Settlement Officers have been appointed to deal with the forests which it is proposed to constitute reserves, viz., the Pedro Kurundu-oya and Meepilimane forests in the Central Province, the Chundankadu forest in the Eastern Province, and a proposed game sanctuary in the Puttalam District.

Railway Administration.

The revenue from the open lines for the first nine months of the year amounts to Rs. 5,929,864, or a decrease of Rs. 977 as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The traffic has fluctuated greatly month by month, the falling off at the end of January being Rs. 48,227, at the end of April Rs. 80,744, and at the end of July Rs. 10,799. The figures for September show an increase for the month of Rs. 32,883, as compared with September, 1901. The traffic returns for October are also likely to be satisfactory, and this small deficiency will probably be converted into a substantial increase. The additional receipts from the opening of the Kelani Valley and Northern Railways will assist in increasing the Railway revenue, but against this the reduced receipts owing to the reduction and ultimate closing of the camps for the Prisoners of War must be borne in mind.

The passenger traffic, which decreased during the first two months of the year, and also in April, showed signs of improvement in May and June, but there was a considerable falling off again in August, probably greatly due to fewer passengers coming down for the August festivities, as they had originally come in for the Coronation celebrations, and also to the fact that they were given reduced fares for the August race meeting.

In goods and live stock traffic there was a falling off of Rs. 11,627 for the first six months of the year (though at the end of May there was actually an increase of Rs. 3,219), but at the end of August this deficit had been replaced by an increase of Rs. 12,808 as compared with 1901, and it is hoped that this improvement will be maintained for the remainder of the year.

For the first eight months of the year there was an increase in tea of 4,311 tons, and of 3,764 and 1,289 tons in 6th class manure and 6th class plumbago, respectively.

The principal decreases were 1,626 tons in Other 3rd Class Goods, 3,031 tons in Other 6th Class Goods, 3,915 tons in Railway Material, and 9,981 tons in Breakwater Material.

The first section of the Northern Railway, 21 miles in length, between Kankesanturai and Chavakachcheri, was opened for traffic on 11th March, and a further section from Chavakachcheri to Pallai, 14 miles further, was opened on 15th September. With a view to encouraging traffic by the Railway, a temporary reduction in rates has been sanctioned until the line is opened throughout for traffic. The receipts of the section from date of opening to 31st August amounted to Rs. 15,080.

The first section of the Kelani Valley Railway, from Maradana Junction to Avisawella, a distance of 36¾ miles, was opened on 15th September, and there are prospects of good traffic on it, though really satisfactory returns cannot be expected until the line is opened throughout. The receipts on the line up to the 24th October were approximately Rs. 24,000, being an average of over Rs. 4,000 a week.

The new works sanctioned for 1902 are making steady progress, and should nearly all be finished to the extent of the amount voted, by the end of the year. In consequence of the desirability of reducing expenditure this year, the interlocking of points and signals at Nawalapitiya and the erection of the new engine shed at the same place have been postponed. This represents a temporary saving of Rs. 60,000, but provision will have to be made for this work before long.

The improvements to Slave Island Station, which provide for a new up platform and a foot-bridge connecting it with the existing platform, will, I trust, result in greatly improving the working on this overcrowded section of the line.

The land for the proposed quarters for Drivers and Guards in Colombo is being acquired, the site at Mount Mary having been selected. This land will have sufficient accommodation for the erection of nineteen four-roomed bungalows, whilst the existing offices of the Chief Resident Engineer, Kelani Valley Railway, will provide reading and recreation rooms for the staff. Specifications have been issued for the erection of the bungalows by contract.

With a view to getting an independent expert opinion on the suitability of Tyer's electric tablet instruments for use in the Island, Mr. Franklin, of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, was in March last invited to inspect the present installation. He reported in favour of the

instruments, and as the makers have sent out fresh parts to replace a portion of the instruments that did not work satisfactorily, I trust we shall have no trouble with them in future. Ten additional sets have been ordered for this year, and when installed the system will be complete between Ragama and Panadure.

The interlocking of points and signals at Veyangoda, Panadure, and Angulana is in hand in connection with this year's vote.

Good progress is being made with the rolling stock, for which funds were voted on account this year, and a large proportion is in traffic. The arrival of the new wood-working machinery, which was erected in August, is already having an excellent result as regards increased output, but there is still so much rolling stock to be completed, including that ordered in lieu of stock supplied for the Northern Railway, that it is anticipated it will take at least until the end of 1903 to complete it.

Good progress is also being made with the minor works, for which a sum of Rs. 20,000 has been allowed.

The Railway Store Department was separated from the Government Stores and handed over to the Railway on 1st January, and since that time a complete scheme of re-organization has been sanctioned by Government experimentally. The new scheme involves extra expenditure, but this will be repaid by increased efficiency.

A scheme for preliminary re-organization of the Locomotive Department has also been sanctioned, which should result in greater efficiency and a greatly reduced expenditure. It is necessary that further structural alterations should be carried out in the Railway works, including the enclosing of the workshops.

Up to the present time there has been no loss of life or injury to passengers or the public owing to the negligence on the part of the Railway staff, although there were two or three serious accidents.

The only important landslip this year took place about half a mile north of Alagalla on the evening of 1st May, when a considerable quantity of loose soil and rock fell on the line, blocking it until 10 A.M. on the 4th. In addition to this, several slight slips and washaways have recently occurred owing to the exceptionally severe weather, but nothing of a serious nature.

The new Train Service was brought into force on 1st May, and, generally speaking, appears to have given satisfaction. This Service naturally involves a greatly increased expenditure, whilst it unfortunately does not mean much increased revenue, as the extra mileage was chiefly put on to relieve the overcrowding of the suburban trains on the Coast Line.

IRRIGATION.

In addition to the Director and the Irrigation Assistant, there are now employed in the Department eighteen Irrigation Engineers, four Irrigation Surveyors, five Assistant Irrigation Surveyors, five Irrigation Inspectors, one Head Overseer, and five Sub-Inspectors. There are also employed in charge of works under the Government Agents five Chief Irrigation Inspectors, two Irrigation Inspectors, and twenty-five Sub-Inspectors.

During the year two Irrigation Engineers resigned, and one was transferred to the Public Works Department. Three more have been indented for from the Crown Agents.

The total expenditure during 1901 was Rs. 766,594, of which over Rs. 390,000 was on work of construction under the Director of Irrigation. During the first seven months of this year the expenditure was Rs. 449,711, divided as follows: works of construction or improvement under the Director of Irrigation Rs. 206,080; works of construction or improvement under the Government Agents, Rs. 12,723; repairs Rs. 32,493; maintenance Rs. 46,834; surveys Rs. 19,054; establishment and miscellaneous Rs. 132,527.

During the year the works at the Giant's tank, in the Northern Province, have been practically completed, the tank has been filled, and from it over fifty minor tanks have been supplied and about 13,000 acres of land irrigated.

The construction of the works at Kanukkeni, Rugam, Sakanam, Minneri, Maha Illuppallama, Kalawewa, Yoda-ela, Deduru-oya, Vakaneri, Walawe-ganga, and on the Kirindi-oya have made good progress, although delayed owing to the scarcity of labour.

About 250 coolies have been brought from India to Vakaneri this year, and the coolies employed at the Giant's tank are now being transferred to the works at Karachchi. Labour generally, however, is scarce, and it is proposed to offer the works at Unichchai for construction on contract.

The works at Kanukkeni and at Minneri are approaching completion.

Estimates for works at Karachchi, Pattipolai-aru, Mahagalkadawala, and Nachchaduwa have been prepared and sanctioned by the Central Irrigation Board, and preliminary works on the first of these have been begun. These works will provide water for the irrigation of 65,000 acres.

Estimates for works at Koggala in the Southern Province, and on the Mi-oya in the North-Western Province, are being prepared.

Surveys at Akattimurippu and Vavunikulam in the Northern Province, and at Maha Kandaruwa in the North-Central Province, are in progress.

At Akattimurippu it is proposed to restore an ancient tank similar to the Giant's tank, and on the opposite side of the Aruvi-ar from it. This tank is expected to irrigate about 6,000 acres.

At Mahakanadarawa, near Mihintale, an ancient tank, which appears to be larger than any so far undertaken, is being investigated, and it appears that in former times a line of connected irrigation works, starting from this point, extended towards the centre of the Island.

It is obviously of great importance in cases such as this to explore fully the traces and scope of the ancient scheme before deciding on the most useful works to be taken in hand.

LABOUR.

The arrivals of estate coolies during 1900 were 137,041, and during 1901 amounted to 48,711. During the first nine months of 1902 the number was 26,262, making a total of 212,014. The departures of estate coolies during 1900 amounted to 51,581, and during 1901 to 47,930, while for the first nine months of 1902 the number was 36,025, making a total of 135,536. There was thus an excess of arrivals over departures of 76,478. The Planting community was therefore well supplied with labour during the period under review, especially as there has been little opening up of fresh land under tea.

It must be remembered that 1900 was a year of distress in many of the districts of the Madras Presidency, hence the abnormal number of arrivals for that year.

The Camp of Observation at Ragama is very efficiently managed, and the coolies fully appreciate the manner in which they are cared for. A new Camp has been completed, which enables the Superintendent to effectually segregate all quarantined or suspected gangs.

The Camp was free from disease up to the end of June, since when there have been at different times three attacks of cholera, that which occurred on 16th July being the most serious, when thirteen cases occurred in a gang from Ammapatam, of which nine ended fatally. Altogether there were eighteen cases, of which thirteen were fatal.

The value of the detention at Ragama is shown by the fact that there has been no case of cholera among immigrants outside the Camp, and that when it has broken out inside the Camp the disease has been confined to the gang in which the first case occurred. 23,673 coolies have passed through the Camp up to the end of August; 879 persons have been quarantined.

The working of the Emigration depôt at Tataparai—situated on the South Indian Railway, 10 miles from Tuticorin—has also been entirely satisfactory. Although plague has been epidemic in several of the cooly districts of South India during the year, and although epidemics of cholera have occurred in Tuticorin and the surrounding districts, by careful segregation of arrivals from infected areas the depôt has been kept free from any outbreak of epidemic disease, and no deaths have occurred at the depôt during the year.

The importation of labour into Ceylon has been greatly facilitated by the introduction of what is known as the "tin ticket system." The system was devised to meet the common case of a cooly arriving at the depôt or at Ragama without sufficient funds to carry him to his destination. The detention of such destitute coolies, pending receipt of funds, resulted in grave inconvenience and delay. The system secures the forwarding of the coolies direct to the estates from the Tataparai depôt by Government, and with the least possible delay. The estates are registered at the Kachcheries, a number being allotted to each estate, and a supply of tin tickets, each bearing the estate number, is issued to the Superintendent. When a kangani is sent to India to recruit labour, tickets corresponding to the number of the coolies required are given to him. On production of the ticket at the Tataparai depôt or at Ragama, the cooly is fed, taken care of, and despatched by train to his destination, the money expended being subsequently recovered from the estate to which he is bound.

The system, which was originally intended for the benefit only of coolies who were unable to proceed owing to lack of funds, has been extended to all coolies belonging to registered estates, and it has proved so satisfactory that over 10,000 coolies have been forwarded to their destination in this manner between January and the end of September.

Harbour Administration.

The revenue derived from the Colombo Harbour in 1901 exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 260,387. Harbour Dues amounted to Rs. 1,123,428, and showed a decrease of Rs. 23,341 on the figures for 1900. Harbour Dues to 30th September, 1902, amounted to Rs. 841,682 as compared with Rs. 847,732 for the first nine months of 1901, also showing a slight decrease. On the other hand, the number and tonnage of the vessels entering the port continues to increase. During 1901, 2,347 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 4,159,145 tons visited the port as against 2,296 vessels, 3,832,744 tons, in 1900. And during the first nine months of 1902, 1,900 vessels with a tonnage of 3,545,289 tons visited the port as compared with 1,779 vessels, aggregating 3,000,409 tons, during the corresponding period in 1901.

Of the improvements sanctioned for the Port of Colombo, to which I drew your attention at the opening of last Session, the lengthening of the Kochchikada jetties, the building of the two new jetties within the Wharfage Company's premises, and the erection of another warehouse for transhipment goods, also in the Wharfage Company's premises, have now been completed. It has also been decided to build an additional closed shed. The work of building a quay wall in front of the two large grain sheds in the Wharfage Company's premises is well in hand. It is necessarily a slow work, as so much sinking of cylinders has to be done, but good progress has been made. The new roadway behind the Wharfage Company's premises leading into Commissariat street is nearing completion, and the improvement to the approach road to the Kochchikada grain sheds has been effected. The electric cranes have arrived, and are being erected; and the extension of the Export Warehouses along the sea line is nearing completion.

The alteration in the Customs Ordinance, by which importers have been compelled to remove their goods more speedily from the premises, has worked most beneficially, having, in the opinion of those best able to judge, increased the capacity of the grain sheds by 50 per cent.

The reclamation at Kochchikada for coal grounds makes steady progress; the design for the necessary jetties has been approved, and the work will shortly be taken in hand.

In addition to the above, the removal of the old Master Attendant's jetty and its replacement by a very commodious jetty is now being taken in hand.

The Census.

The process of abstracting, tabulating, and compiling the figures of the Census schedules, which for many months engaged a staff of about a hundred clerks under the able direction of Mr. Arunachalam, has been completed.

A population larger by about one-fifth than in 1891 has been dealt with on this occasion, and the information collected is more varied and, owing to improved methods, more accurate. In addition to the usual statistics as to population, houses, sex, race, religion, occupation, education, and infirmity, the Kandyan Sinhalese have been distinguished from the Maritime or Low-country Sinhalese. This was deemed necessary, as the former are subject to customs and laws peculiar to themselves, and have of recent years been allowed a representative in the Legislative Council. The conjugal condition of the people, ignored at previous Censuses, has been ascertained. As to occupations or means of subsistence, an improved classification has been adopted; while earners have been distinguished from dependents, so as to show not only the actual number of persons of each sex who follow a profession in each administrative division, but also the supporting power of each profession. The absence of this distinction detracted from the value and usefulness of previous Census statistics. Principal occupations have

also been distinguished from subsidiary occupations. Information is given of the ability to read and write English as well as the vernacular languages. The Christians are shown according to their principal denominations. Interesting statistics are given for each of the towns and villages of the Island as to the number of houses and inhabitants in each, their races and religions, ages, occupations, and education: information which should be useful to District Officers in their administrative work, and to Government in its schemes for the improvement of the country.

The total population returned at the Census of 1901, including the military, the shipping, and the prisoners of war, amounted to 3,578,333; exclusive of the military, the shipping, and the prisoners of war, the population was 3,565,954, and was distributed over 28 towns, 12,870 villages, 598,076 occupied houses, and 664,311 families. The increase of population in the decade has been at the rate of 18·6 per cent., which is double the rate (9·0) of the previous decade, four times the rate (4·5) of growth of the population of the neighbouring continent of India in the decade 1891–1901, and double the increase (9·9) of the population of the United Kingdom.

Out of every 10,000 persons of the population, 6,537 were Sinhalese, 2,669 Tamils, 639 Moors, 66 Burghers and Eurasians, 33 Malays, 18 Europeans, 11 Veddas, and 27 others. Of the 6,537 Sinhalese, 2,447 were Kandyan and 4,090 Low-country. The highest increase of population in the decade was among the Tamils (31·5 per cent.). It was 5·3 in 1881–1891 and 27·8 in 1871–1881, and reflects the fluctuations of the planting industry, which is carried on almost entirely by immigrant labour. Excluding the immigrants, the increase of the Tamil population is reduced to 12·4, or less than that of the Sinhalese (14·2).

Almost every Province shows a substantial increase of population in the decade. The highest rate (31·3 per cent.) was in the Central Province, in which during the preceding decade the population was almost stationary, showing only an increase of ·2 per cent. The difference is a measure of the change caused by the development of tea in place of coffee, which was overwhelmed with disaster in the decade 1881–1891. Excluding Provinces which are more or less dependent on tea, the most satisfactory increase (20·7) was in the Western Province; in the Eastern Province it was 16·9, the result of the development of irrigation works during the last half century; and in the Southern Province 15·7. The Northern Province, being densely populated in its habitable parts, increased its population only by 6·8 per cent.

One of its districts, Mannar, is the only district in the Island which shows a decline of population (by ·2 per cent.), due probably to the want of wholesome water and food and consequent prevalence of fever, and also to the fact that during many decades this malaria-stricken district has had to bear the terrible visitations of cholera imported with the immigrant cooly. Happily, the northern immigration route was closed in 1899, and there has been no cholera since. The completion of the Giant's tank and the expected opening at no distant date of the Northern Railway should result in a great increase of population and prosperity in this district and in the Northern Province at the next Census.

The North-Central Province has shown an increase of population less than was anticipated (5 per cent.). It is, however, only at the threshold of its prosperous career, which is now assured with the influx of population which will be brought by the Northern Railway, and with the increasing benefits of the grand system of irrigation works in the Province.

THE PRISONERS OF WAR.

There are at present 2,851 Prisoners of War in Ceylon. The average strength during the past twelve months has been 4,539.

The health of the Diyatalawa Camp continued to be good. The total number of deaths during the year ended 31st October, 1902, was 24; one of these deaths occurred suddenly, from apoplexy, in the Camp, the rest in hospital, eight being due to enteric, and the others to non-epidemic diseases. The death-rate was extremely small, viz., 5·8 per thousand.

The epidemic of enteric terminated in December, 1901, the last case having been admitted on the 29th November, 1901, and proving fatal on the 15th December, 1901. Since then up to the 9th April, 1902, enteric had disappeared from the Camp. A small outbreak then occurred, as a result of infection from partaking of water off a polluted stream in Haputale by Prisoners of War on parole. Up to the 31st October, 1902, 40 cases were treated. Altogether a total of 751 cases of enteric have occurred, with 68 deaths, *i.e.*, a mortality of 9·05 per cent. up to the 31st October, 1902. There were no other epidemics.

Dysentery, which prevailed to a slighter extent than in the previous year, was responsible for five deaths, the mortality rate to the total treated (85) being 5·8 per cent.

Malarial fevers were less than in the previous year, and caused no mortality, and the general improvement in the health of the Camp on that of the year 1901 was very marked.

The general health of the prisoners in the Camps at Ragama, Urugasmanhandiya, and Hambantota has been excellent, and the convalescents sent to Mount Lavinia have derived great benefit from the change.

The Camp schools at Diyatalawa supported by the Netherlands fund, and the Government school in the Loyalist Camp at Urugasmanhandiya, have been well attended. In addition, voluntary classes in English were started at Diyatalawa, and with a view to further encourage the study of English, a good supply of English literature was obtained for the use of the prisoners. The Acting Director of Public Instruction held examinations at Urugasmanhandiya and Diyatalawa early in the year, and was on the whole pleased, though he considered the progress in English at the Diyatalawa school somewhat disappointing.

A new Parole Camp was opened at Hambantota on the 19th September, 1901, when 32 Boer Officers and 25 invalid Burgher Prisoners of War were despatched from Diyatalawa. The prisoners were housed in the disused jail, where accommodation was provided for 60. In January, 1902, two temporary huts were erected, giving accommodation for 40 additional prisoners. The Camp was finally broken up on the 22nd July.

The strength of the new-formed Parole Camp for loyalist Prisoners of War at Urugasmanhandiya rose during the year from 176 to 369.

This Camp was practically broken up on the 5th July, owing to the departure by the transport "Templemore" of 363 Prisoners of War for South Africa, and re-opened on the 20th July as an Embarkation Camp for Prisoners of War who had declared allegiance and were awaiting repatriation. It was finally closed on 31st October.

Considering the large number of Prisoners of War in the Island and the length of time they have been in captivity, the discipline in the various camps has been good, though disturbances have occurred at both Ragama and Diyatalawa.

Six Prisoners of War escaped from the Camp at Diyatalawa and one from Ragama. All were recaptured within a few hours.

Games of all kinds are encouraged in the various camps, and cricket, football, lawn tennis, quoits, and gymnastics are freely indulged in. During the last two months there have been several football matches between the Prisoners of War and the British Troops.

During the year ending 31st October 32 deaths took place amongst the Prisoners of War. Of these, twenty-four occurred at Diyatalawa, four in the General Hospital, Colombo, one in the Lunatic Asylum, one at Mount Lavinia, one at Kandy, and one at Veyangoda.

Twenty-one Prisoners of War were released on parole, chiefly owing to ill-health. All of them (with the exception of four) were foreigners. One Prisoner of War,—a Greek,—who had been bitten by a dog believed to be mad, was sent to the Pasteur Institute, Kasauli, and on his recovery transferred to Dagshai Parole Camp and struck off our strength.

Of the 5,127 Prisoners of War who have been interned in Ceylon, 2,051 have already been repatriated, two—an Africander and a Hollander—have been permitted to reside in Ceylon, and it is hoped that the remainder who have declared allegiance will be repatriated before the end of the year. Up to the 31st October, 4,370 *ex*-Burghers had declared allegiance to His Majesty, and had thus become British subjects.

For a considerable time after the declaration of peace there was marked reluctance to comply with the conditions of repatriation. This reluctance was due to a variety of causes, but probably the delay which occurred in sending back those who did comply—a delay which was unavoidable, in view of the difficulty of receiving in the new Colonies large numbers of repatriated prisoners at one time—was one of the chief factors which militated against a speedy acceptance of the new order of things. Another reason for hesitation which was also frequently put forward was the absence of any direct communication from the Boer Generals, and there can be no doubt that the prisoners would have resigned themselves to the situation much more readily if the leaders had sent them an authoritative account of the peace conditions.

Early in October letters were received at Diyatalawa from General Delarey, and at Ragama from General Botha, and at the same time the transport "Lake Manitoba" arrived from India. The effect was instantaneous, practically the whole body of Prisoners of War giving in their names as anxious to sign the declaration of allegiance.

The Volunteer Force.

The general progress of the Volunteer Force during the year has been satisfactory, both as regards efficiency at drill and musketry, and also as regards numbers.

The total strength of the enrolled Volunteers (*i.e.*, exclusive of the recently formed Cadet Battalion, Ceylon Light Infantry) on 22nd October was 2,436, as against 2,023 on the 31st December, 1901, or an increase of 413.

The Ceylon Mounted Infantry have during the year been re-armed with magazine carbines, and is in a satisfactory state of efficiency; they will hold a route march, to be carried out strictly under Service conditions, in place of attending the Urugasmanhandiya Camp. Good results from this course of instruction may be looked for.

A Coast Camp was formed for the Ceylon Artillery Volunteers in April at the Flagstaff Battery, and was held for ten days, instead of a week as in previous years. The steady training for this period with the guns that the Volunteers would serve on mobilization has had an excellent effect. Another Coast Artillery Camp was formed early in November at Mutwal Battery, in place of attendance at the Annual Camp of Exercise at Urugasmanhandiya.

The Ceylon Light Infantry has been re-armed with the magazine Lee-Enfield rifle, and both drill and musketry are satisfactory. The attendance at Camp this year was good, and the men worked willingly and well, considerable progress being made with the new drill, which many of the outstation companies have not previously had an opportunity of practising.

The Ceylon Planters' Rifle Corps has increased in strength from 538 on 31st December, 1901, to 790 on 22nd October, 1902; the musketry of this branch of the Force is distinctly good. A small camp of exercise was held in March on the Agrapatanas, which was fairly attended. They also provided a Contingent for service in South Africa, which embarked on the 22nd April, and was attached on arrival as a Volunteer Company to the 2nd Battalion Gloucester Regiment. Peace, however, having been concluded shortly after their arrival, they returned to Ceylon in July. With the consent of His Majesty the King, I have had great pleasure in accepting the Honorary Colonelcy of this Corps.

In March of this year a movement was initiated to set on foot a Cadet Battalion, recruited from schools, to be attached to the Ceylon Light Infantry, and it is expected that it will prove a valuable source of recruiting for the Volunteer Force. It has been taken up by the various Colleges with considerable enthusiasm, and companies have been formed at each of the following: Royal, St. Thomas's, Wesley, Kingswood, Trinity, and Richmond Colleges. These companies are under the command of honorary officers appointed from the masters and senior students of each College. The Battalion is under the command of Lieutenant S. M. Burrows of the Ceylon Light Infantry, who has been granted the honorary rank of Major while holding this appointment.

A Contingent representative of all arms of the Force proceeded to London in May as the Military deputation of the Colony on the occasion of the Coronation. They served under the command of Major A. J. Farquharson and acquitted themselves most creditably. They returned to Ceylon in September.

The Public Service.

There have been notable changes in the Supreme Court. Chief Justice Sir Winfield Bonser retired on appointment to be Member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and was succeeded, to the satisfaction of the Colony, by the Attorney-General, Mr. C. P. Layard. The Hon. F. C. Moncreiff succeeded Sir Archibald Lawrie as Senior Puisne Justice, and Mr. H. L. Wendt, recently a Member of this Council, was appointed to the junior vacancy on the same Bench. The increase of

work necessitated the addition of a fourth Judge, and Mr. J. P. Middleton was appointed to the post thus created. Major L. F. Knollys has retired after a service of eleven years in the Colony, and his place has been taken as Inspector-General of Police and Prisons by Major A. W. de Wilton. Mr. J. D. Mason has been appointed to the District Judgeship of Galle, rendered vacant by the retirement of Mr. F. J. de Livera, one of the senior and most experienced Judicial Officers of the Service, and Mr. G. A. Baumgartner has taken Mr. Mason's place as District Judge, Kurunegala, being succeeded in the Government Agency of Uva by Mr. F. H. Price. Mr. W. E. Davidson and Mr. W. H. Moor have left the Ceylon Service to fill the important posts of Colonial Secretary and Assistant Colonial Secretary, respectively, in the newly-organized Service of the new Colonies in South Africa. Mr. G. C. Roosmalecocq and Mr. E. T. Noyes have both retired from the Service. The Colony has suffered a loss in the retirement of Captain J. Donnan, Master Attendant, who was appointed in 1863, and whose ripe experience rendered his advice and assistance invaluable in all matters connected with the Port of Colombo and with the Pearl Fisheries. Mr. G. P. Greene has taken over the management of the Railway Department.

It is with great regret that I have to record the death of the late Mr. J. C. Molamure, the able and experienced Police Magistrate of Gampola, and also the death in England of the late Mr. C. E. D. Pennycuick, who only retired from the post of Treasurer in 1900. By the recent death of L. B. Kobbekaduwa, Ratemahatmaya of Yatinuwara and Tumpane, Government has been deprived of the services of a Kandyan Chief of the highest family and of conspicuous ability.

The translation of Dr. Copleston to be Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India and Ceylon has closed for Ceylon a long and useful public career. His learning and piety, his liberal mind, and the ready sympathy with which he encouraged every project tending to the welfare of the Island and its people, had won him universal respect and admiration, and his loss will be felt by all classes of the community.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The presence of gold in Ceylon in paying quantities has long been a debated question. Mining experts among the Prisoners of War having expressed their belief that gold existed here in large quantities, I instructed Mr. Hunter, Inspector of Mines, to make an examination with the assistance of a Prisoner of War who had had long experience of gold mining in South Africa. Their report was so favourable that I decided upon a thorough investigation by an independent expert from home, and the services of Mr. G. G. Dixon, an eminent Consulting Mining Engineer, were obtained for the purpose. Mr. Dixon arrived in Ceylon on 21st May, and from that date to 30th October he has been engaged in making a general examination for gold throughout the Island, having travelled, for the most part on foot, over some 2,000 miles of country. Gold was found in the flat land between the Kelani-ganga and the Sitawaka-ganga at Malwana; in the bed of the Kelani-ganga, Sitawaka-ganga, and Getaheta-ela near Avisawella; in the Katugas-ela, a small stream which joins the Kalu-ganga at Ratnapura; in the gravel deposit in the Peradeniya Gardens; and in the streams that run into the head of the lake at Nuwara Eliya; and samples of quartz reefs taken from all parts of the country traversed by Mr. Dixon have been assayed for gold.

The positive results of the investigation up to the present are not encouraging, but it must be remembered that no detailed work has yet been undertaken, and that owing to the floods prevailing in the low-country a thorough examination of some of the most promising localities has not yet been possible. With the advent of fine weather Mr. Dixon will complete his investigations, and his final report will then be submitted.

I had previously realized the great want of a Mineralogical Survey of the Island, and the facts stated above prove how little is really known of the mineral potentialities of Ceylon. Accordingly, when I was in England, I consulted with Professor Dunstan, of the Royal Imperial Institute, who has promised to select a qualified expert to undertake such a survey. This is the more necessary, as the Geological Survey is indefinitely postponed pending the release of the staff employed on the Geological Survey of Egypt.

Soon after I assumed the administration of this Colony I felt the need of an Official Manual for Ceylon, which should give information regarding the different branches of the Public Service, and be, as it were, a key to the often complicated parts of the administrative machine. I have accordingly instructed Mr. H. White to prepare such a Manual. It will be for official use, and it should prove of great value to subsequent Administrators.

During the last hundred years it is estimated that over one million sterling nett revenue has accrued to the Colony from the Pearl Fisheries in the Gulf of Mannar, representing an average annual income of some one and a half lac of rupees. From 1796, the first year of British occupation, to 1837, twenty-three fisheries resulted in £946,000 gross receipts, or £585,000 nett revenue. Between 1837 and 1855 no fisheries took place; but the latter year witnessed the first of a series of fisheries occurring more or less regularly up to 1891, if we except the ten years from 1864 to 1873. During the whole of this period the expenditure on Pearl Fisheries amounted to £130,316, some expenditure being always incurred even in barren years, while the gross receipts from the fisheries were £614,597, resulting in a nett revenue for the period of £474,281. The average value of a fishery during this period was some £34,000. The smallest fisheries realized £10,000, and the last, which was also the largest, brought in £96,000 in 1891. For the last ten years there has been no fishery. There has frequently been promise of a fishery, and the Master Attendant after inspection has reported an abundance of young and apparently flourishing oysters on the banks. But the oysters have not come to maturity. The causes of this mortality or disappearance were unknown. We had no scientific data to go upon. Nothing was known regarding the oyster, its habits, and natural enemies, or of the reasons for its appearance and disappearance at particular localities, and without such knowledge it seemed impossible to count upon the Pearl Fisheries with any certainty. Accordingly, I decided to have a scientific investigation, and was fortunate enough to secure the services of Professor W. A. Herdman.

Professor Herdman, accompanied by his Assistant, Mr. J. Hornell, arrived in Ceylon on 20th January. The steamer "Lady Havelock" was placed at his disposal by Government, and he at once started on a preliminary visit to the principal pearl banks in the Gulf of Mannar. A more extended cruise was then made round the Island, and from 24th February to 20th March Professor Herdman accompanied Captain Donnan on his annual inspection of the banks. On these voyages, besides studying the condition of the banks on which the oysters were found, much useful information was collected by means of dredge and trawl in regard to the marine zoology of the Ceylon seas generally.

And before Professor Herdman left for England on the 7th April, he established a marine laboratory at Galle, where Mr. Hornell will, under his instructions from home, continue to carry on the necessary experiments. The objects of Professor Herdman's investigation are briefly as follows :—

(*a*) To ascertain the causes of the past discontinuity of fisheries in the pearling industry, by means of a Biological Survey of the Pearl Banks, and of observations upon the habits and life-history of pearl oysters kept under observation in aquaria. From the results obtained, to formulate a schem of remedial measures.

(*b*) To search for suitable unoccupied ground whereon an extended culture of pearl oysters may be carried on.

(*c*) To investigate the cause and manner of pearl formation ; the anatomy of the pearl oyster ; and to report upon the flora and fauna characteristic of the Pearl Banks.

(*d*) To report upon the suitability of Ceylon territorial waters for fish-trawling operations, together with suggestions as to safeguards to be enforced.

(*e*) In passing, to give attention to the possibilities of development (or creation) of other fishing industries, *e.g.*, culture of edible oysters, of the commercial sponge, and especially of the pearl-bearing Tamblegam Window-oyster (*Placuna placenta*).

LEGISLATION.

During the first nine months of the current year the expectations that were entertained last year of the good results that would ensue from improved methods of administering the Waste Lands Ordinances have been fully realized. The Office of the Special Officer has been transferred to more commodious and better furnished quarters ; the staff has increased not only in numbers, but in efficiency ; new registers have been introduced, and particulars of all settlement work effected in the Southern Province and in Uva duly entered therein ; an additional staff has also been provided to arrange the records of the Hambantota District bearing on waste lands, and satisfactory progress has been made in the preparation of notices and in the settlement of claims.

Despite the amount of time devoted to bringing the office into systematic working order and to tabulating the results of past years, it is expected that the working of the current year will be a considerable improvement on that of 1901. The improvement would undoubtedly have been much more marked had a larger supply of Block Survey Plans been available.

Frequent circuits have been made by the Special Officer for the purpose of preparing notices and of holding inquiries. About 134 claims have been preferred, and almost all have been inquired into and decided. The change in the attitude of the people is shown in the large number of settlements made and in the paucity of reference cases, as also by the receipt of petitions from the villagers asking that the provisions of the Ordinance may be applied to lands claimed by them. There is now an entire absence of animosity with regard to this enactment, which appears to be generally considered as a fair, cheap, and practical means of settlement of claims to land.

The system of noticing all the waste lands in a village at one and the same time has been adhered to, and is giving excellent results. As each village is completed statements of the settlements effected are furnished to the Revenue Officers and to the Surveyor-General for their information.

The Survey Department has now completed the Block Survey of considerable areas in the Island, and it is expected that the plans will soon be available. It will then probably be found advisable to appoint additional Settlement Officers, and to push on the work of settlement as rapidly as possible on the lines that have now been found by experience to be the best.

Many important Legislative Enactments were passed during the Session 1901–1902 of this Legislative Council.

There has indeed been so much legislation during the last few years that the list of our requirements has been almost exhausted, and consequently there will be little for you to do in that direction during the Session now opening. You will be invited to consider the following useful measures, namely, Bills for—

Further amending the Inventions Ordinance, No. 16 of 1892.
For further amending the Trade Marks Ordinance, No. 14 of 1888.
For the Registration of Designs.
For the Regulation of Printing Presses and of Books and Papers printed in Ceylon.
For consolidating and amending the Ordinances relating to the Repression of Crime.
For amending "The Customs Duties Amendment Ordinance, 1896," and
For limiting the number of Strokes or Lashes which may be inflicted in Cases where Corporal Punishment is awarded.

CONCLUSION.

Gentlemen, I think that you will agree with me that the retrospect of the year, especially from a financial point of view, has been quite satisfactory. Much progress has also been made in all our important undertakings, and the efficiency of the Public Service has been well maintained. The twelve months in question have been eventful, but two occurrences stand out conspicuously and eclipse all others. I refer to the Coronation of His Majesty and the termination of the War in South Africa.

I need not review the history of these two happy events. They are fresh in your memory. The Coronation gave all classes and races in this Colony another opportunity of demonstrating their loyalty and of showing their sympathy with the Royal Family in their sorrows as well as their joys. In London, Ceylon was worthily represented on this historic occasion by certain Members of this Council and other distinguished men, and also by a contingent representing all branches of our Volunteer Forces. I am proud to know that these men, under the command of Major Farquharson, by their soldierlike appearance and excellent conduct, did great credit to the Colony and earned high praise from eminent soldiers. A compliment was also paid to Ceylon in the selection of its Governor to represent the Eastern Colonies on this occasion. Here in Ceylon, and more especially in Colombo, the same auspicious event was celebrated with suitable display and great manifestations of loyalty. At the same time the statue of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, the Colony's memorial of the Diamond Jubilee, was unveiled by the Lieutenant-Governor with becoming ceremony.

The conclusion of peace relieves us of the custody of 5,000 Prisoners of War, who have been with us since August, 1900, and I hope that by the end of the year all will have returned to their homes. Their presence here has been a great responsibility, but the fact that, with only 143 exceptions, all these prisoners, nearly 5,000 in number, return to South Africa in excellent health, and I hope with kindly feelings towards us, is due to the admirable management of Lieutenant-Colonel Vincent—who has shown rare qualities of command and organization—and his staff, and to the excellent and successful labours of the Medical Department under the direction of Dr. Perry, the Principal Civil Medical Officer, and of Dr. Garvin, the officer in local medical charge. If the epidemic of enteric fever introduced by the prisoners, and which raged with such fury for some months after their arrival, had not been so skilfully and promptly met, the results might have been disastrous. As it was, although the outbreak was, in the beginning at least, of a peculiarly malignant type, there were only 68 deaths out of a total of 760 cases, that is to say, a percentage of 9. Excluding casualties from enteric, accidents, &c., there were only 38 deaths from ordinary causes. This fact proves the exceptional salubrity of the climate of Diyatalawa, a fact which has been long recognized by those who know the uplands of Uva. Of malarial fever there has been very little. Nevertheless, the War Office has decided to establish, or rather to develop, the sanitarium at Nuwara Eliya in preference to Diyatalawa, and however you may question the wisdom of this decision I hope that you will not object to finding the necessary funds, especially as I intend to use Diyatalawa as a Camp of Exercise for the Volunteers, for which purpose it is admirably suited; to make it the headquarters, while they are engaged in plotting work during the recess, of those of the Survey staff who have been employed in malarious districts; and, as an experiment, to establish a small hospital for consumptives. The Military also propose, I understand, to use Diyatalawa as a standing musketry camp.

In this connection the labours of the Public Works Department under the direction of Mr. Cooper must not be overlooked. The creation of what was practically a town, the supply of water and electric light, and the construction of excellent roads with extraordinary rapidity in the uninhabited *patanas*, was a remarkable feat, and very efficiently was it accomplished. Indeed, the strain and labour involved by the internment of these prisoners on many Departments and Branches of the Public Service, notably the Railway Department, has been great, and I am glad to know that His Majesty's Government fully realize their obligation to the Colony. I need not say that if it had not been for the cordial co-operation of the Military Authorities, the task which I undertook would have been impossible.

Thus happily ends a unique experience in the history of Ceylon, and it is pleasant to think that the gloomy anticipations so freely expressed when I agreed to accept charge of the prisoners have not been realized, and that, on the contrary, the Colony, besides rendering a great service at a time of difficulty to the Imperial Government, has in more ways than one been materially benefited.

GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,

With complete confidence that your deliberations and proceedings during this the last Session of my Administration will be animated by the same wisdom, loyalty, and devotion to the public interests, which have never failed to characterize them in the past, I now, in His Majesty's name, declare this Session of the Legislative Council to be duly opened.

3. His Excellency the Governor having retired, His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor took the Chair.

ADDRESS IN REPLY TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

4. On the motion of the Treasurer, seconded by the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Government Agent, Western Province, the Hon. Mr. J. N. Campbell, the Hon. Mr. W. G. Rockwood, the Hon. Mr. S. C. Obeyesekere, and the Hon. Mr. E. Rosling were appointed a Committee to frame a reply to the Address of His Excellency the Governor, with instructions to bring up the draft reply at the next meeting of Council.

MESSAGE.

5. The Treasurer, on behalf of the Lieutenant-Governor, brought up the following Message from His Excellency the Governor to the Legislative Council, which was read by the Clerk of the Council:—

THE Governor has directed the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1903 to be laid before the Legislative Council.

REVENUE.

The Revenue for 1903 is estimated to yield Rs. 27,044,380, being Rs. 544,380 in excess of the Estimate for the current year, and Rs. 607,278 above the actual receipts for 1901.

A new source of revenue is afforded by the Kelani Valley and Northern Railways, which are estimated to yield Rs. 391,900, but as the decline in the open line receipts shown in 1901 has continued throughout the present year, and the anticipated closing of the Prisoners of War Camps in 1903 may lead to a further falling off, it is not deemed prudent to estimate the return from the open lines at more than Rs. 7,940,000. The total revenue from Railways in 1903 has been assessed at Rs. 8,331,900, as against Rs. 8,100,000 for the current year.

The receipts from Licenses, Excise, and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified are estimated to show a decrease of about Rs. 80,000 on the anticipated revenue of 1902.

This decrease is due to a shrinkage in the consumption of arrack in the planting districts, which is apparent from the Railway traffic returns.

The Customs Receipts have for the past two years shown a tendency to increase, and will it is expected exceed Rs. 6,942,000 for the current year. Judging from the returns up to the end of August, the estimate for 1903 is Rs. 7,077,500.

It is anticipated that the revenue from Port and Harbour Dues and Post and Telegraphs will show no decline, and a slightly enhanced return is expected from Fees of Court, &c.

An additional sum of Rs. 155,500 has been provided under Interest. The estimate for 1902 was framed on the assumption that Indian paper to the value of about Rs. 5,000,000 would be sold to provide funds pending the raising of the recent loan. But the Crown Agents having found it possible to obtain advances on a mortgage of these securities, this paper was retained, and will continue to give a return.

The Sale of Government Property will probably show a normal result.

The satisfactory returns from the Sales of Land in the current year amply justify a forecast of Rs. 550,000 under this head of revenue.

EXPENDITURE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

There is an increase under this head of Rs. 630,000, being interest on the loan raised under Ordinance No. 14 of 1900 (3 per cent.).

PENSIONS.

The expenditure under this head is governed by prescribed rules, and cannot be arbitrarily controlled. It is satisfactory to note that there is a decrease of about Rs. 14,500 on pensions payable in Ceylon, in contrast to a steady rise during past years.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Civil Service.

There is a decrease of Rs. 1,277 under this head, due to the retirements of certain officers and the appointments of others on the initial pay of the various classes of the Service.

Secretariat.

Personal Emoluments.—An additional junior clerk has been provided for the Councils Branch, to cope with increased work.

Other Charges.—The vote for Telegrams has been augmented by Rs. 2,000, as the existing provision has been found insufficient.

Special Expenditure.—The charge hitherto made under Special Expenditure for indexing records does not appear in these Estimates, as the work has been completed.

Government Printer.—There is an increase of salary in the Government Printer's Office, as on the retirement of the foreman binder an incumbent of higher qualifications has been appointed.

Audit.

Personal Emoluments.—An assistant record-keeper has been found necessary, and due provision is made for his salary.

A sum of Rs. 5,000 is inserted with the object of slightly improving the position of the Clerical Staff of the Secretariat, Audit, and Treasury. The most important work of the Executive Government is transacted in these offices, and it is of real importance that the best and most intelligent members of the Clerical Staff should be retained, where careless or perfunctory work may lead to serious consequences. As an inducement to good clerks to stay in these Headquarter offices, which are at present somewhat unpopular owing to the special strain of work involved and the expense of living in Colombo, it is proposed to give to Officers of Class III. an additional Rs. 50 a year after five years' meritorious service, and Rs. 100 after drawing the maximum pay of their class for one year. Similarly, Officers of Class II. will receive an allowance of Rs. 150 after drawing the maximum pay of their class for a year, and Officers of Class I. and the Special Class an allowance of Rs. 200 after a year on their maximum pay. These allowances will be non-pensionable, and it is distinctly laid down that no officer who fails to give complete satisfaction in the discharge of his duties will be permitted to enjoy the benefits of this scheme, or having once left the Secretariat, Audit, or Treasury, either voluntarily or under compulsion, will be permitted to return and again participate in the advantages conceded to the staff of these Departments.

Provincial Administration.

An increase of Rs. 2,000 is proposed in the Western Province, being remuneration to unpaid Headmen as reimbursement of expenses incurred on public duty, and under the same head there is a decrease of Rs. 500 in the vote for Uva and Rs. 200 for Sabaragamuwa. A sum of Rs. 1,873, increased compensation in lieu of local rates on Government buildings at Nuwara Eliya, proportionate to the enhanced levy from the public, has been included.

Rs. 1,000 has been provided for the establishment of a Museum of Kandyan Art at Kandy.

Special Expenditure.—Three indexing clerks have been temporarily provided in the Southern Province, chiefly in connection with extended proceedings under the Waste Lands Ordinances.

The votes for Collection and Storage of Salt have in some cases been increased, but this expenditure will probably be amply recouped by an expansion of the Salt revenue.

A vote of Rs. 10,377 is proposed to provide medical relief in the North-Western Province, where the inhabitants with commendable public spirit have voluntarily subscribed Rs. 26,000 for the purpose.

An additional sum of Rs. 1,000 is inserted for the working of the Waste Lands Ordinances by the Assistant Government Agent at Kegalla, with a corresponding decrease as regards the Hambantota District.

Survey Department.

Additional provision of Rs. 20,000 has been made. Of this sum, Rs. 10,000 is required to secure an increased labour force, which the Surveyor-General considers essential to obtain an improved outturn of work; Rs. 2,450 will be spent on new tools and instruments, Rs. 3,000 on tents, and Rs. 3,217 on office fittings.

Customs.

To work the recently completed Transhipment Warehouse an additional Customs Officer and Tidewaiter have to be provided.

Port and Marine.

On the urgent representation of the mercantile community, the Harbour staff has been increased by two pilots on Rs. 4,200 each and twelve boatmen. The personal allowance to the Master Attendant has been reduced from Rs. 3,500 to Rs. 600, owing to the retirement of Captain Donnan and the appointment of Captain Legge under a different arrangement. The Special Expenditure is about Rs. 3,000 less than in 1902.

It has been found necessary to increase the subordinate staff at Ragama, and also the amount allowed for dieting coolies in quarantine.

As it is expected that the Patent Slip will be completed about the end of the present year, provision for its working, estimated by the Chief Resident Engineer at Rs. 18,000, will be required.

Under the head of Master Attendant, Galle, a readjustment of salaries has been made, involving a slight saving. On the retirement of the late Master Attendant and Pilot, a pilot has been appointed at Rs. 3,600, and Rs. 1,000 has been apportioned to Mr. T. Twynam for performing the duties of Master Attendant. At Trincomalee the pay of the subordinate staff has been increased, to place their emoluments on a level with the scale of pay allowed by the Imperial Government to the dockyard employés.

Botanic Gardens.

An Experiment Garden has been established at Nuwara Eliya, where a suitable site has been supplied by the Board of Improvement. This will be worked in connection with the Hakgala Gardens. For its annual maintenance a sum of Rs. 2,620 is provided, together with a further sum of Rs. 4,630 for an entrance lodge.

With a view to the introduction of new agricultural products and the development on scientific lines of such as are already in cultivation in Ceylon, an important step has been taken in the acquisition of the old-established cocoa estate of Gangaroowa—which adjoins and partly surrounds the Peradeniya Gardens—as an Experiment Station, to be worked in connection with those Gardens. An incidental, but at the same time most satisfactory, feature of this acquisition is that the world-famous beautiful surroundings of the Royal Botanic Gardens of Ceylon, which would have been buried by the passing of Gangaroowa into other hands than those of Government, and the consequent indiscriminate felling of the estate timber, are thus saved.

With the assistance of Mr. Rosling and Mr. Huxley terms were arranged with the owners and with the lessee of the estate. The total expenditure in connection with the acquisition of the property has amounted to Rs. 132,526. On the advice of the Director, Botanic Gardens, the following action has been taken as regards the working of the station. Mr. Herbert Wright, temporarily employed as Scientific Assistant under the Director, Botanic Gardens, has been appointed Controller, at an initial salary of Rs. 4,250, rising to a maximum of Rs. 6,000. A temporary foreman and a clerk have been appointed. A survey of the estate has been ordered, and the Public Works Department has supplied an estimate amounting to Rs. 37,632 for overhauling the estate buildings and adapting them to their new purpose. A vote of Rs. 20,000 on account of these works has been included in the Estimates before you, and a sum of Rs. 1,451 has been provided for the necessary meteorological instruments. Sanction has been given for working the estate for a time upon the advance system, *i.e.*, meeting expenditure from proceeds of sales of produce, supplemented, so long as this may be necessary, by advances on lines advised by the Audit Office. A Committee has been appointed to confer, advise, make suggestions, and offer opinions for the consideration of Government in regard to new experiments and generally in the work carried on at the station, the procedure to be similar to that in the case of the Irrigation Board; and perhaps the most satisfactory feature of the enterprise is that such leading agricultural experts as Messrs. Rosling, Huxley, Campbell, Joseph Fraser, and Edgar Turner have consented to serve, with the Scientific Staff of the Botanical Gardens and the Government Agent, on this Committee, which, for the convenience of the Planting Members, will hold its fixed meetings at the times of the meetings of the Planters' Association at Kandy.

Legal Departments.

In order to afford relief to the Assistant Government Agent, Puttalam, whose judicial duties are found to be excessive, a sum of Rs. 1,000 is provided for an Additional Police Magistrate.

A saving of Rs. 1,000 will be found on the salary of the Additional Police Magistrate, Gampola. The initial salary of the Itinerating Police Magistrates is fixed at Rs. 3,000, but the Secretary of State has decided that after a continuous service of ten years the holders of such offices should receive an additional allowance of Rs. 1,000 per annum. This allowance had been earned by the late Mr. Molamure, while his successor commences on the initial salary.

Analogously, a sum of Rs. 1,000 is proposed for the Itinerating Police Magistrate, Western Province, Mr. P. de Saram, who has now served Government for the prescribed period.

Instead of Rs. 3,000 as salary for the Deputy Fiscal, Jaffna, a sum of Rs. 1,500 is provided. It is considered desirable that in future the offices of Deputy Fiscal and Superintendent of Police should, as was formerly the case, be distinct. The Superintendent of Police, Northern Province, while holding the office of Deputy Fiscal, Jaffna, drew Rs. 3,000 of his salary from the Fiscal's vote, and it is now proposed to transfer this sum to the Police vote and to effect an economy of Rs. 1,500 under Fiscals.

It has been found possible to effect a saving of Rs. 600 by the abolition of the office of Shroff of the Loan Board.

Police.

In consequence of the recent outbreak at the Mahara Prison, it has been found necessary to increase the Police guard there, with a corresponding increase of expenditure.

Prisons.

A personal allowance of Rs. 1,000 has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State to Major Firminger, in view of his length of service.

An increased expenditure will be noticed under the items of Victualling, &c., in certain Jails, which is due to higher contract rates for provisions.

Medical Department.

In the Medical Department it is proposed to give a personal allowance of Rs. 1,000 to Dr. H. M. Fernando in recognition of his special services and scientific attainments.

The Principal Civil Medical Officer having reported that the clerical work at some outstations interferes prejudicially with the proper discharge of the duties of the Medical Officers and Apothecaries, provision is made for five junior clerks. The total additional expenditure has been restricted to Rs. 167 by a readjustment of the Apothecaries' staff.

It is hoped that the appointment of an overseer of packers in the Medical Store will promote economy and efficiency.

To provide for the better administration of the Medical Department, the Principal Civil Medical Officer desires that the salaries and allowances of Apothecaries shall be grouped in one general vote, rather than apportioned separately to each hospital or dispensary, as has hitherto been done. Effect has been given to this recommendation.

Ecclesiastical.

On the Ecclesiastical Establishment a saving of Rs. 30,650 appears, which is due to the retirements of the Bishop and of the Colonial Chaplain of St. Peter's Church.

Education.

A new item of Rs. 7,070 appears on the Estimates for a Training College, which it has been found necessary to establish in order to provide more competent teachers for village schools.

It is satisfactory to note that it is proposed to establish two Mohammedan schools in the Northern Province, at the request of the villagers.

To provide new schools and automatic increase of grants payable under the Education Code, a sum of Rs. 85,851 in excess of the vote for this year is placed on the Estimates.

It will be observed that the provision for Education is thus augmented by over 9 per cent.

Military Expenditure.

A considerable increase (Rs. 41,374) occurs under Military Expenditure, owing to the very gratifying increase in the Volunteer movement, and more especially to the formation of a Cadet Battalion.

Military Expenditure for Erection of Buildings has been placed at Rs. 31,500.

Miscellaneous Services.

Under the head Miscellaneous Services (Special Expenditure) a sum of Rs. 50,000 is proposed as a contribution towards the Eye Hospital and Asylum for the Blind, being an amount equivalent to the anticipated subscriptions by the Public. A sum of Rs. 15,000 is also included for expenditure to be incurred in connection with a Mineralogical Survey, and Rs. 25,000 for the Ratnapura Railway Survey.

Forest Department.

A Supernumerary Assistant Conservator of Forests, who has been specially trained at Cooper's Hill, will join the Department, and provision of Rs. 3,000 is made for his salary.

Post Office.

The Post Office Estimates have been increased by Rs. 51,700, to meet the increasing development of this Department.

Railway Department.

Under Government Railway it will be found that considerable increases occur in the anticipated expenditure of 1903 on account of Establishment and Maintenance. The Estimates have been closely scrutinized in conference with the General Manager, and, as far as possible, his demands have been met. Provision is made for the first time for the working of the Kelani Valley and Northern Section lines. The increase in train mileage on the open lines accounts for a large percentage of the increased provision for Maintenance.

The Locomotive and Traffic Departments have been reorganized and strengthened by the appointment of a Boiler Inspector and a Rolling Stock Inspector, and certain subordinate officers have been added in other Departments which are now undermanned.

The creation of a new Department to provide for the electrical work of the Railway is under consideration, and the necessary provision is made in the anticipation that it will be finally organized by July next.

Settlement Officer under the Waste Lands Ordinances.

It is intended that the Special Officer under the Waste Lands Ordinances, who will in future be known as the Settlement Officer, shall extend his work to Provinces other than the Southern in 1903. Additional provision of Rs. 11,052 is accordingly made under this head.

Public Works Department.

It has been deemed advisable to appoint an Electrical Adviser and Engineer to the Government of Ceylon and to the Municipality of Colombo. A sum of Rs. 10,000 is included for his salary, part of which will be refunded by the Municipality.

Irrigation Department.

In pursuance of the New Policy, a sum of Rs. 394,842 is provided from revenue for the Irrigation Department. This is the balance of the moiety (Rs. 2,500,000) payable from surplus funds and current revenue which has not yet been expended.

Public Works.

A sum of Rs. 2,049,207 is required—which is Rs. 24,392 in excess of the votes of 1902—for Works Annually Recurrent.

For Public Works Extraordinary a sum of Rs. 1,616,115 is placed on the Estimates, and the details of the works and the necessity for the more important of them are set forth in the Memorandum of the Director of Public Works which accompanies this Message.

BILLS.

6. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to impose Stamp Duty on Civil Cases tried by Village Tribunals" was read a first time, and the second reading was fixed for the next meeting of Council.

7. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to limit the Number of Lashes or Strokes which may be inflicted in Cases where the Punishment of Whipping is awarded" was read a first time, and the second reading was fixed for the next meeting of Council.

8. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance for the better Regulation of Printing Presses and of Books and Papers printed in Ceylon" was read a first time, and the second reading was fixed for the next meeting of Council.

9. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the Ordinances relating to the Repression of Crime in this Colony" was read a first time, and the second reading was fixed for the next meeting of Council.

10. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend 'The Lepers' Ordinance, 1901,'" was read a first time, and the second reading was fixed for the next meeting of Council.

11. On the motion of the Treasurer, on behalf of the Lieutenant-Governor, seconded by the Auditor-General, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance for making provision for the Contingent Services for the year 1903" was read a first time, and the second reading was fixed for the next meeting of Council.

ADJOURNMENT.

12. On the motion of the Treasurer, the Council was on its rising adjourned till Friday, November 14, 1902, at 2.30 P.M.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1902.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir J. WEST RIDGEWAY, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., *President*.

The Hon. Mr. E. F. IM THURN, C.B., C.M.G.
The Hon. Sir HECTOR A. MACDONALD, K.C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C.
The Hon. Mr. A. G. LASCELLES.
The Hon. Mr. C. A. MURRAY.
The Hon. Mr. H. H. CAMERON.
The Hon. Mr. G. M. FOWLER.
The Hon. Mr. H. L. CRAWFORD.
The Hon. Mr. J. N. CAMPBELL.
The Hon. Mr. W. G. ROCKWOOD, M.D.
The Hon. Mr. S. C. OBEYESEKERE.
The Hon. Mr. S. N. W. HULUGALLE.
The Hon. Mr. F. C. LOOS.
The Hon. Mr. W. M. ABDUL RAHIMAN.
The Hon. Mr. S. BOIS.
The Hon. Mr. E. ROSLING.

1. The Council met pursuant to adjournment. His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor took the Chair.

MINUTES.

2. The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

COMMITTEE.

3. The Treasurer brought up the report of the Committee appointed to frame the reply of the Council to the Address of His Excellency the Governor, and moved that it be read by the Clerk of the Council, and it was read accordingly.

On the motion of the Treasurer, seconded by the Hon. Mr. J. N. Campbell, the reply as drafted was agreed to. The Council then adjourned to await the arrival of His Excellency the Governor.

4. His Excellency the Governor having arrived took the Chair.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor read the following Address in reply to His Excellency the Governor's Speech of the 11th November, 1902 :—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

IT is with one voice that this Council congratulates Your Excellency, and not Your Excellency alone, but the Colony at large, upon the welcome decision of His Majesty the King to extend still further Your Excellency's term of office, so that yet another chapter may be added to the brilliant history of prosperity and progress which in your annual utterances Your Excellency has placed before this Council, reviewing the facts, and foreshadowing the future prospects of each year of your wise and beneficent administration.

The Council wishes to express its entire concurrence in the satisfaction felt by Your Excellency in respect of the manner in which the affairs of the Colony have been controlled by the Lieutenant-Governor during Your Excellency's absence.

The Council shares Your Excellency's feelings of pleasure in noting the existence of so large a surplus as Rs. 540,508 at the close of the financial transactions of 1901, notwithstanding the shortcomings of the early part of the year and the large supplementary expenditure specified by Your Excellency, and it felicitates Your Excellency on the prospect of a probable surplus of similar amount at the end of the current year.

The Council notes with satisfaction and concurrence Your Excellency's remarks in reference to the public debt, the present financial position, and the trade prospects of the Colony, and it follows with interest the enumeration of the many useful public works either completed or commenced during the time which has elapsed since Your Excellency's last Address,—noting chiefly the progress made in the work of Harbour Extension and in the new Railways,—and readily promising to give most careful consideration to the question of further extensions in the direction of Ratnapura, and northward to Negombo, Chilaw, and Puttalam, for the consideration of which it is noted with pleasure that Your Excellency purposes to appoint a Committee. The Council desires, however, to record its concurrence in Your Excellency's view that the construction of a railway to Trincomalee would not be justifiable unless the Admiralty and War Office are willing to contribute to the cost.

The Council heartily sympathises with Your Excellency in regretting that the assiduous attention bestowed on the task of repressing crime should have met with no fuller measure of success, and it concurs in thinking that the only sure remedy lies in the spread of education and the consequent increase of self-control, and of the appreciation by each man of the value of his own life and of the lives of others.

The Council will gladly give earnest attention to the suggestion made by Your Excellency as to the possible good effects of providing the punishment of transportation beyond thesea as an alternative to the death penalty in cases of murder, should Your Excellency ultimately dcide upon formulating any such proposal.

With regard to house-breaking and the failure of the police to cope with the lawless disposition of a certain section of the community, the Council fully realizes the highly unsatisfactory conditions at present existing, and will welcome any measure which may strike at the root of the evil by bringing the "receiver" within the reach of the law.

The Council regards the improvement of the status of the Police Force as essential to the enlistment of a better class of recruits.

It regards the scheme sketched out by Your Excellency for the improvement of the Force as bidding fair to bring forth happy results, and it looks forward with interest to the detailed proposals now promised.

The Council hails with satisfaction the announcement that a Commission will be appointed to inquire and report whether the present condition of affairs in respect of cacao stealing is such as to justify special legislation.

It is highly gratifying to the Council to learn from Your Excellency of the new developments, effected and in contemplation, in respect of education, and they regard the results reported in respect of the Technical College as most encouraging; they look forward also with sanguine expectation to the benefits which must certainly accrue to the cause of education from the establishment of a Training College for Teachers.

The Council notes with interest what Your Excellency has said in respect of the Royal Botanical Gardens, and their bearing upon the Tea industry, the improved future of which is so happily augured by Your Excellency.

Your Excellency's remarks upon health and sanitation are full of interest for this Council, which is heartily glad to learn that the prospects of the hospital which owes its origin to the kind and sympathetic thought of Lady Ridgeway are so favourable.

The Council desires to repeat the expression of its satisfaction at this Island's continued immunity from plague, and its felicitation of Your Excellency and the Plague Committee upon this happy result of the unrelaxed attention that has been bestowed upon the matter.

The Council has every hope that the contemplated improvement in local drainage and water supply will result in a marked reduction in the prevalence of enteric fever in Colombo.

It is with pleasure that this Council notes that under Your Excellency's guidance the work of irrigation proceeds with rapid strides, and it is glad to think how favourably the extension of railway communication and the development of the irrigation system will act and re-act upon each other.

An additional proof of the increasing prosperity of the Island is afforded by the results of the recent Census.

The Council desires very heartily to congratulate Your Excellency, and the officers whom Your Excellency has selected to carry out your wishes, upon the admirable conduct of all the arrangements connected with the internment at Diyatalawa and the other Camps of so large a number of prisoners of war.

The Council fully appreciates the compliment paid to this Colony by the selection of its Ruler to represent the Eastern Colonies at the Coronation of His Majesty the King.

The Estimates for the coming year, as well as the Legislative measures referred to in Your Excellency's Address, will be attentively considered by this Council, which desires to assure Your Excellency of its willing co-operation and support in all that concerns the welfare of this Island and its inhabitants.

6. His Excellency the Governor replied as follows :—

GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,

I THANK you cordially for the gracious Address and for the very kindly sentiments therein contained. I am very pleased, but not surprised, to find you agree with the main features of the policy to be pursued in the future, and I know from past experience of six Sessions I may depend upon your loyalty and co-operation in all matters which you believe to conduce to the prosperity of this Colony.

PAPERS.

7. The Lieutenant-Governor laid on the table the following Papers :—

Statement showing the Amount of Fees received by Fiscals during 1901.

Return of Work done by Village Committees during 1901.

Numerical Abstract showing the Number of Persons in the several Provinces of the Island liable to perform Labour during 1902.

Return of Cooly Labourers on Estates during 1901.

Accounts of the Provincial Road Committees for 1901.

Report of the Director of Irrigation, and an Estimate for Rs. 777,100 for the Construction of a Tank and Channels at Unichchai, in the Batticaloa District of the Eastern Province

Sessional Paper XV. of 1902 :—
Report of the Central Irrigation Board for 1901.

Copy of the Warrant imposing a charge under Ordinance No. 15 of 1896 on the District of Neervali, in Valikamam east in the Northern Province, in which Punitive Police have been quartered.

By-laws for the Registration of Dogs made by the Municipal Councils of Colombo and Galle, by the Local Boards of Nawalapitiya, Hatton-Dikoya, Gampola, Kegalla, Badulla, and the Board of Improvement of Nuwara Eliya.

By-laws framed by the Local Board of Matale under section 38 of Ordinance No. 9 of 1899.

Regulations made by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, to regulate the Possession and Sale of Poisons.

Rules made by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, in pursuance of the Powers vested in him by the 11th clause of the Ordinance No. 5 of 1902.

MOTIONS.

8. Pursuant to notice, the Lieutenant-Governor, seconded by the Treasurer, moved—That the following sums be charged to the loan of £1,000,000 sterling raised under Ordinance No. 17 of 1893, or to other loans to be raised for the purpose, viz. :—

	Rs.	c.
To provide for the better ventilation of the wards of the Mutwal Prison ...	1,750	0
To meet the cost of carrying out certain alterations in the sanctioned design for the extension of the Mahara Prison	3,600	0
To meet the cost of planking the spaces between the rails at the level crossings opposite the jetties at the Kochchikada Grain Sheds ...	425	0
To meet the cost of twelve sets of additional moorings for the Colombo Harbour	126,000	0
To meet the cost of improvements to the drainage at the Kochchikada Warehouses	2,912	50
To meet the cost of building a Searcher's Office at the Customs ...	1,589	55
To provide an iron gate for the Cooly Immigration Works at the root of the Breakwater	120	0
To meet the cost of enclosing the disinfecting station at Kochchikada with an iron fence	715	0
To enclose with sliding doors and to floor the archways of the Export Warehouses B, C, and D of the Colombo Customs	8,665	34
For fencing round the Kochchikada Grain Sheds	2,306	70

The motion was agreed to.

9. Pursuant to notice, the Lieutenant-Governor, seconded by the Treasurer, moved—That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,882·50 be advanced to the Board of Improvement of Nuwara Eliya, for the purpose of extending the waterworks and constructing model dwellings, to be repaid in ten annual instalments, with interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

The motion was agreed to.

10. Pursuant to notice, the Lieutenant-Governor, seconded by the Treasurer, moved—That Mrs. Pennycuick, widow of the late Hon. Mr. C. E. D. Pennycuick, Treasurer of this Colony, be granted a sum of Rs. 10,413·71, equal to the amount of pension which her husband would have drawn from the date of his death to the end of 1902, and which was provided for in Ordinance No. 16 of 1901.

The motion was agreed to.

BILLS.

11. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Auditor-General, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to impose Stamp Duty on Civil Cases tried by Village Tribunals" was read a second time, and the Council went into Committee thereon. The Bill was referrrd to a Sub-Committee consisting of the Attorney-General, the Auditor-General, the Government Agent, Western Province, the Hon. Mr. W. G. Rockwood, the Hon. Mr. S. C. Obeyesekere, and the Hon. Mr. S. N. W. Hulugalle.

12. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to limit the Number of Lashes or Strokes which may be inflicted in Cases where the Punishment of Whipping is awarded" was read a second time, and the Council went into Committee thereon. The Bill was referred to a Sub-Committee consisting of the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Hon. Mr. H. L. Crawford, the Hon. Mr. F. C. Loos, the Hon. Mr. W. M. Abdul Rahiman, and the Hon. Mr. S. Bois.

13. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Lieutenant-Governor, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance for the better Regulation of Printing Presses and of Books and Papers printed in Ceylon" was read a second time, and the Council went into Committee thereon. The Bill was referred to a Sub-Committee consisting of the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, the Hon. Mr. J. N. Campbell, the Hon. Mr. S. C. Obeyesekere, the Hon. Mr. F. C. Loos, and the Hon. Mr. S. Bois.

14. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the Ordinances relating to the Repression of Crime in this Colony" was read a second time, and the Council went into Committee thereon. The Bill was referred to a Sub-Committee consisting of the Attorney-General, the Government Agent, Western Province, the Government Agent, Central Province, the Hon. Mr. W. G. Rockwood, the Hon. Mr. S. N. W. Hulugalle, and the Hon. Mr. E. Rosling.

15. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Lieutenant-Governor, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend 'The Lepers' Ordinance, 1901,'" was read a second time, and the Council went into Committee thereon. Further consideration of the Bill was deferred.

16. On the motion of the Lieutenant-Governor, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance for making provision for the Contingent Services for the year 1903" was read a second time, and the Council went into Committee thereon. The Bill was referred to a Sub-Committee consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Auditor-General, the Treasurer, the Hon. Mr. F. A. Cooper, the Hon. Mr. H. L. Crawford, the Hon. Mr. J. N. Campbell, the Hon. Mr. W. G. Rockwood, the Hon. Mr. S. C. Obeyesekere, the Hon. Mr. S. Bois, and the Hon. Mr. E. Rosling.

ADJOURNMENT.

17. On the motion of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Council was on its rising adjourned till Wednesday, November 26, 1902, at 2.30 P.M.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1902.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir J. WEST RIDGEWAY, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., *President*.

The Hon. Mr. E. F. IM THURN, C.B., C.M.G.
The Hon. Sir HECTOR A. MACDONALD, K.C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C.
The Hon. Mr. A. G. LASCELLES.
The Hon. Mr. C. A. MURRAY.
The Hon. Mr. H. H. CAMERON.
The Hon. Mr. G. M. FOWLER.
The Hon. Mr. J. P. LEWIS.
The Hon. Mr. F. A. COOPER, C.M.G.
The Hon. Mr. H. L. CRAWFORD.
The Hon. Mr. J. N. CAMPBELL.
The Hon. Mr. W. G. ROCKWOOD, M.D.
The Hon. Mr. S. C. OBEYESEKERE.
The Hon. Mr. S. N. W. HULUGALLE.
The Hon. Mr. F. C. LOOS.
The Hon. Mr. W. M. ABDUL RAHIMAN.
The Hon. Mr. S. BOIS.
The Hon. Mr. E. ROSLING.

1. The Council met pursuant to adjournment. His Excellency the Governor took the Chair.

MINUTES.

2. The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

PAPERS.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor laid on the table the following Papers :—

Regulations made by the Government Agent, Uva, and the Local Board, Badulla, in respect of the General Cemeteries at Bandarawela and Badulla, respectively.

Rules made by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, under "The Mines and Machinery Protection Ordinance, 1896."

Rules framed by the Village Committees of Weligam korale and Bentota-Walallawiti korale, under the provisions of "The Village Communities' Ordinance, 1889."

Rules made by the Government Agent of the Northern Province for the encouragement and extension of Paddy Cultivation.

By-laws for the registration of Dogs made by the Local Board of Kalutara, under Ordinance No. 25 of 1901.

By-laws framed by the Government Agent, Uva, under section 38 of "The Cemeteries and Burials Ordinance, 1889," for the regulation of Burial Grounds at Bandarawela, and confirmed by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.

By-laws framed by the Government Agent of the Western Province, under section 38 of "The Cemeteries and Burials Ordinance, 1889," for the regulation of Burial Grounds in the Western Province, and confirmed by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.

By-laws made by the Municipal Councils of Colombo and Galle under the provisions of Ordinance No. 8 of 1901, and confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.

Correspondence as to the proposed extension of the Graving Dock.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor gave notice that at the next Meeting of Council he will move—That the Scheme for the extension of the Graving Dock, as set forth in the correspondence laid on the table of the Council, be approved.

MOTION.

5. Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. J. N. Campbell, seconded by the Hon. Mr. E. Rosling, asked—Whether it is intended to resume the running of the Night Mail Trains as soon as the weather permits, and moved for papers.

The Lieutenant-Governor replied.

The motion was agreed to.

BILLS.

6. On the motion of the Lieutenant-Governor, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance for making provision for the Supplementary Contingent Charges for the Year 1902" was read a first time, and the second reading was fixed for the next Meeting of Council.

7. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Council went into Committee on the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to impose Stamp duty on Civil Cases tried by Village Tribunals," and the Attorney-General brought up the report of the Sub-Committee, which was read by the Clerk of the Council. The Bill having been reported as amended in Committee, was referred to the Law Officers of the Crown for report.

8. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Council went into Committee on the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to limit the Number of Lashes or Strokes which may be inflicted in Cases where the Punishment of Whipping is awarded," and the Attorney-General brought up the report of the Sub-Committee, which was read by the Clerk of the Council. The Bill having been reported as amended in Committee, was referred to the Law Officers of the Crown for report.

9. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Council went into Committee on the Bill intituled "An Ordinance for the better Regulation of Printing Presses and of Books and Papers printed in Ceylon," and the Attorney-General brought up the report of the Sub-Committee, which was read by the Clerk of the Council. The Bill having been reported as amended in Committee, was referred to the Law Officers of the Crown for report.

10. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Council went into Committee to resume consideration of the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend 'The Lepers' Ordinance, 1901.'" The Bill having been reported as passed in Committee, was referred to the Law Officers of the Crown for report.

11. On the motion of the Lieutenant-Governor, seconded by the Treasurer, the Council went into Committee on the Bill intituled "An Ordinance for making provision for the Contingent Services for the year 1903," and the Lieutenant-Governor brought up the report of the Sub-Committee, which was read by the Clerk of the Council. The Bill having been reported as amended in Committee, was referred to the Law Officers of the Crown for report.

ADJOURNMENT.

12. On the motion of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Council was on its rising adjourned till Wednesday, December 3, 1902, at 2.30 P.M.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1902.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir J. WEST RIDGEWAY, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., *President*.

The Hon. Mr. E. F. IM THURN, C.B., C.M.G.
The Hon. Sir HECTOR A. MACDONALD, K.C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C.
The Hon. Mr. A. G. LASCELLES.
The Hon. Mr. C. A. MURRAY.
The Hon. Mr. H. H. CAMERON.
The Hon. Mr. G. M. FOWLER.
The Hon. Mr. J. P. LEWIS.
The Hon. Mr. F. A. COOPER, C.M.G.
The Hon. Mr. H. L. CRAWFORD.
The Hon. Mr. J. N. CAMPBELL.
The Hon. Mr. W. G. ROCKWOOD, M.D.
The Hon. Mr. S. C. OBEYESEKERE.
The Hon. Mr. S. N. W. HULUGALLE.
The Hon. Mr. F. C. LOOS.
The Hon. Mr. W. M. ABDUL RAHIMAN.
The Hon. Mr. S. BOIS.
The Hon. Mr. E. ROSLING.

1. The Council met pursuant to adjournment. His Excellency the Governor took the Chair.

MINUTES.

2. The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

PAPERS.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor laid on the table the following Papers :—

Sessional Paper XIX. of 1902 :—

Papers relating to the proposed Jetties for the Colombo Harbour.

Rules and Regulations made by the Municipal Council, Colombo, under section 25 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1902, for laying electric mains, and approved by the Governor in Executive Council.

By-laws framed by the Local Board of Nawalapitiya, under sub-section (20) of section 56 of Ordinance No. 13 of 1898, and confirmed by the Governor in Executive Council.

QUESTION.

4. Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. S. C. Obeyesekere, asked—For information as to whether a memorial from the inhabitants between Colombo and Mount Lavinia *re* Railway Service has been received by Government in June, and what is being done with regard to it.

The Lieutenant-Governor replied.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor gave notice that at the next Meeting of Council he will move—That the proposal to construct Jetties in front of the new Coaling Depôt, Colombo Harbour, set forth in the correspondence laid on the table of the Council, be approved.

MOTIONS.

6. Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. S. C. Obeyesekere, seconded by the Hon. Mr. S. N. W. Hulugalle, moved—For a Return showing the Number of Cattle run over and killed or injured by the Railway Trains between (1) the Colombo and Kandy and (2) the Colombo and Matara Stations, from 17th December, 1895, up to date; the dates and the stations between which the incidents occurred; the value of the animals; and the results of the prosecutions, if any, of their owners.

The motion was agreed to.

7. Pursuant to notice, the Lieutenant-Governor, seconded by the Treasurer, moved—That the scheme for the extension of the Graving Dock, as set forth in the correspondence laid on the table of the Council, be approved.

The motion was agreed to.

8. Pursuant to notice, the Lieutenant-Governor, seconded by the Hon. Mr. S. C. Obeyesekere, moved—That Johara Ummah, widow of the late J. C. Rusthom, Overseer of the Convict Establishment, who was killed by a prisoner in the Mahara Jail, in July, 1901, while in the execution of his duty, be awarded a pension of Rs. 100 per annum.

The motion was agreed to.

BILLS.

9. On the motion of the Auditor-General, seconded by the Lieutenant-Governor, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance for making final provision for the Supplementary Contingent Charges for the year 1901" was read a first time, and the second reading was fixed for the next Meeting of Council.

10. The Clerk to the Council having read the report of the Law Officers of the Crown, dated 1st December, 1902, stating that there was in their opinion no legal impediment to the execution by the Colonial Tribunals of a law framed in terms of the draft, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to impose Stamp Duty on Civil Cases tried by Village Tribunals" was, on the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, read a third time and passed.

11. The Clerk to the Council having read the report of the Law Officers of the Crown, dated 1st December, 1902, stating that there was in their opinion no legal impediment to the execution by the Colonial Tribunals of a law framed in terms of the draft, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to limit the Number of Lashes or Strokes which may be inflicted in Cases where the Punishment of Whipping is awarded" was, on the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, read a third time and passed.

12. The Clerk to the Council having read the report of the Law Officers of the Crown, dated 1st December, 1902, stating that there was in their opinion no legal impediment to the execution by the Colonial Tribunals of a law framed in terms of the draft, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance for the better Regulation of Printing Presses and of Books and Papers printed in Ceylon" was, on the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, read a third time and passed.

13. The Clerk to the Council having read the report of the Law Officers of the Crown, dated 1st December, 1902, stating that there was in their opinion no legal impediment to the execution by the Colonial Tribunals of a law framed in terms of the draft, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend 'The Lepers' Ordinance, 1901,'" was, on the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, read a third time and passed.

14. The Clerk to the Council having read the report of the Law Officers of the Crown, dated 1st December, 1902, stating that there was in their opinion no legal impediment to the execution by the Colonial Tribunals of a law framed in terms of the draft, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance for making provision for the Contingent Services for the year 1903" was re-committed. The Bill having been reported as amended in Committee, was, on the motion of the Lieutenant-Governor, seconded by the Treasurer, read a third time and passed.

15. On the motion of the Lieutenant-Governor, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance for making provision for the Supplementary Contingent Charges for the Year 1902" was read a second time, and the Council went into Committee thereon. In Committee the Bill was referred to a Sub-Committee consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Auditor-General, the Treasurer, the Hon. Mr. F. A. Cooper, the Hon. Mr. H. L. Crawford, the Hon. Mr. J. N. Campbell, the Hon. Mr. W. G. Rockwood, the Hon. Mr. S. C. Obeyesekere, the Hon. Mr. S. Bois, and the Hon. Mr. E. Rosling.

ADJOURNMENT.

16. On the motion of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Council was on its rising adjourned till Wednesday, December 10, 1902, at 2.30 P.M.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1902.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir J. WEST RIDGEWAY, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., *President.*

The Hon. Mr. E. F. IM THURN, C.B., C.M.G.
The Hon. Mr. A. G. LASCELLES.
The Hon. Mr. C. A. MURRAY.
The Hon. Mr. H. H. CAMERON.
The Hon. Mr. G. M. FOWLER.
The Hon. Mr. J. P. LEWIS.
The Hon. Mr. F. A. COOPER, C.M.G.
The Hon. Mr. H. L. CRAWFORD.
The Hon. Mr. J. N. CAMPBELL.
The Hon. Mr. W. G. ROCKWOOD, M.D.
The Hon. Mr. S. C. OBEYESEKERE.
The Hon. Mr. S. N. W. HULUGALLE.
The Hon. Mr. F. C. LOOS.
The Hon. Mr. W. M. ABDUL RAHIMAN.
The Hon. Mr. S. BOIS.
The Hon. Mr. E. ROSLING.

1. The Council met pursuant to adjournment. His Excellency the Governor took the Chair.

MINUTES.

2. The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

ASSENT TO BILLS.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor announced that His Excellency the Governor had given his assent to the following Ordinances:—

Ordinance No. 14 of 1902, intituled "An Ordinance to impose Stamp Duty on Civil Cases tried by Village Tribunals."

Ordinance No. 15 of 1902, intituled "An Ordinance to limit the Number of Lashes or Strokes which may be inflicted in Cases where the Punishment of Whipping is awarded."

Ordinance No. 16 of 1902, intituled "An Ordinance for the better Regulation of Printing Presses and of Books and Papers printed in Ceylon."

Ordinance No. 17 of 1902, intituled "An Ordinance to amend 'The Lepers' Ordinance, 1901.'"

Ordinance No. 18 of 1902, intituled "An Ordinance for making provision for the Contingent Services for the year 1903."

PAPERS.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor laid on the table the following Papers:—

Sessional Papers, 1902:—

No. XVII.—Memorandum and Estimate of the Cost of the Mahagalkadawala Tank.
No. XVIII.—Memorandum and Estimate of the Cost of the Nachchaduwa Tank.
No. XXV.—Papers relating to the proposed Fishery Harbour.

By-laws made by the Local Boards of Matale and Kurunegala, under section 5 of Ordinance No. 25 of 1901.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor gave notice that at the next Meeting of Council he will move—That the proposal to construct a Fishery Harbour to the north-east of Mutwal Point, Colombo, set forth in the correspondence laid on the table of the Council, be approved.

6. The Hon. Mr. E. Rosling gave notice that at the next Meeting of Council he will move—That as the cost of working and upkeep of the existing railway lines is largely increased by the number and severity of the curves, instructions be given to the gentleman responsible for the survey of the proposed Ratnapura Extension to minimize the curves as much as possible, even at an increase of the initial cost.

7. The Hon. Mr. E. Rosling gave notice that at the next Meeting of Council he will move—That with reference to the lease of lands, lots 13,683, 13,684, and 13,685, published in the *Gazette* of 21st November, 1902, and in view of the fact that cardamom cultivation in the Hills has passed the experimental stage, it is not desirable that Crown lands should be sold or leased for that purpose, except by the usual method of sale or lease by public auction.

QUESTION.

8. With permission of the Council, the Hon. Mr. S. Bois asked—If a Pearl Fishery is likely to take place next year.

The Lieutenant-Governor replied.

MOTIONS.

9. Pursuant to notice, the Lieutenant-Governor, seconded by the Hon. Mr. H. L. Crawford, moved—That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,412·10 be charged to the loan of £1,400,000 sterling raised under Ordinance No. 14 of 1900, or to other loans to be raised for the purpose, to meet the cost of constructing a closed double-span iron warehouse, in lieu of the open shed originally proposed to be constructed, at the Wharf.

The motion was agreed to.

10. Pursuant to notice, the Lieutenant-Governor, seconded by the Treasurer, moved—That the proposal to construct jetties in front of the new Coaling Depôt, Colombo Harbour, set forth in the correspondence laid on the table of the Council, be approved.

The motion was agreed to.

BILLS.

11. On the motion of the Lieutenant-Governor, seconded by the Treasurer, the Council went into Committee on the Bill intituled "An Ordinance for making provision for the Supplementary Contingent Charges for the year 1902," and the Lieutenant-Governor brought up the report of the Sub-Committee, which was read by the Clerk of the Council. The Bill having been reported as amended in Committee was referred to the Law Officers of the Crown for report.

12. On the motion of the Auditor-General, seconded by the Lieutenant-Governor, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance for making final provision for the Supplementary Contingent Charges for the year 1901" was read a second time, and the Council went into Committee thereon. The Bill having been reported as passed in Committee was referred to the Law Officers of the Crown for report.

ADJOURNMENT.

13. On the motion of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Council was on its rising adjourned till Wednesday, December 17, 1902, at 2.30 P.M.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1902.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir J. WEST RIDGEWAY, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., *President.*

The Hon. Mr. E. F. IM THURN, C.B., C.M.G.	The Hon. Mr. H. L. CRAWFORD.
The Hon. Sir HECTOR A. MACDONALD, K.C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C.	The Hon. Mr. J. N. CAMPBELL.
The Hon. Mr. A. G. LASCELLES.	The Hon. Mr. W. G. ROCKWOOD, M.D.
The Hon. Mr. C. A. MURRAY.	The Hon. Mr. S. C. OBEYESEKERE.
The Hon. Mr. H. H. CAMERON.	The Hon. Mr. S. N. W. HULUGALLE.
The Hon. Mr. G. M. FOWLER.	The Hon. Mr. F. C. LOOS.
The Hon. Mr. J. P. LEWIS.	The Hon. Mr. W. M. ABDUL RAHIMAN.
The Hon. Mr. F. A. COOPER, C.M.G.	The Hon. Mr. S. BOIS.
	The Hon. Mr. E. ROSLING.

1. The Council met pursuant to adjournment. His Excellency the Governor took the Chair.

MINUTES.

2. The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

PAPERS.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor laid on the table the following Paper:—

Addendum to the Rules regarding Pensions to Officers of the Colombo Municipality.

PETITION.

4. The Hon. Mr. S. C. Obeyesekere presented a petition from certain clerks of the 4th Class of the Clerical Service as to their admission to the 3rd Class of that Service.

MOTIONS.

5. Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. E. Rosling, seconded by the Hon. Mr. J. N. Campbell, moved—That as the cost of working and upkeep of the existing railway lines is largely increased by the number and severity of the curves, instructions be given to the gentlemen responsible for the survey of the proposed Ratnapura Extension to minimize the curves as much as possible, even at an increase of the initial cost.

The motion was agreed to.

6. Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. E. Rosling, seconded by the Hon. Mr. J. N. Campbell, moved—That with reference to the lease of lands, lots 13,683, 13,684, and 13,685, published in the *Gazette* of 21st November, 1902, and in view of the fact that cardamom cultivation in the hills has passed the experimental stage, it is not desirable that Crown lands should be sold or leased for that purpose, except by the usual method of sale or lease by public auction.

The debate on the motion was adjourned.

7. Pursuant to notice, the Lieutenant-Governor, seconded by the Treasurer, moved—That the proposal to construct a Fishery Harbour to the north-east of Mutwal Point, Colombo, set forth in the correspondence laid on the table of the Council, be approved.

The motion was agreed to.

8. Pursuant to notice, the Lieutenant-Governor, seconded by the Treasurer, moved—That the following sums be charged to the loan of £1,400,000 sterling raised under Ordinance No. 14 of 1900, or to other loans to be raised for the purpose, viz.:—

	Rs.	c.
To meet the cost of repairing the Ballast Jetty	770	0
To meet the cost of repairing a portion of the boundary wall of Hill House	534	0
To meet the cost of certain repairs to Hill House	300	0
To meet the cost of erecting another pingo shed at Mahara ...	500	0
To meet the cost of providing ten portable latrines and twenty buckets for the use of the prisoners working at the Mutwal Quarry ...	332	11
To meet the cost of certain repairs to, and upkeep of portions of, the Fishermen's Ramp, Colombo	418	55
To meet the cost of securing the foundations of the Petroleum Jetty at Kochchikada	1,500	0

The motion was agreed to.

BILLS.

9. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Buddhist Temporalities in this Island" was read a first time, and the second reading was fixed for the next Meeting of Council.

10. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend 'The Ceylon Railways Ordinance, 1902,'" was read a first time, and the second reading was fixed for the next Meeting of Council.

11. The Clerk to the Council having read the report of the Law Officers of the Crown, dated 15th December, 1902, stating that there was in their opinion no legal impediment to the execution by the Colonial Tribunals of a law framed in terms of the draft, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance for making provision for the Supplementary Contingent Charges for the year 1902" was, on the motion of the Lieutenant-Governor, seconded by the Auditor-General, read a third time and passed.

12. The Clerk to the Council having read the report of the Law Officers of the Crown, dated 15th December, 1902, stating that there was in their opinion no legal impediment to the execution by the Colonial Tribunals of a law framed in terms of the draft, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance for making final provision for the Supplementary Contingent Charges for the year 1901" was, on the motion of the Auditor-General, seconded by the Treasurer, read a third time and passed.

ADJOURNMENT.

13. On the motion of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Council was on its rising adjourned till Wednesday, January 7, 1903, at 2.30 P.M.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1903.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir J. WEST RIDGEWAY, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., *Presider*

The Hon. Mr. E. F. IM THURN, C.B., C.M.G.
The Hon. Sir HECTOR A. MACDONALD, K.C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C.
The Hon. Mr. A. G. LASCELLES, K.C.
The Hon. Mr. F. R. ELLIS, C.M.G.
The Hon. Mr. H. H. CAMERON.
The Hon. Mr. C. A. MURRAY.
The Hon. Mr. J. P. LEWIS.
The Hon. Mr. F. A. COOPER, C.M.G.
The Hon. Mr. H. L. CRAWFORD.
The Hon. Mr. J. N. CAMPBELL.
The Hon. Mr. W. G. ROCKWOOD, M.D.
The Hon. Mr. S. C. OBEYESEKERE.
The Hon. Mr. S. N. W. HULUGALLE.
The Hon. Mr. F. C. LOOS.
The Hon. Mr. W. M. ABDUL RAHIMAN.
The Hon. Mr. S. BOIS.
The Hon. Mr E. ROSLING.

1. The Council met pursuant to adjournment. His Excellency the Governor took the Chair.

MINUTES.

2. The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

ASSENT TO BILLS.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor announced that His Excellency the Governor had assented to the following Ordinances:—

Ordinance No. 19 of 1902, intituled "An Ordinance for making provision for the Supplementary Contingent Charges for the Year 1902."

Ordinance No. 20 of 1902, intituled "An Ordinance for making final provision for the Supplementary Contingent Charges for the Year 1901."

PAPERS.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor laid on the table the following Papers :—

Sessional Paper XXVII. of 1902 :—

Report on the Inspection of the Pearl Banks.

Regulations for the Colombo Patent Slip.

Rules made under section 6 of Ordinance No. 24 of 1889 by the inhabitants of Nawadun, Atakalan, Kolonna, Kuruwiti, Kadawata, Meda, and Kukulu korales.

Regulation made under section 7 of "The Explosives Ordinance, 1902."

PETITION.

5. The Hon. Mr. W. G. Rockwood presented a petition from inhabitants of Delft as to the horse-breeding establishment.

QUESTIONS.

6. Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. F. C. Loos asked—How much did the Colony contribute towards the Exhibitions at Chicago and Paris.

The Lieutenant-Governor replied.

7. Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. W. G. Rockwood asked—Whether the Government has made any inquiry into the case in which the District Judge of Jaffna sentenced to flogging two witnesses who are reported in the *Hindu Organ* to have received twenty-five cuts each with a rattan for giving false evidence, and whether the District Judge acted legally in the matter.

The Lieutenant-Governor replied.

MOTIONS.

8. The debate on the motion of the Hon. Mr. E. Rosling—That with reference to the lease of lands, lots 13,683, 13,684, and 13,685, published in the *Gazette* of 21st November, 1902, and in view of the fact that cardamom cultivation in the hills has passed the experimental stage, it is not desirable that Crown lands should be sold or leased for that purpose, except by the usual method of sale or lease by public auction—which was adjourned from the last Meeting, was resumed.

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

9. Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. F. C. Loos, seconded by the Hon. Mr. W. G. Rockwood, moved—That it is desirable that the chief products of the Island should be adequately represented at the forthcoming Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and that one at least of the Commissioners should have special knowledge and experience of native or low-country products.

The Lieutenant-Governor replied.

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

10. Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. S. C. Obeyesekere, seconded by the Hon. Mr. S. N. W. Hulugalle, asked—In what Provinces and to what extent cattle murrain and hoof-and-mouth diseases prevail now in the Island, and what measures are being adopted by Government to arrest their further progress, and moved for papers.

The motion was agreed to.

11. Pursuant to notice, the Lieutenant-Governor, seconded by the Treasurer, moved—That the following sums be charged to the loan of £1,400,000 sterling raised under Ordinance No. 14 of 1900, or to other loans to be raised for the purpose, viz. :—

	Rs.	c.
To meet the cost of erecting electric cranes at the Colombo Customs...	12,562	0
For conveying current to the electric cranes at the Colombo Customs	9,773	16
For dredging the boat basin in the Colombo Harbour ...	13,000	0

The motion was agreed to.

BILLS.

12. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to the General Regulation of Customs and the Customs Duties leviable on Imports" was read a first time, and the second reading was fixed for the next Meeting of Council.

13. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Hon. Mr. H. L. Crawford, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Buddhist Temporalities in this Island" was read a second time, and the Council went into Committee thereon. The Bill was referred to a Sub-Committee consisting of the Attorney-General, the Government Agent, Western Province, the Government Agent, Central Province, the Hon. Mr. H. L. Crawford, the Hon. Mr. S. N. W. Hulugalle, and the Hon. Mr. S. C. Obeyesekere.

14. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend 'The Ceylon Railways Ordinance, 1902,'" was read a second time, and the Council went into Committee thereon. The Bill was referred to a Sub-Committee consisting of the Attorney-General, the Auditor-General, the Hon. Mr. F. C. Loos, the Hon. Mr. S. C. Obeyesekere, and the Hon. Mr. J. N. Campbell.

ADJOURNMENT.

15. On the motion of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Council was on its rising adjourned till Friday, January 23, 1903, at 2.30 P.M.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1903.

PRESENT :

His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir J. WEST RIDGEWAY, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., *President.*

The Hon. Mr. E. F. IM THURN, C.B., C.M.G.
The Hon. Sir HECTOR A. MACDONALD, K.C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C.
The Hon. Mr. A. G. LASCELLES, K.C.
The Hon. Mr. F. R. ELLIS, C.M.G.
The Hon. Mr. H. H. CAMERON.
The Hon. Mr. C. A. MURRAY.
The Hon. Mr. J. P. LEWIS.
The Hon. Mr. F. A. COOPER, C.M.G.
The Hon. Mr. H. L. CRAWFORD.
The Hon. Mr. J. N. CAMPBELL.
The Hon. Mr. W. G. ROCKWOOD, M.D.
The Hon. Mr. S. C. OBEYESEKERE.
The Hon. Mr. S. N. W. HULUGALLE.
The Hon. Mr. F. C. LOOS.
The Hon. Mr. W. M. ABDUL RAHIMAN.
The Hon. Mr. S. BOIS.

1. The Council met pursuant to adjournment. His Excellency the Governor took the Chair.

MINUTES.

2. The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

PAPERS.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor laid on the table the following Papers :—

Sessional Paper II. of 1903 :—

Correspondence relating to the Census of Ceylon, 1901, with connected Report in four volumes.

By-laws made by the Local Boards of Batticaloa and Ratnapura under section 5 of Ordinance No. 25 of 1901.

Rules made by the Village Committees of Siyane korale, under the provisions of section 6 of the Ordinance No. 24 of 1889, and approved by the Governor.

Amendment of Rule 76 of the rules made by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, under "The Ceylon Post and Telegraph Ordinance, 1892."

Return showing the Number of Cattle run over and killed or injured by the Railway.

Return with regard to the outbreak of Cattle Disease in the Island.

QUESTIONS.

4. Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. W. G. Rockwood asked—To what extent the recent rains have damaged the Negombo-Chilaw canal ; the number of days traffic on the canal was impeded during the last six weeks ; when, if it is not already clear, the canal will be clear for through traffic for padda boats with full loads ; and the probable cost to Government when the canal is restored to its former condition.

The Lieutenant-Governor replied.

5. Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. W. G. Rockwood asked—If it is a fact that the interruption is responsible, though temporarily, for a rise in the price of the necessaries of life ; and that rice went up in price in Chilaw and Puttalam, and salt in Colombo, and in places which draw their supply of salt from the latter place, not to speak of kerosine oil.

The Lieutenant-Governor replied.

6. Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. W. G. Rockwood asked—Whether, in view of the serious interruptions to traffic experienced on the canal north of Negombo of late, and the liability to recurrence, the Government will fix an early date for the appointment of the Railway Commission referred to in the Opening Address of His Excellency the Governor.

The Lieutenant-Governor replied.

MOTION.

7. Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. J. N. Campbell, seconded by the Hon. Mr. S. C Obeyesekere, asked—If there are any despatches with reference to the suggested appointment of Unofficials to be Members of the Executive Council, and moved for papers.

The Lieutenant-Governor replied.

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

BILLS.

8. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Council went into Committee on the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend 'The Ceylon Railways Ordinance, 1902,'" and the Attorney-General brought up the report of the Sub-Committee, which was read by the Clerk of the Council. The Bill having been reported as amended in Committee was referred to the Law Officers of the Crown for report.

9. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Treasurer, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend 'The Customs Duties Amendment Ordinance, 1898,'" was read a second time, and the Council went into Committee thereon. The Bill was referred to a Sub-Committee consisting of the Attorney-General, the Auditor-General, the Hon. Mr. H. L. Crawford, the Hon. Mr. J. N. Campbell, the Hon. Mr. W. M. Abdul Rahiman, and the Hon. Mr. S. Bois.

ADJOURNMENT.

10. On the motion of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Council was on its rising adjourned *sine die.*

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1903.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir J. WEST RIDGEWAY, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., *President.*

The Hon. Mr. E. F. IM THURN, C.B., C.M.G.
The Hon. Sir HECTOR A. MACDONALD, K.C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C.
The Hon. Mr. A. G. LASCELLES, K.C.
The Hon. Mr. H. H. CAMERON.
The Hon. Mr. C. A. MURRAY.
The Hon. Mr. J. P. LEWIS.
The Hon. Mr. F. A. COOPER, C.M.G.
The Hon. Mr. H. L. CRAWFORD.
The Hon. Mr. J. N. CAMPBELL.
The Hon. Mr. W. G. ROCKWOOD, M.D.
The Hon. Mr. S. C. OBEYESEKERE.
The Hon. Mr. S. N. W. HULUGALLE.
The Hon. Mr. F. C. LOOS.
The Hon. Mr. W. M. ABDUL RAHIMAN.
The Hon. Mr. S. BOIS.

1. The Council met pursuant to adjournment. His Excellency the Governor took the Chair.

MINUTES.

2. The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

PAPERS.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor laid on the table the following Papers:—

By-laws framed by the Local Board of Matara under section 5 of Ordinance No. 25 of 1901.

Sessional Paper No. V. of 1903:—

Report of the Ceylon Currency Commission.

Return showing Expenditure incurred under the Scheme of Railway Construction and Irrigation to 31st December, 1901.

Rules and Regulations made by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, under section 3 of "The Museum Ordinance, 1873," in place of Rules 50 to 59 published in the *Gazette* of 25th March, 1892.

Rules made by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, under the provisions of section 13 of Ordinance No. 6 of 1899.

By-laws of the Municipal Council of Colombo now in force.

Papers relating to the proposed Scheme of Water Supply for Jaffna.

Interim Report of the Actuaries on the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor gave notice that he would at the next Meeting of Council move—That a Sub-Committee be appointed to consider statement (No. 1) of items of expenditure for which supplementary provision is required.

MOTIONS.

5. Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. S. C. Obeyesekere, seconded by the Hon. Mr. S. N. W. Hulugalle, moved—To draw the attention of Government to the communication that appears in the 6th page of the *Ceylon Standard* newspaper of the 21st January, 1903, and signed by Bennett F. Abeyesekera, General Merchant, and that steps be taken to ascertain the correctness of the statements contained therein:—

That in the District of Kalutara "illicit sale of opium is rampant; a recent murder in Beruwala district (not far from the town of Kalutara), and several fights resulting in grievous hurt at Horana and Waskaduwa, can be directly attributed to this unrestricted consumption of opium."

That "the police, it goes without saying, are perfectly aware of these illicit sales, and yet they take no steps to prevent them. The almighty rupee silences them, and illicit sales are the order of the day in the Kalutara District."

That "illicit sales of opium are carried on with impunity under the very nose of the police,"

—and moved for papers.

The motion was agreed to.

6. Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Mr. J. N. Campbell, seconded by the Hon. Mr. S. Bois, moved—That this Council respectfully requests the Governor to invite the Secretary of State for the Colonies to favourably consider the question of adding Unofficial Members to the Executive Council of this Colony.

The motion was agreed to.

BILLS.

7. The Clerk of the Council having read the report of the Law Officers of the Crown, dated 29th January, 1903, stating that there was in their opinion no legal impediment to the execution by the Colonial Tribunals of a law framed in terms of the draft, the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend 'The Ceylon Railways Ordinance, 1902,'" was, on the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Lieutenant-Governor, read a third time and passed.

8. On the motion of the Attorney-General, seconded by the Lieutenant-Governor, the Council went into Committee on the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend 'The Customs Duties Amendment Ordinance, 1898,'" and the Attorney-General brought up the report of the Sub-Committee, which was read by the Clerk of the Council. The Bill having been reported as amended in Committee was referred to the Law Officers of the Crown for report.

ADJOURNMENT.

9. On the motion of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Council was on its rising adjourned *sine die*.

TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1903.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir J. WEST RIDGEWAY, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., *President*.

The Hon. Mr. E. F. IM THURN, C.B., C.M.G.
The Hon. Lieut.-Col. J. C. CAMPBELL, R.E.
The Hon. Mr. A. G. LASCELLES, K.C.
The Hon. Mr. H. H. CAMERON.
The Hon. Mr. C. A. MURRAY.
The Hon. Mr. J. P. LEWIS.
The Hon. Mr. H. L. CRAWFORD.
The Hon. Mr. H. L. MOYSEY.
The Hon. Mr. W. G. ROCKWOOD, M.D.
The Hon. Mr. S. C. OBEYESEKERE.
The Hon. Mr. S. N. W. HULUGALLE.
The Hon. Mr. F. C. LOOS.
The Hon. Mr. W. M. ABDUL RAHIMAN.
The Hon. Mr. S. BOIS.
The Hon. Mr. E. ROSLING.
The Hon. Mr. J. FERGUSON.

1. The Council met pursuant to adjournment. His Excellency the Governor took the Chair.

OATHS.

2. The Hon. Lieut.-Col. J. C. Campbell, the Hon. Mr. H. L. Moysey, and the Hon. Mr. W. G. Rockwood, M.D., took the usual oath, and the Hon. Mr. J. Ferguson affirmed, on taking their seats as Members of the Council.

MINUTES.

3. The Minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed.

ORDINANCES ASSENTED TO.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor announced that His Excellency the Governor had assented to Ordinance No. 1 of 1903, intituled "An Ordinance to amend 'The Ceylon Railways Ordinance, 1902.'"

PAPERS.

The Lieutenant-Governor laid on the table the following papers:—

By-laws in force within the Municipality of Kandy.

Rules made by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, under section 76 of Ordinance No. 16 of 1877.

Rules framed by certain Village Committees of the Kurunegala District, under section 6 of Ordinance No. 24 of 1889, and approved by the Governor in Executive Council.

By-laws made under Ordinance No. 9 of 1901 for the regulation of tramways in Colombo.

By-laws made by the Local Board of Puttalam under section 5 of Ordinance No. 25 of 1901.

By-laws made by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, under section 19 of "The Vehicles Ordinance, 1901," for the division of Ratnapura, in the Province of Sabaragamuwa.

Copy of warrant imposing a charge under Ordinance No. 15 of 1896 in the district of Padukka, in the Western Province, in which punitive police have been quartered.

Copy of warrant imposing a charge under Ordinance No. 15 of 1896 in the district of Waga, in the Western Province, in which punitive police have been quartered.

Papers in connection with the Hon. Mr. S. C. Obeyesekere's motion regarding the alleged sale of opium in the Kalutara District.

Manual of Rules for the management of Prisons.

Sessional Papers, 1903:—

X.—Administration Report of the Municipal Council of Colombo for the Year 1901.
XI.—Administration Report of the Municipal Council of Kandy for the Year 1901.

Administration Reports, 1902:—

Part IV., Miscellaneous: Report of the Director of the Colombo Museum; Report of the Settlement Officer on the Waste Lands Department.

PETITIONS.

The Hon. Mr. S. N. W. Hulugalle presented a petition from inhabitants of the village of Wellata, near Kandy, complaining of the state of the bridge over the Meda-ella.

The Hon. Mr. S. C. Obeyesekere presented a petition from cart owners in Colombo asking for a reduction in the cost of cart licenses.

north, Manmunai south, Eruvil, Porativu, Karavaku, Nintavur, Sammanturai, Nadukadu, and Akkarai pattu. The charge of the last-named Sub-Inspector is considered too large, and it is proposed to relieve him of the village tanks in the Akkarai pattu, and transfer them to the charge of the Sub-Inspector of the adjoining Panama pattu, who at present looks after only a single pattu.

Annexed is a statement showing the number of village tanks undergoing restoration in each pattu, the total earthwork required, the quantity done during the year, and the number of cement sluices supplied :—

Return of Village Tanks, 1901.

Pattus.	Number of Tanks undergoing Restoration.	Earthwork.			Number of Cement Pipes supplied.			
		Total Quantity required in Cubes.	Quantity done up to 1900.	Quantity done during 1901.	12-in.	9-in.	6-in.	4-in.
Batticaloa District.								
Bintenna	12	2,280	916	369	—	—	—	—
Rugam-Eravur	8	2,100	—	—	—	—	—	—
Koralai	9	2,200	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manmunai north	5	650	—	—	2	—	—	—
Manmunai south	4	1,400	—	230	—	—	—	—
Eruvil-Porativu	30	7,975	—	607	10	1	5	50
Karavaku-Nintavur	29	835	—	235	7	4	13	44
Sammanturai	34	1,700	—	200	3	—	—	—
Akkarai pattu	34	12,200	—	90	2	3	8	—
Panama	11	6,690	1,554	1,264	1	—	—	—
Trincomalee District.								
Kaddukkulam west	21	7,550	1,617	685	4	2	12	—
Kaddukkulam east	12	4,700	957	458	1	5	7	—
Koddiyar	15	3,860	1,618	604	1	2	11	4
Total ...	193	54,140	6,662	4,742	31	17	56	98

Registers of both the village and Crown tanks in the Province are being opened with a view to systematizing work on the former under Village Committee rules, and on the latter under the Government Circulars issued during the year.

The cement pipe factory, which was temporarily closed during the year, has again been started for the manufacture of sluices for village tanks in the Batticaloa and Trincomalee Districts on estimates sanctioned by the Central Irrigation Board.

A statement is annexed showing the expenditure during the year on estimates sanctioned by the Central Irrigation Board on account of minor irrigation works in the Province :—

Statement of Expenditure on Repairs, Improvements, &c., to Irrigation Works during 1901.

No. of Estimate.	Date of Sanction.	Work.	Amount of Estimate or Amount available.	Expenditure.	Balance unexpended.
			Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
187	July 6, 1898	For transporting and inserting cement pipe sluices to village tanks, Bintenna	104 13	67 63	36 50
195	July 30, 1898	For raising the bund of Peruveli tank ...	1,088 38	974 42	113 96
212	Sept. 18, 1899	For tracing channels to certain lands under Allai tank	27 36	11 50	15 86
135	April 12, 1900	For manufacture of cement pipe sluices for village tanks, Batticaloa and Kalmunai ...	27 28	27 0	0 28
139	April 21, 1900	For manufacture of cement pipe sluices for village tanks, Bintenna	13 55	12 45	1 10
147	May 5, 1900	For survey of minor irrigation works, Eastern Province	672 61	559 8	113 53
218	Nov. 26, 1900	For transport of pipe sluices to village tanks, Batticaloa and Kalmunai	457 36	14 20	443 16
234	Dec. 28, 1900	For constructing a headwork in the Mutur channel, Trincomalee	39 0	38 43	0 57
230	Dec. 13, 1900	For erecting quarters for the Sub-Inspector of Panama	180 0	180 0	—
192	July 23, 1901	For inserting a stop plank sluice to Ammankulam in Cheddipalayam	232 56	215 42	17 14
205	Sept. 12, 1901	For inserting cement pipe sluices to village tanks in Bintenna and Panama	104 0	7 96	96 4
210	Sept. 26, 1901	For manufacture and transport of cement pipes, Trincomalee	305 0	12 20	292 80
218	Oct. 16, 1901	For manufacture of cement pipe sluices for village tanks in Koralai, Eraur, and Panama ...	2,150 72	130 2	2,020 70
228	Nov. 18, 1901	For repair of old stop plank sluices in Karavaku pattu	160 70	6 42	154 28
		Total ...	5,562 65	2,256 73	3,305 92

Statement of Cement Pipes manufactured and issued during 1901.

Description of Pipes.	Balance in hand on January 1, 1901.				Manufactured during 1901.				Issued during 1901.				Balance in hand on December 31, 1901.			
	12-in.	9-in.	6-in.	4-in.	12-in.	9-in.	6-in.	4-in.	12-in.	9-in.	6-in.	4-in.	12-in.	9-in.	6-in.	4-in.
Horizontal pipes ...	52	90	149	97	—	—	—	—	20	20	22	—	32	70	127	97
Vertical pipes ...	20	31	44	595	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	20	31	37	595
Junction blocks ...	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	3	—
Angle pipes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Batticaloa Kachcheri,
March 11, 1902.

S. HAUGHTON,
Government Agent, Eastern Province.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

Report of Government Agent.

THE policy of the late Government Agent Mr. Fisher has been followed with regard to the village tanks in this Province.

The work of restoration was confined to the Dewamedi hatpattu and the southern portion of the Hiriyala hatpattu, in the Kurunegala District, where 291 tanks were completed.

In the Demala hatpattu of the Puttalam District 84 tanks were finished, but in the Chilaw District little was done.

Cement pipes have to be transported from Kurunegala to Chilaw, and owing to the transport vote falling short, it appears that very few pipe sluices were sent to that district. It would be desirable to have a pipe factory in some central and suitable place to avoid this difficulty in the future.

New Works.

As was reported last year, no new work of any magnitude was taken up during the year, though preliminary surveys have been made in connection with the scheme for filling Galgomuwa tank. A start has also just been made in respect of Pandawewa, a scheme strongly advocated by Mr. Fisher.

During the course of 1901 the Provincial Irrigation Boards were abolished, as it was found that work was not expedited by their existence.

The Chief Irrigation Inspector experienced difficulty in getting skilled labour on account of the attraction of higher pay on the Railway. This difficulty will of course be only temporary, but it accounts for the large balances on estimates brought forward for expenditure in the following year.

The bund of Meddeketiya tank was strengthened, but there is still a considerable balance left for expenditure this year.

The following statement gives details respecting the estimates on which work has been carried out during the past year :—

Statement showing details respecting all the Estimates now in hand, the sums expended, the balances remaining to be spent at the close of the Year.

No. of Estimate.	Date of Sanction.	Service.	Amount of Balance brought forward from 1900.	Expenditure in 1901.	Balance to be carried forward for 1902.
		Balances brought forward from 1900.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
	1898.				
186	July 5	For raising bund of Meddeketiya tank ...	165 37	—	165 37
222	Nov. 1	For the construction of a masonry sluice and spill in Randenigama tank, Wanni hatpattu ...	126 75	—	—
	1899.				
42	Mar. 10	For a supplementary estimate for raising and altering sluice in Randenigama tank, Wanni hatpattu ...	343 0	—	—
196	Aug. 8	For building two irrigation bungalows for the occupation of Irrigation Sub-Inspectors, Wanni hatpattu	264 14	—	—
216	Sept. 28	For building a sunk wall at Diyakeliyawa in Katugampola hatpattu	166 93	—	—
218	do.	For widening the spill of Maha Madawachchiya tank in Demala hatpattu	81 53	81 0	—
	1900.				
215	Nov. 19	For repairs to Meddeketiya tank	2,070 0	997 55	1,072 45
	1899.				
220	Nov. 19	For survey of Pandiyamaduwa tank ...	294 0	—	—
221	do.	For survey of Periyakulam tank	294 0	75 0	—
232	do.	For survey of subsidiary channels under Maha Uswewa	65 30	48 61	—
		Total ...	3,871 2	1,202 16	1,237 82

No. of Estimate.	Date of Sanction.	Service.	Amount of Estimate.	Expenditure in 1901.	Balance to be brought forward.
		Estimates sanctioned in 1901 against the Apportionment of Rs. 63,000.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
	1901.				
1	Jan. 9	For the transport of cement pipes to village tanks in Wanni hatpattu	998 78	996 76	—
4	Jan. 11	For manufacturing cement concrete pipes for sluicing 100 village tanks	2,557 14	2,552 84	—
69	April 18	For rebuilding sluice in Hulugalu tank in Wanni hatpattu	518 16	168 17	349 99
150	June 3	For building a spill wall in Hiripitiya tank in Kurunegala District	492 50	489 10	—
161	June 13	For repairing and improving the District Road Committee bungalow at Malagomuwa ...	161 67	153 23	—
163	June 17	For constructing a 12-in. sluice in Ihala Giribawa in Wanni hatpattu	1,332 0	403 76	928 24
172	July 1	For constructing a boulder dam in Molewa in Wanni hatpattu	200 0	4 0	196 0
175	July 2	For building six masonry sluices in village tanks in Kurunegala District	3,366 0	441 32	2,924 68
186	July 20	For constructing a kalingula spill and inserting a supplementary pipe sluice in Tabbowa tank ..	1,280 0	177 60	1,102 40
200	Aug. 23	For transporting cement pipes for sluicing village tanks in Kurunegala District	2,856 0	2,266 53	589 47
206	Sept. 12	For additional works required for completing Meddeketiya tank	864 28	17 29	846 99
209	Sept. 23	For making pipe moulds for the manufacture of cement pipes	681 0	681 0	—
217	Oct. 16	For manufacturing cement concrete pipes for sluicing 125 village tanks in Kurunegala District ...	3,405 0	357 84	3,047 16
236	Dec. 28	For making moulds for cement pipes for the North-Western Province	60 62	60 62	—
140	Dec. 28	For building an irrigation office	2,033 50	—	2,033 50
191	July 23	For surveys and levels, Tinipitiya tank ...	1,000 0	722 45	277 55
		Total ...	21,806 65	9,492 51	12,295 98

Kurunegala Kachcheri,
March 22, 1902.

H. L. CRAWFORD,
Acting Government Agent.

ANNEXURE.

Report of the Chief Irrigation Inspector, North-Western Province, for 1901.

Statement of Earthwork done on Village Tanks in the North-Western Province during 1901.

	Cubes.
Kurunegala District.	
Dewamedi hatpattu	61,842
Hiriyala hatpattu	23,546
Puttalam District.	
Demala hatpattu	79,801
Chilaw District.	
Pitigal korales, &c.	12,456
Total ...	177,645

List of Tanks inserted with Cement Pipe Sluices in the North-Western Province during the Year 1901.

HIRIYALA HATPATTU.

Maha Galboda Egoda Korale.

1. Digankonwewa
2. Makulmade Ihalawewa
3. Malagamawewa
4. Nagollewewa
5. Pihimbiyewewa
6. Warawalawewa
7. Weekande Ahtwewa

Kuda Galboda Korale.

8. Pallendeniyewewa
9. Angulagamawewa
10. Dadapolagamawewa
11. Galwewa
12. Kombuwe Mahawewa
13. Konmadewewa
14. Kubukwewa
15. Pahala Medagamawewa
16. Pansalemullewewa
17. Potanewewa
18. Tammittawewa
19. Tihowe Mahawewa
20. Weliweheragedarawewa

Hetahaye Korale.

21. Dimbulewewa
22. Ninepellewewa

Dewamedi Hatpattu.

Dewamedi Korale.

23. Siyambalagaswewa
24. Minuwangatte Medawewa
25. Potuwewa
26. Koralagamawewa
27. Karambehediyawewa
28. Netiya Pahalawewa
29. Netiya Pahalawewa (supplementary sluice)
30. Ipolawewa
31. Ipolawewa Pahalawewa (supplementary sluice)
32. Kawgamawewa
33. Randeniyawewa
34. Kitulwiharagamawewa
35. Talgahawattawewa
36. Nabadanewewa
37. Eribahewewa
38. Dambuwawewa
39. Ginependegamawewa
40. Timbiripitiyawewa
41. Hettigedarawewa
42. Galawewa Galwewa
43. Tuttiriwewa
44. Netiya Medawewa
45. Pattalagedarawewa
46. Dunupatangewewa
47. Tamborawewa Alutwewa
48. Welakatupotewewa
49. Wahantara Mahawewa
50. Rambewa Aswedumawewa
51. Habarewa Nelunwewa
52. Kuruwikotuwewewa
53. Kahagollewewa
54. Pahala Balagalayawewa

Medagandahaye Korale.

55. Pubbowa Millagahawewa
56. Pubbowa Kahagollawewa
57. Magulagama Mahawewa
58. Embalagoda Mahawewa
59. Heelogamawewa
60. Madatuwa Ehalawewa
61. Namadawa Mahawewa
62. Muanwellagedara Pahalawewa
63. Karandawetiyawewa
64. Brahmanagama Kudawewa
65. Uswewa
66. Pahala Wilowewa
67. Habagamawewa
68. Bayawa Alutwewa
69. Kelegamagedarawewa
70. Agodapoliyagamawewa
71. Tennekoongamawewa
72. Patapolawewa
73. Walpaluwewa
74. Dulakala Atawetunuwewa
75. Varale Badabeddegamawewa
76. Diyannegamawewa
77. Hingurugamawewa
78. Naramana Udawewa
79. Naramana Mahawewa
80. Wepatangewewa
81. Moragollagamawewa

Giratalane Korale.

82. Dolomunewewa
83. Mandapolawewa
84. Kongwewa
85. Hatiharewewa
86. Potupitiyawewa
87. Kotambepitiyawewa (supplementary sluice)
88. Keliyawewewa
89. Nitogewewa
90. Kurundukumburewewa
91. Kahatawelawewa
92. Madania Mahawewa
93. Ahanwewa
94. Akuranawewa
95. Dotella Mahawewa
96. Balagollewewa
97. Diullewawewa

Baladora Korale.

98. Thamborawawewa
99. Ehale Maullewewa
100. Wepet
101. Likolawa Mahawewa
102. Pahala Maullewewa
103. Pahala Mawehenawewa
104. Lolugashenawewa
105. Thalahena Siyambalewewa
106. Thalahena Mahawewa
107. Ketagama Ketapolawewa
108. Thalahenawewa
109. Heregollewewa
110. Amunukola Waleagewewa
111. Pahala Pannowewa
112. Pahala Kubukwewa
113. Ratmalagaswewa
114. Siyambalagaswewa
115. Midellewa Galwewa
116. Hindagahawewa
117. Morogollewewa
118. Hammillewa Wadurassawewa
119. Ehala Ponnowawewa
120. Bamunugama Kirimetiyawawewa
121. Timbiriwewa Polattewewa
122. Mawitikulewewa
123. Koholanewewa

Walgampattu Korale.

124. Bogodawewa
125. Badahelagamewewa
126. Ginimanewewa
127. Ihala Kolomunawewa
128. Nelunkanuwawewa
129. Potuwewa
130. Panagamawewa
131. Pubbowawewa
132. Pahala Kolomunuwewa
133. Tembiliwewa
134. Wadurassapitiyawewa
135. Yahalegedarawewa

Udukaha Korale.

136. Helewegedarawewa
137. Runwellegedarawewa

Angama Korale.

138. Angamuwewa
139. Damunuwewa
140. Hittarapolawewa
141. Kanupotuherawewa
142. Kanogamawewa
143. Nelibawewewa

Tissowa Korale.

144. Atawarallawewa
145. Dunupotawewa
146. Demaladorawewa
147. Gallahapitiyawewa
148. Hanwellewewa
149. Hindagollewewa
150. Hatapolawewa
151. Katagamuwewewa
152. Kahawitiwewa
153. Kolombagamawewa
154. Kalu Arachchigamawewa
155. Kapugamawewa
156. Lokurugamawewa
157. Meegahamullewewa
158. Mapitigedarawewa
159. Namadawewa
160. Pohoragedarawewa
161. Potuherawewa
162. Ratmalle Kudawewa
163. Ratmalle Mahawewa
164. Timbirigaspitiyawewa
165. Werellawewa
166. Welbagedarawewa
167. Yayegedarawewa

Statement of the Manufacture and Distribution of Cement Concrete Pipes during the Year 1901.

Particulars.	12-in. Two-feet Pipes.	12-in. One-foot Pipes.	9-in Junction Blocks.	9-in. Two-feet Pipes.	9-in. One-foot Pipes.	6-in. Junction Blocks.	6-in. Two-feet Pipes.	6-in. One-foot Pipes.	4-in. Junction Blocks.	4-in. Two-feet Pipes.	4-in. One-foot Pipes.
Balance in stock on January 1, 1901 ...	22	104	—	648	—	—	302	—	7	63	42
Made during the year ...	—	—	5	—	20	166	3,996	1,465	11	512	142
Total ...	22	104	5	648	20	166	4,298	1,465	18	575	184
Issued to village tanks in the North-Western Province	—	—	2	52	16	154	3,978	1,224	12	312	96
Balance in stock on January 1, 1902 ...	22	104	3	596	4	12	320	241	6	263	88

Statement showing Estimates sanctioned and Expenditure incurred during 1901.

No. of Estimate.	Date of Sanction.	Service.	Amount of Balance brought forward from 1900.	Expenditure in 1901.	Balance to be brought forward for 1902.
	1898.	*Balances brought forward from 1900.*	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
186	July 5	For raising and widening Meddeketiya tank bund	165 37	—	165 37
229	Nov. 1	For the construction of a masonry sluice and spill in Randenigama tank in Wanni hatpattu ...	126 75	—	—
	1899.				
42	March 10	For a supplementary estimate for raising and altering sluice in Randenigama tank ...	343 0	—	—
196	Aug. 8	For building two irrigation bungalows for the occupation of Irrigation Sub-Inspectors in Wanni hatpattu	264 14	—	—
216	Sept. 28	For building a sunk wall at Diyaketiyawa tank ...	166 93	—	—
218	do.	For widening the spill of Maha Medawachchiya tank in Demala hatpattu	81 53	81 0	—
202	Sept. 6	For repairs and improvements at Maha Uswewa ...	147 22	—	147 22
	1900.				
215	Nov. 19	For repairs to Meddeketiya tank	2,070 0	997 55	1,072 45
		Total ...	3,364 94	1,078 55	1,219 67
			Amount of Estimate.		
	1901.	*Estimates sanctioned during 1901.*	Rs. c.		
1	Jan. 9	For the transport of cement pipes to village tanks in Wanni hatpattu	998 78	996 76	—
4	Jan. 11	For manufacturing cement concrete pipes for sluicing village tanks	2,557 14	2,552 84	—
69	April 18	For rebuilding sluice in Hulugalla tank in Wanni hatpattu	518 16	168 17	349 99
140	May 20	For building two rooms attached to the Local Board buildings at the Kachcheri in Kurunegala to be used as offices of the Irrigation Department ...	2,033 50	40 67	1,992 83
150	June 3	For building a spill wall in Hiripitiya tank ...	492 50	489 10	—
161	June 13	For repairing and improving the District Road Committee bungalow at Malagomuwa ...	161 67	153 23	—
163	June 17	For constructing a 12-in. sluice in Ihala Giribawa	1,332 0	403 76	928 24
172	July 1	For constructing a boulder dam in Molewa tank ...	200 0	4 0	196 0
175	July 2	For building six masonry sluices in the village tanks in Kurunegala District	3,366 0	441 32	2,924 68
186	July 20	For constructing a kalingula spill and inserting a supplementary pipe sluice in Tabbowa ...	1,280 0	177 60	1,102 40
200	Aug. 23	For transporting cement pipes for sluicing village tanks in the Kurunegala District. ...	2,856 0	2,266 53	589 47
206	Sept. 12	For additional works required for completing Meddeketiya tank	864 28	17 29	846 99
209	Sept. 23	For making pipe moulds for the manufacture of cement pipes	681 0	681 0	—
217	Oct. 16	For manufacturing cement concrete pipes for sluicing village tanks	3,405 0	357 84	3,047 16
236	Dec. 28	For a supplementary estimate for making moulds for the manufacture of cement pipes ...	60 62	60 62	—
		Total ...	20,806 65	8,810 73	11,977 76

ABRAM GOONEWARDENE,
Chief Irrigation Inspector, North-Western Province.

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Extract from Report of Government Agent.

1. *Nuwarakalawiya.*—There are 1,419 village tanks in charge of the Chief Irrigation Inspector and his five Assistant Inspectors, under the supervision of the Government Agent. During the year twelve tanks were added to the list of tanks under restoration. 825 tanks are classed as completed; the remaining 594 are in various stages of restoration.

Of the tanks added to the list during the year, Rampatwila in Kanadara korale of Nuwaragam palata is by far the most important. It is the second largest tank in the Province. No work had been done on this tank, the shareholders labouring under a mistaken idea that they could not be compelled to work. They would not work voluntarily, though their fine tank had fallen into a positively dangerous state, as they themselves admitted to me when I visited it in June. Finding persuasions useless, I reported the state of affairs to Government, and with its approval took measures in accordance with the village rules to compel the shareholders to work. The Chief Irrigation Inspector now reports that, after some slight resistance at first, they have performed almost all the work ordered.

The quantity of earthwork done during the year was 400,296 cubic yards. This is 60,608 cubic yards less than the quantity performed in 1900, but it must be remembered that in 1900 a great deal of leeway had to be made up owing to the short quantity done in 1899, when the villagers neglected their work under the idea that the end of the world was at hand. There have, however, been defaults. For some there is no excuse; for others the villagers are not altogether to be blamed. Many of them have work to do on more than one tank, and must therefore let some of it wait till late in the season. This year the unusually early rains took them by surprise before they had finished all.

The unsatisfactory position in which the issue of permits for restoration of abandoned Crown tanks stood was referred to in my report for last year. During this year the matter has been under the consideration of Government, and a new form of permit with strict, though very liberal, terms was issued in December. The new conditions define precisely the amount of work to be done each year, and the period within which the restoration must be completed. They also provide for provisional grants of land under the tank each year in proportion to the value of the work done, to be made final when the restoration has been satisfactorily accomplished. Should the restorer fail to faithfully carry out his agreement, his permit and any provisional grants of land made to him will be liable to cancellation. Steps are being taken to call in the existing permits and to re-issue them in the new form. There will be no difficulty about this, on account of the attractions offered by the prospect of provisional grants of land during restoration, for which the old permits did not provide. Numerous new applications are also likely to be received. It is satisfactory to feel that this important matter has now been placed on a sound footing.

The estimate for making cement concrete pipes for sluices of village tanks, referred to in my previous report, was sanctioned in March. The equipment of a factory—building sheds, making appliances, and procuring materials—engaged attention till August, when actual pipe-making commenced. At the end of the year 1,555 4-inch pipes of two-feet length, 573 4-inch pipes of one-foot length, 46 4-inch junction blocks, and 448 6-inch pipes of two-feet length had been manufactured. Mr. Balfour, Irrigation Engineer, very kindly assisted the Chief Irrigation Inspector, in whose immediate charge the factory is, with advice as to the proportion of the different materials and the methods to be used in the manufacture of the pipes, with the result that the Chief Irrigation Inspector reports that considerable improvement has been effected in the quality of the pipes turned out. As soon as the tanks are sufficiently empty, sets of pipes will be supplied to those requiring sluices.

The rainfall, though the total for the year was slightly less than that of 1900, was more concentrated, and therefore more favourable for tank filling purposes. After three years of short supply most of the village tanks had filled by the end of the year. There are therefore excellent prospects of an abundant harvest in 1902.

Twenty-five tanks breached during the year. Some of the breaches were due to leaks in the bunds, and others to the bunds being overtopped by floods. In all the cases but one cofferdams have been put up across the breaches so as to retain water in the tanks. The breaches will be filled in as early as possible. A statement of works in progress and undertaken during 1901 is annexed.

The erection of quarters for the Chief Irrigation Inspector, North-Central Province, and the culvert on the Mannar road near the 49th milepost will receive attention in 1902. The upkeep votes of village tanks and Talawe-ela anicut were expended for the repairs of the sluices and spills and the anicut. The votes for surveys were also expended and the works were completed. Besides the works undertaken during 1901 in connection with the restoration of village tanks, estimates for the repair and rebuilding of three other works, viz., those of Muwaetagama, Manankattiya, and Relapanawa tanks in Kadawatu, Uddiyankulama, and Kalpe korales, respectively, were sanctioned, and their execution was entrusted to the Irrigation Engineers. Estimates for improving other works have been submitted, and are now under consideration (*vide* Return A).

Returns marked B, C, D, and E showing the quantity of earthwork performed, the number of tanks under supervision, the number of pipes manufactured, and the prosecutions instituted during the year are annexed.

2. *Tamankaduwa.*—There were fifty-two village tanks and seven small Crown tanks under restoration by the villagers during the year. All are in a more or less advanced stage of efficiency, but none are yet fully restored. Forty-seven of them are sluiced. These tanks are in charge of the Revenue Officer, subject to the orders of the Government Agent.

Earthwork is performed annually on all of these tanks, and their bunds and spills are kept clear of jungle. The quantity of earthwork done in 1901 was 17,784 cubic yards. There is a default of about one-fourth of this quantity; the Revenue Officer reports that the defaulters are pushing on with the work as fast as they can in order to avoid prosecution.

These tanks were half full at the end of the year. Prospects for meda and yala harvests next year are reported to be good.

No tanks in this division breached during the year.

* * * * *

Anuradhapura Kachcheri,
March 11, 1902.

L. W. BOOTH,
Government Agent, North-Central Province.

ANNEXURES.

A.—Statement of Works in Progress and Undertaken during 1901.

Number and Date of Sanction of Estimate.	Name of Work.	Amount of Estimate.	Amount Expended.	Remarks.
	Apportionment.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
227, Oct. 28, 1898	Improving Irambakkulama sluice ...	—	135 99	Estimate to lapse
244, Nov. 29, 1899	Improving Ellawewa sluice ...	—	93 50	do.
144, May 8, 1900	Improving Marakkala Halmillawa sluice	—	93 89	do.
178, July 30, 1900	Improving Maha Kongaskada sluice ...	—	106 92	do.
180, Aug. 2, 1900	Improving Mediyawa sluice ...	—	118 50	do.
219, Nov. 26, 1900	Whitewashing Epolagama bungalow ...	—	46 50	Completed
26, Mar. 23, 1901	Manufacturing cement concrete pipes Rs. 6,520 0 „ 808 22			Estimate increased by Rs. 808·22 by refund from Transport Fund. 2,678 pipes have been made
		7,328 22	4,610 83	
31, Mar. 25, 1901	Irrigation bungalow repairs ...	136 0	80 8	Completed
32, Mar. 25, 1901	Erecting stable and cattle shed ...	60 0	1 80	Work to be done in 1902
152, June 10, 1901	Improving quarters at Mihintale ...	133 0	129 74	Completed
154, June 10, 1901	Improving quarters at Ratmalagahawewa	99 0	94 17	do.
212, Oct. 4, 1902	Thatching Epolagama bungalow ...	65 0	61 50	do.
224, Nov. 4, 1901	Printing irrigation registers ...	59 0	—	Work done, but payment not made yet
233, Dec. 14, 1901	Quarters for Chief Irrigation Inspector, Anuradhapura	4,167 0	125 1	Work to be done in 1902
235, Dec. 17, 1901	Irrigation culvert near 49th milepost, Mannar road	136 0	—	do.
	Maintenance.			
41, Mar. 28, 1901	Upkeep of village tanks masonry ...	2,411 0	2,303 56	Completed
42, Mar. 28, 1901	Upkeep of Talawe-ela anicut ...	200 0	199 96	do.
	Surveys.			
148, April 19, 1899	Appointment of a surveyor ...	190 0	40 0	To stand over
235, Dec. 28, 1900	Horuwila tank survey ...	95 20	68 85	Completed
151, June 3, 1901	Maha Ratmalai survey ...	40 0	39 76	do.

* This includes expenditure in previous years also.

B.—Earthwork.

	Performed in 1900. Cubic Yards.	Performed in 1901. Cubic Yards.
For 1900	387,272	356,196
For previous years	73,632	44,100
Total ...	460,904	400,296

C.—Village Tanks under Supervision during 1901.

	1900.	1901.
Number of completed or practically completed tanks ...	825	825
Number of partially restored tanks	555	582
New tanks just taken	27	12
Total ...	1,407°	1,419°

N.B.—These do not include Crown tanks on permit.
° About 75 per cent. are fast approaching completion.

D.—Return of Cement Concrete Pipes for 1901.

Particulars.	4-in. Sluices.			6-in. Sluices.			9-in. Sluices.			12-in. Sluices.			Cylindricals.	Bent Pipes.
	2 ft.	1 ft.	J. B.	2 ft.	1 ft.	J. B.	2 ft.	1 ft.	J. B.	2 ft.	1 ft.	J. B.		
Removed from Pubic Works Department Yard, Anuradhapura	—	4	19	—	280	29	379	350	13	99	56	6	29	21
Made in Anuradhapura Factory in 1901 ...	1555	573	46	448	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	1555	577	65	448	280	29	379	350	13	99	56	6	29	21
Issued to village tanks and Irrigation Engineer, Anuradhapura, and broken for experimental purpose	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	2	1	8	5	1	—	—
Balance in stock on January 1, 1902 ...	1555	577	65	448	280	29	349	348	12	91	51	5	29	21

E.—Prosecutions in 1901.

Nature of Cases.	Number of Cases instituted.	Fines imposed. Rs. c.	Fines remitted. Rs. c.	Balance. Rs. c.
Earthwork ...	798	1,909 78	—	1,909 78
Miscellaneous ...	368°	—	—	—

* This includes 53 cases for default in clearing the Kalawewa Yoda-ela.

PROVINCE OF UVA.

Report of Government Agent.

THE expenditure during the year was Rs. 10,212·93, as against Rs. 10,506·31 in 1900, as follows:—

	Rs. c.
For maintenance of existing works	1,851 99
For works of construction	1,425 77
For irrigation surveys	329 49
Expenditure on staff	4,710 0
Repairs and improvements	1,895 68
Total ...	10,212 93

Details are specified in the annexed statement:—

Name of Work.	Expenditure. Rs. c.
Maintenance.	
Okkampitiya Yoda-ela	1,507 77
Horabora and Kudawewa	344 22
Total ...	1,851 99
Construction.	Rs. c.
Katupelewewa : building sluices and spill	736 9
Irrigation Sub-Inspector's quarters (temporary)	550 0
Katupelellewewa : building sluices and spills (supplementary) ...	139 68
Total ...	1,425 77
Irrigation Surveys.	
Survey of Alut-ela	329 49
Survey of Komarika-ela	
Survey of Nagalawewa	
Datagamuwa survey	
Hambegamuwa survey	
Survey of Usgamayawewa	
Survey of Kadadora-ela	
Survey of West Gal-oya	

Expenditure on Staff.	Salaries. Rs. c.	Allowances. Rs. c.
First Irrigation Sub-Inspector	1,000 0	500 0
Second Irrigation Sub-Inspector	720 0	240 0
Clerk	360 0	—
Two earthwork overseers	720 0	—
Two messengers	240 0	—
Hambegamuwa Guardian	120 0	—
Sudupanawela-ela Guardian	60 0	—
Gal-oya anicut Guardian	120 0	—
Horaborawewa and Kudawewa Guardian	120 0	—
Okkampitiya Guardian	480 0	—
Cement pipe factory watcher	30 0	—
Total ...	3,970 0	740 0

Repairs and Improvements.	Rs. c.
Dikwella-ela : supplying deficit planks	51 0
Medabeddewewa ; repairs to sluice	110 0
Irrigation bungalow, Hambegamuwa : re-thatching the roof	72 10
Mawella-ela near Dikwella : repairs to the retaining wall attached to the masonry anicut	123 67
Dehigolla Maha-ela : minor repairs	24 48
Hanwela-ela : minor repairs	84 4
Badulupitiya-ela ; repairs to the damaged portion	10 0
Hingurugamuwa-ela : improvement	272 90
Yapame-ela : minor repairs to the masonry and replacing washed away plankings	236 61
Mahatalawewa : repairs	144 35
Gal-oya anicut : repairs	165 10
East Gal-oya channel : building distributing gates	281 18
Hambegamuwa tank : repairs to the sluice	116 52
Hambegamuwa bungalow : for repairing the roof and damaged walls of the irrigation bungalow	203 73
Total ...	1,895 68

As regards the future, the following is a list of the works proposed for 1902:—

Alut-ela : reconstruction of stream crossings.
Nagalawewa : entire restoration.
Komarika-ela : restoration of headworks.
Gadugudawewa : restoration.
Gal-oya west ela : repairs to masonry wall.
Aranamuna : repairs to existing ancient anicut.
Hambegamuwa tank : repairs to masonry.
Wahugoruwewa : restoration.
Hewanarawewa tank in Maha Wedirata : construction of sluice and spill.
Manufacture of cement pipes.
Iron trough to Usgamayawewa.

Badulla Kachcheri,
March 14, 1902.

F. H. PRICE,
Government Agent, Uva.

PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.

Report of Government Agent.

DURING the year no works of any importance were undertaken.

The unexpended balances of the under-mentioned estimates were brought forward for expenditure during the year :—

No. of Estimate.	Name of Work.	Amount brought forward.	Remarks.
		Rs. c.	
195	Iron trough for Kaltota	779 16	Completed
260	Mulgama tank	375 0	do.
113	Embilipitiya tank	103 10	do.
114	Walalgoda channel	82 12	Not done
115	Alutwewa sluice	66 35	Not completed
210	Embilipitiya tank	110 0	Completed

New Works.—A sum of Rs. 5,000 was apportioned for the Province for new works, against which the following estimates were sanctioned :—

No. of Estimate.	Date of Sanction.	Name of Work.	Amount.	Remarks.
	1901.		Rs. c.	
70	April 20	Tunkame bungalow	150 0	Not taken up
71	do.	Panamure bungalow	100 0	Not completed
230	November 27	Panamure south channel	284 63	Not taken up
234	December 16	Kitulabokka-ganga anicut	237 0	do.

Minor Works.—Out of the irrigation fines in deposit, a sum of Rs. 260 was spent on account of minor irrigation works during the year, on the authority of Government Rs. 160 for galvanized spouting for several places in the Kukulu korale, and Rs. 100 as an advance on the minor irrigation works at Meda korale, out of which some minor repairs were carried out by the Ratemahatmaya.

Maintenance Works.—The following estimates were sanctioned for the maintenance of irrigation works during the year :—

No. of Estimate.	Date of Sanction.	Name of Work.	Amount of Estimate.
	1901.		Rs. c.
53	March 28	Opanake aqueduct	20 0
54	do.	Kinchigune anicut	180 0
55	do.	Mulgama tank	50 0
56	do.	Malwatta irrigation works	165 0
57	do.	Uggalkaltota irrigation works	500 0
58	do.	Rajawaka bungalow	120 0
59	do.	Tunkame bungalow	120 0
60	do.	Kaltota bungalow	120 0
61	do.	Panamure bungalow	120 0
62	do.	Rakwana-ganga irrigation works	500 0
63	do.	Kolonna korale irrigation works	1,500 0
64	do.	Batugedara irrigation works	260 0
		Total ...	3,655 0

Mulgama Tank.—For certain repairs to this work an estimate of Rs. 375 was sanctioned in 1899, but the work was only carried out in 1901.

Uggalkaltota Irrigation Works.—Except the completion of the trough, no improvements were carried out during the year. In July serious damage happened to the channel, and the Sub-Inspector was ordered to proceed to Kaltota and to make his report. Mr. E. de Kretser, Irrigation Engineer, was sent from Colombo to take the necessary observations and measurements to frame an estimate, but the estimate was not sanctioned during the year.

Rakwana-ganga Scheme.—No steps have as yet been taken to asweddumize the lands already sold under this work to Mrs. Obeyesekere under Sir Henry Ward's Minute. The owner's coolies, who were engaged to cut and remove the satinwood trees on the lands, were obliged to quit the place owing to prevalence of fever.

G. SAXTON,
Government Agent.

Ratnapura Kachcheri,
March 20, 1902.

APPENDIX C.

LIST OF THE IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT STAFF, CEYLON,

Service corrected up to December 31, 1901.

	Station.	Salary.	Allowance.	Date of First Appointment under Government.	Date of Appointment to Present Rank.
HEADQUARTERS, COLOMBO.		Rs.	Rs.		
H. T. S. Ward, Director of Irrigation ...	Colombo	12,000	420*	May 21, 1876	May 15, 1900
H. Parker, Irrigation Assistant ...	do.	9,500	—	June 22, 1873	Jan. 1, 1898
F. J. Tothill, Secretary, Central Irrigation Board, and Office Assistant ...	do.	2,200	—	Oct. 27, 1898	May 15, 1900
IRRIGATION ENGINEERS.					
G. J. O'Brien ...	Vakaneri, E. P.	4,000	600	Sept. 26, 1899	Sept. 26, 1899
C. D. Watts (provisional appointment, Public Works Department) ...	Iluppaiyadichena, E. P.	3,000	600	Feb. 23, 1900	Feb. 23, 1900
H. E. de Kretser (do.) ...	Amparai tank, E. P.	3,000	600	April 20, 1900	April 20, 1900
N. M. Walker ...	Giant's tank, N. P.	4,000	600	May 20, 1890	July 27, 1900
M. Sanmukam (seconded from Public Works Department) ...	Kanukkeni, N. P.	2,500	360	Dec. 11, 1886	Aug. 5, 1900
R. S. Llewellin (on probation), Walawe and Kirindi-oya Works, S. P. ...	Hambantota, S. P.	3,000	600	Feb. 14, 1901	Feb. 14, 1901
J. Halliley (on probation) ...	Sakamam, E. P.	3,000	600†	Aug. 26, 1901	Aug. 26, 1901
R. F. Morris (under temporary agreement) ...	Unnichchai, E. P.	4,000	600	Feb. 9, 1900	Feb. 9, 1900
J. A. Balfour (do.) ...	Anuradhapura, N.C. P.	4,000	600	Aug. 10, 1900	Aug. 10, 1900
L. C. J. Doxat (do.) ...	Galkulam, N.C. P.	4,000	600	Aug. 18, 1900	Aug. 18, 1900
G. D. Gordon (do.) ...	Minneri, N.C. P.	4,000	600	Nov. 17, 1900	Nov. 17, 1900
J. H. W. Park (do.) ...	Madawachchiya, N.C. P.	4,000	600	Nov. 1, 1900	Nov. 1, 1900
J. H. C. Chute (do.) ...	do.	4,000	600	Nov. 16, 1900	Nov. 16, 1900
W. Brown (do.) ...	Iranaimadu, N. P.	4,000	600	Jan. 10, 1901	Jan. 10, 1901
G. Bradley (do.) ...	Pavatkulam, N. P.	4,000	600	Jan. 10, 1901	Jan. 10, 1901
J. H. Fraser (do.) ...	Iranaimadu, N. P.	4,000	600	Jan. 10, 1901	Jan. 10, 1901
C. F. S. Baker (do.) ...	Vavunikkulam, N. P.	4,000	600	April 26, 1901	April 26, 1901
F. E. Hilton (do.) ...	Palukadawala, N.W. P.	4,000	600	May 24, 1901	May 24, 1901
O. W. Henman (do.) ...	Colombo	4,000	600	Dec. 19, 1901	Dec. 19, 1901
ASSISTANT ENGINEER.					
W. Bowden, Ambalantota, S. P. ... (One vacancy)	Koggala	1,440	360	June 1, 1899	Aug. 1, 1900
IRRIGATION SURVEYORS.					
H. C. Berwick (temporarily employed) ...	Ambanpola, N.W. P.	2,158·40	600	July 1, 1901	July 1, 1901
A. M. Roberts (on probation) ...	Vakaneri, E. P.	1,200	360	June 7, 1901	June 7, 1901
C. Muttuvelu ...	Amparai, E. P.	1,200	—	Nov. 1, 1900	Nov. 1, 1900
M. A. Vasagam ... (Three vacancies)	Madampe, N.W. P.	1,200	—	Nov. 1, 1900	Nov. 1, 1900
ASSISTANT IRRIGATION SURVEYORS.					
J. G. Van Der Smagt (temporarily employed) ...	Madampe, N.W. P.	720	—	Jan. 1, 1901	Jan. 1, 1901
H. A. E. de Vos (do.) ...	Palukadawala, N.W. P.	720	—	Jan. 1, 1901	Jan. 1, 1901
A. Direkze ...	Madawachchiya, N.C. P.	720	240	Aug. 1, 1897	Jan. 15, 1901
L. Misso ...	do.	720	240	Aug. 1, 1897	Jan. 15, 1901
C. Chellaturai ... (Five vacancies)	Colombo	720	—	Jan. 21, 1901	July 1, 1901
CHIEF IRRIGATION INSPECTORS.					
A. Goonewardene (transferred from Public Works Department) ...	Kurunegala, N.W. P.	3,360	1,200	1877	Feb. 19, 1884
E. R. MacDonnell (do.)	Vavuniya, N. P.	3,000	1,200	Oct. 11, 1884	Oct. 11, 1884
C. Kanakasuriyam ...	Anuradhapura, N.C. P.	3,000	960	March 1, 1892	Mar. 1, 1892
W. Ferguson (transferred from Forest Department) ...	Udukiriwila, S. P.	3,000	1,200	Dec. 6, 1888	April 1, 1899
F. Booth (transferred from Survey Department) ...	Batticaloa, E. P.	3,000	1,200	Nov. 1, 1888	Feb. 1, 1900

* Horse allowance.

† Draws horse allowance Rs. 420.

	Station.	Salary.	Allowance.	Date of First Appointment under Government.	Date of Appointment to Present Rank.
RIGATION INSPECTORS.		Rs.	Rs.		
G. Hawkins, Chilaw District, N.W. P. ...	Chilaw	... 1,500	... 720	.... Dec. 1, 1893	... April 1, 1899
S. Ramalingam, Kalawewa Yoda-ela, N.C. P.	Anuradhapura	... 1,500	... 300	... Dec. 1, 1875	... July 25, 1899
A. C. Buttery, Trincomalee District, E. P.	Trincomalee	... 1,500	... 480	... June 1, 1883	... Jan. 1, 1900
M. J. Winslow, Kalagam, Maminiya, and Eppawala korales, N.C. P.	Ipolagama	... 1,500	... 480	... Jan. 1878	... Jan. 1, 1901
A. Nagamuttu, Crown tanks, Batticaloa District ...	Kadukkamunai, E. P.	... 1,500	... 480	... Jan. 10, 1887	... July 3, 1901
G. B. de Zilva (on probation), Crown tanks, Matara District ... (One vacancy)	Matara, S. P.	... 1,200	... 480	... Aug. 3, 1901	... Aug. 3, 1901
B-INSPECTORS.					
First Class.					
J. F. Ratnayake, Irrigation Works, Ratnapura District ...	Ratnapura, P. of S.	... 1,000	... 360	... April 1, 1889	... Jan. 1, 1895
V. Vraspillai, Musali and Nanaddan pattus, N. P.	Arippu	... 1,000	... —	Jan. 1, 1871	... June 1, 1896
H. N. de Hoedt, Manmunai, Eruvil, Porativu, Karavativu, Chammanturai, and Akkarai pattus ...	Batticaloa, E. P.	... 1,000	... 360	... Aug. 11, 1898	... Aug. 11, 1898
S. A. Weeraperuma, Wanni hatpattu, N.W. P.	Nikaweratiya	... 1,000	... 360	... July 1, 1892	... Jan. 1, 1899
J. L. Caspersz, Irrigation Works, Nuwara Eliya District ...	Nuwara Eliya, C. P.	... 1,000	... 360	... July 1894	... Feb. 10, 1899
A. C. Rodrigo, Walawe Works, S. P.	Hambantota	... 1,000	... 360	... Aug. 1888	... April 1899
S. W. Selvadurai, Hiriyala hatpattu, N.W. P.	Malagamuwa	... 1,000	... 360	... Feb. 1, 1891	... June 15, 1899
E. J. Meurling, Kilakumulai north and south, Naducheddikulam, and Sinnacheddikulam, N. P. ...	Vavuniya	... 1,000	... 360	... April 1, 1894	... June 19, 1899
J. H. Eyhianghertz, Wellawaya, Yatikinda, Udukinda, and Wiyaluwa, Uva ...	Badulla	... 1,000	... 500	... Nov. 2, 1871	... Dec. 12, 1899
W. Keil, Kende, Kadawat, Kanadara, and Magalla korales, N.C. P. ...	Mihintale	... 1,000	... 360	... Jan. 23, 1881	... April 1900
D. D. Werkmeister (Head Overseer, Public Works Department. Seconded Giant's tank) (Three vacancies)	Murungan	... 1,000	... 96	... Aug. 19, 1899	... Aug. 19, 1899
Second Class.					
P. Siriwardene, Kalpe, Kuchuttu, Udiyankulam, and Mahapatana korales, N.C. P. ...	Ratmalagahawewa	... 720	... 240	... May 20, 1895	... Sept. 1899
R. Gunaratnam, Nachiaduwa ...	Galkulam, N.C. P.	... 720	... 240	... July 4, 1898	... July 4, 1898
S. Dabre, Kiralowa, Unduruwa, Negampaha, and Matambuwa korales, N.C. P. ...	Kekirawa	... 720	... 360	... Feb. 10, 1899	... Feb. 10, 1899
S. Kartigesu, Hettipola division, Dewamedi hatpattu, N.W. P. ...	Hettipola	... 720	... 240	... Mar. 1, 1899	... Mar. 1, 1899
N. Outschoorn, Wariyapola division, Dewamedi hatpattu, N.W.P.	Wariyapola	... 720	... 240	... April 24, 1899	... April 24, 1899
V. Thalayasingham, Matale District ...	Dambulla, C. P.	... 728	... 240	... June 1, 1899	... June 1, 1899
A. Rajakariar, Karunaval pattu, Tunukkay, Udayaur, Melpattu, Mulliavalai division, Putukudiyiruppu, and Karikaddumulai north and south ...	Nedunkeni	... 720	... 240	... June 15, 1899	... June 15, 1899
E. D. Dharmasena, Wellassa, Bintenna, and Buttala, Uva ...	Bibile	... 720	... 240	... Feb. 2, 1891	... Jan. 1, 1900

	Station.	Salary.	Allowance.	Date of First Appointment under Government.	Date of Appointment to Present Rank.
SUB-INSPECTORS—*contd.*					
Second Class—contd.		Rs.	Rs.		
W. H. Solomons, Katupota division, Dewamedi hatpattu, N.W.P.	Katupota	... 720	... 240	... Feb. 1, 1900	... Feb. 1, 1900
C. A. David, Crown tanks, Panama pattu ...	Rotawewa, E. P.	... 720	... 240	... April 1899	... Feb. 9, 1900
V. Nellailingam, Trincomalee District, E. P....	Trincomalee	... 720	... 240	... March 1, 1900	... March 1, 1900
A. W. Kirthisinghe, Ambalantota ...	Koggala, S. P.	... 720	... 240	... March 1, 1900	... March 1, 1900
F. S. Muttiah, Muntinaiaru anicuts ...	Iluppaiyadichena, E. P.	... 720	... 240	... Aug. 22, 1900	... Aug. 22, 1900
P. B. Weerasinghe, Panama pattu, Batticaloa	Potuvil, E. P.	... 720	... 240	... Dec. 11, 1900	... Dec. 11, 1900
V. Pirasudi, Acting Sub-Inspector, Mantai, Iluppaikadavai pattu, N. P.	Chettukulam	... 500	... —	... July 2, 1901	... July 2, 1901
V. Mutturasah, Acting Sub-Inspector ...	Vavuniya, N. P.	... 360	... 240	... Nov. 1, 1900	... July 1, 1901
R. H. M. Morgan (on probation) ...	Minneri, N.C. P.	... 600	... 240	... June 15, 1899	... July 1, 1901
G. C. Bartlett (on probation), Tembittiya tank ...	Tembittiya, E. P.	... 600	... 240	... March 1, 1900	... July 1, 1901
A. J. Schaffter (on probation), Bintenna korale and Eravur pattus ...	Senkaladi, E. P.	... 600	... 240	... May 18, 1900	... July 1, 1901
D. G. Attygalle, Ullukulam, N.C. P. ...	Ullukkulam	... 540	... 240	... Aug. 1, 1901	... Aug. 21, 1901
D. Speldewinde (on probation), Demala hatpattu, Anamaduwa, N.W. P. ...	Anamaduwa	... 500	... 240	... Sept. 10, 1901	... Sept. 10, 1901
GUARDIANS.					
First Class.					
P. B. Madahapola (Sub-Inspector, second class), Deduru-oya channels	Muratawa, N.W. P.	... 720	... 180	... Jan. 14, 1890	... June 1, 1898
T. Y. Doole (Sub-Inspector, second class), Walawe-ganga channels...	Mamadola, S. P.	... 720	... 180	... Feb. 5, 1900	... Feb. 5, 1900
B. de Silva (Sub-Inspector, second class), Kirinde-oya works ...	Tissa, S. P.	... 720	... —	... May 1, 1900	... May 1, 1900
S. Colandavelu, Tissa, Basawakkulam, and Nuwarawewa ...	Anuradhapura, N.C. P.	... 600	... —	... Nov. 1, 1869	... Feb. 1, 1899
A. Ragel, Pattipolai-aru works ...	Irakkamam, E. P.	... 600	... —	... May 1887	... May 1, 1901
Second Class.					
D. de Silva, Urapola anicut, S. P. ...	Urapola	... 480	... —	... 1871	... 1891
G. Devasagayam, Kumbukkan-oya channel, Uva ...	—	... 480	... —	... May 1890	... Jan. 1893
K. Chellappah, Kalawewa, N.C. P. ...	Kalawewa	... 480	... —	... July 10, 1894	... Oct. 14, 1898
R. Ludekens, Kirama, S.P.	Kirama	... 480	... —	... 1897	... July 30, 1900
J. L. de Febre, Diwulana and Tumpankeni tanks	Tumpankeni	... 360	... —	... Nov. 15, 1886	... Nov. 15, 1886
J. Lourensz, Udukiriwila tank, S. P. ...	Udukiriwila	... 360	... —	... 1865	... 1889
W. T. de Zylva, Galgamuwa and Mediyawa tanks, N.W. P. ...	Mediyawa	... 360	... —	... April 15, 1897	... April 15, 1897
J. Anthonisz, Kantalay tank, E. P. ...	Kantalay	... 360	... —	... March 1, 1898	... March 1, 1898
C. M. Lourensz, Denegama and Uyanwewa, S. P. ...	Denegama	... 360	... —	... 1890	... July 30, 1900
D. Roy, Rugama tank, E. P. ...	Rugama	... 360	... —	... 1898	... Nov. 1900
S. Sinnayah, Allai, Illakkantai, and Peruveli tanks, E. P. ...	Allai	... 360	... —	... 1892	... March 16, 1901
L. B. Herat, Kurunegala and Wenoruwewa tanks ...	Kurunegala	... 360	... —	... —	May 15, 1901
W. S. Johnpulle, Urubokka, S. P. ...	Urubokka	... 336	... —	... Nov. 1, 1901	... Nov. 1, 1901
D. J. Gogerly, Hali-ela, S. P. ...	Hali-ela	... 300	... —	... July 1877	... July 1877
D. V. Samarasinghe, Ellawela, S. P. ...	Ellawela	... 300	... —	... July 1878	... 1891

	Station.	Salary.	Allowance.	Date of First Appointment under Government.	Date of Appointment to Present Rank.
GUARDIANS—*contd.*					
Second Class—contd.		Rs.	Rs.		
W. F. Tillekeratne, Dandeniya, S. P. ...	Dandeniya ...	300 ...	— ...	— ...	1898
P. Augustine, Rotawewa, Lahugala, Panama, and Naula tanks, E. P. ...	Rotawewa ...	300 ...	— ...	Sept. 1896 ...	Feb. 16, 1900
S. Ponniah, Amparai tank, E. P. ...	Amparai ...	300 ...	— ...	Nov. 29, 1901 ...	Nov. 29, 1901
C. Thambipillai, Sakamam tank, E. P. ...	Sakamam	300 ...	— ...	— ...	Feb. 16, 1901
D. S. Ponnampalam, Kadukkamunai and Pulugannawa tanks, E. P. ...	Kadukkamunai ...	300 ...	— ...	May 1, 1901 ...	May 1, 1901
J. Kanapathipillai, Pattipolai-aru anicuts, E. P.	Kaliyodi ...	250 ...	— ...	May 1880 ...	May 1901
T. B. C. Dassanaike, Deddduwa channels, S. P....	Dedduwa ...	250 ...	— ...	Oct. 1894 ...	Oct. 1894
Matho, Kekanadura tank, S. P. ...	Kekanadura ...	250 ...	— ...	April 20, 1894 ...	April 20, 1894
V. Nagantherampillai, Andankulam and Periyakulam. E. P. ...	Periyakulam ...	250 ...	— ...	June 1901 ...	June 9, 1901
J. Stephen, Sadayantalawa and Viragoda tanks, E. P. ...	Sadayantalawa ...	250 ...	— ...	June 1901 ...	June 1901
CLERKS, &c.					
G. F. Johnpulle (transferred from Public Works Department), Chief Clerk, Head Office	Colombo ...	1,600 ...	— ...	Aug. 16, 1880 ...	May 1, 1888
A. Cannappa (transferred from Public Works Department), Clerk, Head Office ...	do. ...	900 ...	— ...	Nov. 1, 1875 ...	May 21, 1900
F. M. Tambayah, Clerk, Head Office ...	do. ...	600 ...	— ...	April 9, 1893 ...	Jan. 1, 1898
J. N. Saverimutto do. ...	do. ...	480 ...	— ...	Jan. 1, 1897 ...	Aug. 1, 1899
P. P. Hubert (transferred from Public Works Department), Clerk, Head Office ...	do. ...	480 ...	— ...	June 1, 1899 ...	May 21, 1900
M. Abubakkar, Clerk, Head Office ...	do. ...	400 ...	— ...	Aug. 1, 1899 ...	Aug. 1, 1899
M. J. Bultjens, do. ...	do. ...	360 ...	— ...	Dec. 7, 1899 ...	Dec. 7, 1899
K. Periyatamby, do. ...	do. ...	360 ...	— ...	Jan. 27, 1900 ...	Jan. 27, 1900
H. F. de Fonseka, do. ...	do. ...	360 ...	— ...	Feb. 1, 1876 ...	June 9, 1900
J. R. Tamber, do. ...	do. ...	360 ...	— ...	July 2, 1900 ...	July 2, 1900
V. Canagasabai, do. ...	do. ...	360 ...	— ...	Nov. 15, 1900 ...	Nov. 15, 1900
W. C. R. Allegacoon, Clerk, Head Office ...	do. ...	360 ...	— ...	Dec. 1, 1900 ...	Dec. 1, 1900
J. Phillips (Clerk to Irrigation Engineer, Giant's tank) ...	Murungan ...	600 ...	— ...	Sept. 1890 ...	Sept. 1894
C. Muttucumaru (Clerk to Chief Irrigation Inspector, N.W. P.)...	Kurunegala ...	480 ...	— ...	Jan. 1, 1887 ...	Jan. 1, 1887
D. Patrick (Clerk to Irrigation Engineer, Anuradhapura) ...	Anuradhapura ...	420 ...	— ...	Feb. 9, 1899 ...	Feb. 9, 1899
C. T. Tampoe (Clerk to Provincial Irrigation Board, E. P.) ...	Batticaloa ...	360 ...	— ...	Feb. 1, 1894 ...	Dec. 15, 1899
M. S. Chellappa (Clerk to Chief Irrigation Inspector, N.C. P.)	Anuradhapura ...	360 ...	— ...	Sept. 5, 1900 ...	Sept. 5, 1900
V. Mutturasa (Clerk to Chief Irrigation Inspector, N. P.), acting as Sub-Inspector on half pay ...	Vavuniya ...	180 ...	— ...	Sept. 1, 1893 ...	Nov. 1, 1900
R. P. Candayah, Clerk to Government Agent, Uva ...	Badulla ...	360 ...	— ...	Jan. 15, 1901 ...	Jan. 15, 1901
D. M. Stephens, Clerk to Government Agent, Sabaragamuwa ...	Ratnapura ...	360 ...	— ...	Feb. 25, 1901 ...	Feb. 25, 1901
DRAUGHTSMEN.					
J. Perera, Head Office... (One vacancy)	Colombo ...	720 ...	— ...	June 6, 1898 ...	June 6, 1898
ASSISTANT DRAUGHTSMEN.					
S. S. Velupillai, Kalawewa Yoda-ela ...	— ...	360 ...	— ...	Jan. 8, 1901 ...	Jan. 8, 1901
P. Murugasoo, Head Office	Colombo ...	360 ...	— ...	July 29, 1901 ...	July 29, 1901
F. P. W. van Houten, Head Office ...	do. ...	360 ...	— ...	Aug. 1, 1901 ...	Aug. 1, 1901

APPENDIX D.

List of Tanks restored and maintained by Government.

	Head at Sluice in Feet.	Area at Spill-level in Acres.
Northern Province.		
Vavuniya	12	350
Mandukoddai	10·6	210
Iratperiyakulam	15	535
Mamadu	12	162
Maha Irambaikulam	10	144
Kanakarayankulam	12	174
Periyakulam	13	119
Vengalacheddikulam	10	156
Olukkulam	14	479
	(18	876)
Southern Province.		
Kekanadura	26·5	216
Ellawela	30	1,260
Hali-ela	30	240
Uyanwewa	14	29
Denegama	13	782
Kirama	4	200
Dandeniya	30	47
Udukiriwila	12	650
Tissawewa	11	?
	(10	425)
Yodawewa	9	1,200
Debarawewa	6	130
Henagahapuwewa and Konwewa	4	80
Mutiyammawewa	4	35
Eastern Province.		
Kantalay	24	3,486
Periyakulam	8	200
Andankulam	9	182
Ajlai	9	2,632
Peruvelikulam	4	352
Ilakkantai	3	105
Rugama	14·9	2,504
Pullumalai	7·6	45
Maha-oya	9	18
Kadukkamunai	9·16	564
Pulugannawa	20·5	338
Hakgalawewa	8·14	22
Kehelulla	8·14	1½
Diwulana	19·5	361
Tumpankeni	12	145
Sadayantalawa	12	360
Viragoda	12	296
Amparai	12	816
Irakkamam	14	1,800
Sakamam	13	450
Rotawewa	10	553
Lahugala	8	300
Panawa	10	300
Naula	10	150
Western Province.		
Kadurugahawewa	6·5	14
Digmaga Pahalawewa	5·75	9
Polgahawewa	7·5	4
Dikmaga Ihalawewa	6·25	7
Boralesgamuwa	9	30
Central Province.		
Pelwehera tank	8·5	15
Waluganwewa	19·5	6·3
Eraula	3	5
Karawilahena	8	6
North-Central Province.		
Kalawewa	22	?
	(20	4,425)
Tissawewa	15·3	396
Basawakkulam	16·5	255
Nuwarawewa	17	2,100
Maha Madawachchiya	12	177
North-Western Province.		
Kurunegala	8	112
Wenoruwewa	17	202
Magallawewa	15	768
Maha Uswewa	15	?
	(12	328)
Galgamuwa	22	668
Madiyawa	14	275
Batalagoda	11·7	635
Tinapitiya	5·5	178
Meddeketiya	10	85

	Head at Sluice in Feet.	Area at Spill-level in Acres.
Province of Uva.		
Dambegalla	14 ...	20
Nelunwewa	6 ...	25
Horaborawewa	18 ...	30
Mahatalawewa	9 ...	1
Udawewa	10 ...	50
Hambegamuwa	13 ...	251
Medabeddewewa	9·6 ...	4
Province of Sabaragamuwa.		
Hinguruarawewa	21·83 ...	40
Embilipitiya	3·5 ...	35
Tunkame Mahawewa	5·67 ...	15
Alutwewa	6·67 ...	15
Epitagodawewa	5·5 ...	10
Hirigalkatuwawewa	5·83 ...	15
Rambukkanawewa	5 ...	4
Hinguruwewa	18 ...	30

List of Tanks in course of Construction or Restoration during 1901.

Northern Province.		
Giant's tank	10 ...	4,425
	(17	6,380)
Kanukkeni tank	15 ...	?
	(16	430)
Eastern Province.		
Vakaneri tank	15 ...	1,068
Unnichchai	23	2,920
Pembittiya	9	259
Vammiyadi	12 ...	195
North-Central Province.		
Maha Iluppallama	14 ...	?
	(16	559)
Minneri tank	29 ...	?
	(28	4,358)

List of Surveyed Tanks not yet Restored or Constructed.

Northern Province.		
Pavatkulam	18 ...	2,029
Kuray	10	324
Iranaimadu	26 ...	4,530
Upper reservoir, Giant's tank	17 ...	2,670
Dri-aru	14 ...	212
Southern Province.		
Oluwila	7 ...	140
Eastern Province.		
Kalugalbemma	14 ...	128
Kondavaddavan	19 ...	890
Valattapatti	10 ...	360
Helawa	8	55
Wadugamuwa	8 ...	193
Maduvilkulam	6 ...	140
Tumparai	— ...	—
North-Central Province.		
Nachchiyaduwa	23 ...	3,920
Hurulla	18 ...	1,032
Mahagalkadawala	16 ...	3,011
Sangilikanadarawa	12·6 ...	646
North-Western Province.		
Siyambalangamuwa	22 ...	1,405
Pandawewa	15 ...	1,360
Hengamuwa	10 ...	246
Nirammulla	20 ...	644
Uriyawa	15 ...	145
Kurundulla	9 ...	84·5

Statement of Tanks and Channels in charge of the Government Agents on December 31,

Province.	Works restored and maintained by Government.		Village Tanks and Channels.			
			Completed.		In Hand.	
	Tanks.	Channels.	Tanks.	Channels.	Tanks.	Channels.
Western	4	—	1	—	—	—
Central	3	12	1	28	149	—
Northern	8	—	3	—	488	—
Southern*	15	1	—	—	—	—
Eastern	2	—	51	—	93	—
North-Western	8	3	922	—	408	—
North-Central	—	1	825	—	762†	—
Sabaragamuwa	9	—	—	11	Nil	Nil
Uva	15	28	12	4	32	Nil

* There are also 627 tanks and 26 channels in the Southern Province.
† Of the 762 tanks in hand 168 are Crown tanks on permit.

APPENDIX E.

STATE OF THE IRRIGATION FUND IN 1901.

	Rs.	c.
Balance brought forward from 1900	417,254	33
Expended during the year	416,392	32
	862	1
Value of timber and surplus stores debited to estimates	4,588	47
	5,450	48
Refunds credited during the year	724	74
Balance carried forward to 1902	6,175	22
Balance in Treasury on January 1, 1902	1,174	63
Cash in hands of Government officers	5,000	59
Total ...	6,175	22

Statement of Expenditure on Account of Irrigation during 1901.

Province.	Balances unexpended in 1900 and brought forward for 1901.		Amount of such Balances expended during 1901.		Balance.	
	On Apportionment.	On Special and other Votes of Legislature.	On Apportionment.	On Votes of Legislature.	On Apportionment.	On Vote of Legislature.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western	76 35	—	61 37	—	14 98	—
Salaries, Headquarters ...	—	6,819 46	—	499 70	—	6,319 76
Surveys	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central	68 15	—	42 93	—	25 22	—
Surveys	—	705 24	—	50 0	—	655 24
Maintenance	—	67 48	—	15 45	—	52 3
Northern	13,090 52	—	8,724 83	—	4,365 69	—
Surveys	—	1,640 65	—	—	—	1,640 65
Southern	10,326 31	—	5,095 30	—	5,231 1	—
Surveys	—	1,242 63	—	846 12	—	396 51
Eastern	11,738 40	—	10,200 77	—	1,537 63	—
Surveys	—	4,350 1	—	3,885 90	—	464 11
North-Western	13,624 83	—	9,814 12	—	3,810 71	—
Surveys	—	11,950 91	—	5,263 72	—	6,687 19
North-Central	9,080 24	—	3,569 81	—	5,510 43	—
Surveys	—	167 50	—	3 0	—	164 50
Uva	1,312 34	—	1,293 79	—	18 55	—
Surveys	—	202 50	—	74 50	—	128 0
Sabaragamuwa	1,422 36	—	1,329 50	—	92 86	—
Surveys	—	82 12	—	—	—	82 12
Miscellaneous	24,168 68	—	23,886 46	—	282 22	—
Total ...	84,908 18	27,228 50	64,018 88	10,638 39	20,889 30	16,590 11

[*Continued over*]

Statement of Expenditure on Account of Irrigation during 1901—*contd.*

	Amount of Estimate sanctioned and apportioned in 1901.	Amount expended on such Estimate.	Balance.
Western Province.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Salaries, &c., Headquarters ...	10,660 0	10,446 79	213 21
Apportionment from Irrigation Fund	12 31	11 98	0 33
Maintenance	357 0	323 87	33 13
Surveys	—	—	—
Salaries	—	—	—
Central Province.			
Apportionment from Irrigation Fund	28 82	0 29	28 53
Maintenance	2,345 0	1,983 19	361 81
Surveys	224 0	222 15	1 85
Salaries	1,140 0	560 0	580 0
Northern Province.			
Apportionment from Irrigation Fund	134,174 67	131,195 67	2,979 0
Maintenance	4,700 0	4,547 63	152 37
Surveys	7,002 20	4,901 44	2,100 76
Salaries	6,036 0	5,112 68	923 32
Southern Province.			
Apportionment from Irrigation Fund	26,261 59	16,716 21	9,545 38
Maintenance	18,593 0	17,625 70	967 30
Surveys	2,146 8	2,142 96	3 12
Salaries	4,930 0	3,503 11	1,426 89
Eastern Province.			
Apportionment from Irrigation Fund	102,022 17	86,881 80	15,140 37
Maintenance	14,498 0	14,125 36	372 64
Surveys	1,039 0	489 48	549 52
Salaries	10,330 0	7,273 0	3,057 0
North-Western Province.			
Apportionment from Irrigation Fund	27,454 33	15,180 88	12,273 45
Maintenance	10,164 51	9,346 79	817 72
Surveys	—	—	—
Salaries	8,352 0	6,471 68	1,880 32
North-Central Province.			
Apportionment from Irrigation Fund	146,705 22	135,238 60	11,466 62
Maintenance	20,086 0	19,475 95	610 5
Surveys	12,221 0	9,518 20	2,702 80
Salaries	9,269 99	9,077 16	192 83
Province of Uva.			
Apportionment from Irrigation Fund	4,178 47	2,997 21	1,181 26
Maintenance	2,808 0	2,736 99	71 1
Surveys	—	—	—
Salaries	2,090 0	1,964 76	125 24
Province of Sabaragamuwa.			
Apportionment from Irrigation Fund	793 2	44 54	748 48
Maintenance	3,685 0	2,731 50	953 50
Surveys	—	—	—
Salaries	840 0	635 48	204 52
Miscellaneous.			
Salaries	4,084 46	2,727 38	1,357 8
Instruments, &c.	12,096 73	9,023 47	3,073 26
Total ...	611,328 57	535,233 90	76,094 67

APPENDIX F

Abstract of the Gross Expenditure during 1901.

		Rs.	c.
Apportionment from the Irrigation Fund		400,018	3
Balances brought forward from previous years		64,018	88
Against Maintenance Vote, 1901		72,896	98
Balances brought forward from previous years		15	45
Against Survey Vote, 1901		17,274	23
Balances brought forward from previous years		10,123	24
Against Salaries and Allowances Vote, 1901		45,044	66
Balances brought forward from previous years		499	70
Total ...		609,891	17

Statement of Works in Progress, and undertaken, in 1901.

Estimate No.	Name of Work.	Balance brought forward.	Amount of Estimate.	Actual Expenditure during the Year.	Remarks.
	NORTHERN PROVINCE.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
	Estimates brought forward from 1900.				
32 of 1896	For constructing eighty-two village tank sluices under Giant's tank. ...	4,262 53	—	344 21	
239 of 1898	For purchasing and transporting tools for the use of Inspector, Village Tanks, Northern Province	447 37	—	—	
15/15 of 1900	For minor repairs to the irrigation bungalow, Kanagarayankulam	17 50	—	17 50	
215 of 1900	For additional works at Kanukkeni tank (*See* Irrigation Fund, 1901)	3,735 0	—	3,735 0	
—	For restoration of Giant's tank (*See* Irrigation Fund, 1901)	4,628 12	—	4,628 12	
	Estimates sanctioned in 1901.				
17	Cement pipes: for transporting cement pipe sluices from the pipe factory to the village tanks in Mannar District	—	1,825 92	1,389 66	
33	Giant's tank works: for the completion of Giant's tank works	—	109,794 90	109,794 90	
139	Cement concrete pipes: for making cement concrete pipes required for lengthening existing sluices of tanks in Mannar District	—	494 67	14 84	
170	Vavuniya tank: for special repairs ...	—	362 50	356 90	
180	Irrigation bungalow: for certain works at the irrigation bungalow at Kanakarayankulam	—	32 0	31 28	
181	Cement concrete pipes: for making cement concrete pipes for sluicing village tanks in Mullaittivu District	—	1,342 0	531 40	
193	Bungalow for the Sub-Inspector, Village Tank: for building a guardian's bungalow at Vavuniya	—	1,789 51	543 52	
195 of 1900	Kanukkeni tank: for additional works at Kanukkeni tank	—	18,533 17	18,533 17	
	Total ...	13,090 52	134,174 67	139,920 50	
	SOUTHERN PROVINCE.				
	Estimates brought forward from 1900.				
163 of 1897	For opening the 2nd mile of the outlet channel at Beminiyanwila ...	1,347 39	—	275 20	275 cubes of earthwork was done
203 of 1897	For repairs to stone pitching on the bund at Udukiriwila tank	244 67	—	233 38	—
214 of 1899	For bridge over the Beminiyanwila channel	185 21	—	184 20	This bridge is now complete
1 of 1900	For constructing four distributing sluices along Udukiriwila channel ...	51 73	—	22 10	—
16 of 1900	For opening a subsidiary channel towards Lunama	1,922 91	—	1,264 78	164·18 cubes of rock excavated
160 of 1900	For raising a deviating portion of the Liyangahatota road	1,366 46	—	1,063 20	684 cubes of earthwork
175 of 1900	For erecting temporary quarters for the Irrigation Engineer, Tissa ...	168 10	—	168 0	Cutting jungle, building kitchen, &c.

Estimate No.	Name of Work.	Balance brought forward.	Amount of Estimate.	Actual Expenditure during the Year.	Remarks.
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
	Brought forward ...				
183 of 1900	For repairs to Dedduwa bund ...	2,548 0	—	600 0	—
188 of 1900	For repairs to breached portion of Tissa spill	203 61	—	155 55	Cost of cement
191 of 1900	For improvements to Walawe-ganga irrigation works	1,105 23	—	1,105 23	2085·30 cubes earthwork done
212 of 1900	For rubble filling to check scour at Denegama spill water	1,183 0	—	23 66	—
	Estimates sanctioned in 1901.				
9	Udukiriwila bungalow: for effecting repairs to the irrigation bungalow ...	—	176 19	174 42	Work completed
15	Guardian's bungalow: for building a guardian's bungalow at the Walawe-ganga works	—	1,814 77	1,504 12	do.
73	For compensation: for lands submerged by raising two spills of the Udukiriwila tank...	—	30 0	30 0	Compensation paid
74	For expenses necessary to be paid as compensation to the Udukiriwila tank ...	—	373 43	373 43	do.
191 of 1900	Walawe-ganga channels: for completion of Walawe-ganga channels	—	14,587 15	9,329 65	2085·30 cubes of earthwork done in raising left embankment of the main channel, &c.
187	Arachchi Amuna anicut and channel: for certain repairs and improvements ...	—	590 0	451 80	All works have been completed
190	Udukiriwila tank: for over-expenditure incurred in estimate No. 9 of 1901, Southern Province	—	8 5	8 5	—
207*	Denegama tank: for improving the spill water at Denegama	—	3,650 0	1,153 0	Completed 1,120 cubes of earthwork
208	Re-planking Liyangahatota anicut: for re-planking Liyangahatota anicut ...	—	988 0	29 76	Transporting 50 planks
213	Walawe channels: for the removal of silt ...	—	544 0	541 23	Removed 575 cubes of silt
225	Magam pattu channel: for completing the surveys	—	3,500 0	3,120 75	
	Total ...	10,326 31	26,261 59	21,811 51	
	EASTERN PROVINCE.				
	Estimates brought forward from 1900.				
187 of 1898	For transporting and inserting cement concrete pipe sluices to village tanks, Bintenna	104 13	—	67 63	Transport
195 of 1898	For raising the bund of Peruveli tank ...	1,088 38	—	974 42	Labour, transport, and materials
135 of 1900	For manufacture of cement pipe sluices for village tanks in Batticaloa and Kalmunai ...	27 28	—	27 0	Materials
139 of 1900	For manufacturing cement concrete pipe sluices for village tanks, Bintenna pattu ...	13 55	—	12 45	Labour
143 of 1900	For the purchase of four tents for Irrigation Engineers	283 26	—	283 26	Tents purchased.
157 of 1900	For replacing stop planks in Kalmadu anicut	168 62	—	79 22	Making and fixing 79 plank hooks, &c.
192 of 1900	For Sakamam and Vammiyadi scheme ...	1,005 97	—	1,005 97	Clearing jungle, excavation in foundation, opening service road lines, and buildings, &c.
201 of 1900	For building a guardian's bungalow at Irakkamam	1,725 47	—	1,555 5	Plastering, whitewashing, calicut tile roofing, transport, &c.
213 of 1900	For repairs to Allai tank	239 34	—	160 66	Made hooks, fixed in planks, and put the sluice gates on
214 of 1900	For repairs to certain sluices at Pattipolaiaru works	1,796 0	—	1,200 18	Brickwork in lime mortar, dry pitching, transport, &c.
218 of 1900	For transport of pipe sluices to village tanks in Batticaloa and Kalmunai ...	477 36	—	36 20	Transport
222 of 1900	For proposed irrigation works at Vakaneri ...	4,516 64	—	4,516 64	Wedging stone, digging trial pits, clearing jungle with excavation, &c.
223 of 1900	For repairs to Kanthalai tank ...	50 0	—	49 29	Work done
228 of 1900	For repairs to a leak at Puluganawa tank spill	23 40	—	14 37	—
230 of 1900	For erecting quarters for the Sub-Inspector at Panama pattu	180 0	—	180 0	Labour, &c.
234 of 1900	For constructing a head work on the Muttur channel, Trincomalee	39 0	—	38 43	Labour, materials, transport
	Estimates sanctioned in 1901.				
19	Manalpuddi-aar anicut: for making new planks	—	75 0	71 2	Labour, transport, &c.
20	Manalpuddi-aar anicut: for making new planks for the spill at Pulugannawa ...	—	90 0	81 49	do.

Estimate No.	Name of Work.	Balance brought forward.	Amount of Estimate.	Actual Expenditure during the Year.	Remarks.
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
75	Kadukkamunai spill: for the cost of the requisite works for widening, &c. ...	—	586 63	582 21	308 cubes of earthwork done, fixing 12 iron rails, clearing jungle, &c.
192 of 1900	Sakamam and Vammiyadi scheme ...	—	12,894 11	12,894 11	Clearing jungle, excavation in foundation, opening service road, &c.
192	Ammankulam in Cheddipalayam: for inserting a stop plank sluice to a village tank ...	—	232 56	215 42	Labour, materials, transport
198	Kantalay tank: for building a guardian's bungalow	—	1,709 0	611 17	Clearing and levelling site, building lines, laying concrete, &c.
94 of 1900	Anicuts below Rugam: for the proposed works below Rugam	—	13,647 80	13,647 80	Excavation, clearing site, lines and buildings, road work
203 of 1900	Tembittiya tank: for restoration of Tembittiya tank	—	4,910 32	4,910 32	Clearing jungle, earthwork, masonry, lines and stores, road to works, quarters for sub-overseer, transport, &c.
222 of 1900	Vakaneri scheme: for the proposed irrigation works at Vakaneri	—	45,706 70	45,706 70	Wedging stone, digging trial pits, clearing jungle, earth excavation, &c.
—	Unnichchai tank: for proposed works at Unnichchai tank	—	6,699 63	6,699 63	Gravelled road, clearing, &c., inspection bungalow, temporary buildings, cooly lines, stores, &c., salary of clerk, &c.
199	Kantalay tank: for opening a channel to lands under the western sluice ...	—	12,750 0	1,307 32	30 rooms of lines built, 1 mile jungle cleared, rent of store, and watcher's and overseer's pay, transport fund, &c.
205	Insertion of cement pipe sluices: for inserting cement pipe sluices to village tank bunds in Bintenna and Panama pattus ...	—	104 0	7 96	Labour
210	Cement pipes: for manufacture and transport of cement pipes for the village tanks in Trincomalee district	—	305 0	12 20	Transport
218	Cement pipe sluices: for the manufacture of cement pipe sluices for sluicing village tanks in Koralai, Eravur, and Panama pattus, Batticaloa district	—	2,150 72	128 2	Transport and labour
228	Repairs at Vaddikkulam and Kumarappodiyakulam: for the repair of old stop plank sluices	—	160 70	6 43	Transport
	Total ...	11.738 40	102,022 17	97,082 57	
	WESTERN PROVINCE.				
	Estimates brought forward from 1900.				
198 of 1900	For certain repairs to Thorogala-ela sluice gate	76 35	—	61 37	
	Estimates sanctioned in 1901.				
222	Boralesgomuwa tank: for weeding and clearing the jungle	—	8 29	8 28	The jungle around the tank has been cleared
232	Boralesgomuwa tank: for clearing, tarring, and oiling the sluice gates ...	—	4 02	3 70	The sluice gates have been cleared, tarred, and oiled
	Total ...	76 35	12 31	73 35	
	CENTRAL PROVINCE.				
	Estimates brought forward from 1900.				
238 of 1900	For repairs to Bodi-ela situated in Nuwara Eliya District	15 15	—	15 15	Work completed
15/18	For repairs to breach in Maha-ela in Nuwara Eliya District	28 0	—	26 78	do.
15/19	For urgent repairs to Waduwawala-ela in Nuwara Eliya District	25 0	—	1 0	Sluice adjusted
	Estimates sanctioned in 1901.				
162	Furniture: for supplying furniture to Irrigation Sub-Inspector, Nuwara Eliya District	—	28 82	0 29	Transport
	Total ...	68 15	28 82	43 22	

Estimate No.	Name of Work.	Balance brought forward.	Amount of Estimate.	Actual Expenditure during the Year.	Remarks.
	NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
	Estimates brought forward from 1900.				
158 of 1896	For fixing two first class iron pipe sluices in Giritalawa tank bund	127 78	—	—	
9 of 1897	For completion of the restoration of Giritale tank	577 64	—	—	
154 of 1897	For complete restoration of Maha Illuppallama tank	436 20	—	432 81	Masonry value of material, jungle clearing, &c.
175 of 1898	For a hand grab dredge with hand derrick crane	182 32	—	—	—
211 of 1898	For working the grab dredge for removing the blocks at Giritalawe tank ...	396 1	—	29 80	An attempt was made to open the sluice, but without success
151 of 1898	For clearing the bund of Nuwarawewa south of the spill	669 21	—	172 0	Clearing jungle and uprooting
227 of 1898	For improving the sluice of Irambakulam ...	201 1	—	9 0	—
203 of 1899	For rebuilding the spill of Welimapotawa tank	81 37	—	—	—
244 of 1899	For improving the sluice of Ellawewa tank...	1,130 50	—	9 0	Estimate to lapse
250 of 1899	For repairs to wooden troughs, Anuradhapura	553 16	—	—	do.
144 of 1900	For inserting a new Molesworth gate and door, Marakala Hammillawa ...	219 11	—	—	do.
154 of 1900	For upkeep of irrigation bungalow at Ulukkulam, &c.	8 8	—	—	Completed
155 of 1900	For repairs to quarters, Sub-Inspector, Village Tanks, Kekirawa	7 49	—	—	—
158 of 1900	For pay of tappal coolies for Sub-Inspector of Village Tanks at Ipolagama, &c. ...	30 0	—	—	—
178 of 1900	For inserting new iron works to Mahakongaskada sluice	416 8	—	9 0	Estimate to lapse
180 of 1900	For inserting new iron works to Mediyawa tank	790 50	—	9 0	do.
189 of 1900	For building a distribution gate under Tissawewa	129 98	—	126 81	Completed
197 of 1900	For opening drains at Nuwarawewa ...	499 55	—	195 75	Earthwork
199 of 1900	For thatching Ipolagama irrigation bungalow	3 20	—	—	—
204 of 1900	For survey of Nachchaduwa-Nuwarawewa and connected works.	1,274 43	—	1,273 33	Survey made, masonry, local transport
205 of 1900	For a distribution gate for Muna Sinnatamby's land	105 59	—	100 66	Contingencies
206 of 1900	For improving the Kalawewa-Yoda-ela ...	845 46	—	845 46	Lines, value of timber &c
219 of 1900	For whitewashing the irrigation bungalow, Ipolagama	50 0	—	46 50	Completed
236 of 1900	For printing certain registers for the use of the Irrigation Inspector	185 0	—	183 46	—
237 of 1900	For mounting two maps for the use of the Provincial Irrigation Board, North-Central Province	35 0	—	35 0	—
235 of 1900	For survey of Horiwila tank ...	95 20	—	71 71	Completed
15 of 1900	For repairing the spill water at Embulgaswewa	30 37	—	20 52	—
	Estimates sanctioned in 1901.				
2	Distribution gate: for building a distribution gate in Balaluwewa channel ...	—	180 0	175 96	Completed
3	Irrigation bungalow at Topawewa: for repairs to the irrigation bungalow ...	—	170 0	170 0	Repaired the roof of bungalow and outhouses and built a new water-closet
26	Cement concrete pipes: for making 260 cement pipe sluices for the North-Central Province	—	6,520 0	3,802 61	—
31	Sub-Inspector's quarters, North-Central Province: for the upkeep of Sub-Inspector's bungalow	—	136 0	80 8	Completed
32	Sub-Inspector's quarters, Ulukkulama: for erecting a stable and cattle shed ...	—	60 0	1 80	Work to be done in 1902
152	Sub-Inspector's quarters, Mihintale: for repairing and improving Sub-Inspector's quarters, Mihintale	—	133 0	111 94	Completed
154	Irrigation Inspector's quarters: for providing a tar and gravel flooring for the Irrigation Sub-Inspector's quarters at Ratmalagahawewa	—	99 0	94 17	do.
157	Muwa Etagama tank spill: for repair ...	—	233 0	126 23	Materials, local transport
176	Kalawewa: for alteration at the main sluice and for puddle trenches at three sluices ...	—	2,113 63	2,113 63	Cooly lines, value of timber, contingencies
182	Relapanawa tank: for rebuilding of Relapanawa tank spill	—	2,163 0	782 29	Masonry, supervision, local transport

Estimate No.	Name of Work.	Balance brought forward.	Amount of Estimate.	Actual Expenditure during the Year.	Remarks.
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
202 of 1900	Maha Illuppallama: for completing the restoration of Maha Illuppallama tank, North-Central Province	—	15,339 21	15,339 21	Lines. Excavation in foundation, transport, masonry, earthwork, clearing jungle, puddling, rock cutting. Value of cement concrete in foundation. Value of steel bars, pointing, &c.
206 of 1900	Kalawewa Yoda-ela: for improving the Kalawewa Yoda-ela, North-Central Province...	—	65,220 28	65,220 28	Lines. Value of timber, masonry, earthwork. Value of materials. Clerk's pay. Value of cement, building Inspection bungalow. Transport, &c.
—	Minneri tank restoration	—	46,106 85	46,106 85	9,467 cubes earthwork done, 34,187 cubes rock, 2,227·44 cubes earthwork in spill clearing
203	Mananketiya tank: for the temporary repair of Mananketiya tank	—	700 0	698 83	Work done
212	Ipolagama bungalow: for thatching the irrigation bungalow at Ipolagama with straw...	—	65 0	63 45	do.
214	For the payment of compensation to Mr. Godage	—	137 25	137 25	Compensation paid
223	Irrigation bungalow: for building an irrigation bungalow at Anuradhapura ...	—	2,967 0	89 1	Transport fund
224	Irrigation registers: for printing certain registers for the use of the Kachcheri, &c.	—	59 0	—	—
233	Bungalow for Chief Irrigation Inspector: for building a bungalow for Chief Irrigation Inspector	—	4,167 0	125 1	Transport fund
235	Irrigation culvert: for building an irrigation culvert near the 49th milepost on the Mannar road, North-Central Province ...	—	136 0	—	
	Total ...	9,080 24	146,705 22	138,808 41	
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.				
	Estimates brought forward from 1900.				
186 of 1898	For raising and widening the bund of Meddekottiya tank	165 37	—	—	
229 of 1898	For completing a masonry sluice and spill in Randenigama	126 75	—	—	Further work stopped
42 of 1899	For raising and altering sluice of Randenigama tank	343 0	—	—	—
143 of 1899	For additional masonry works in the Deduru-oya channel	263 15	—	169 87	A bridge over the channel
145 of 1899	For a minor channel to Tittawalagala Deduru-oya works	96 6	—	—	—
146 of 1899	For opening a distributing channel to Uyangalla	3,617 64	—	2,527 9	Earth excavation, clearing jungle, masonry, &c.
147 of 1899	For building two Inspectors' and one Guardian's bungalow at Deduru-oya works (*See* Irrigation Fund, 1901)	2,767 38	—	2,748 51	Work will be completed next year
181 of 1899	For completing the work in the Deduru-oya channel	2,920 36	—	2,920 36	Rock excavation, cutting milestone, foot bridge, lines, &c.
196 of 1899	For building two bungalows for Sub-Inspectors, Wanni and Hiriyala hatpattus ...	264 14	—	—	One bungalow completed; the necessity for another ceased
202 of 1899	For repairs and improvements to Maha Uswewa	147 22	—	—	—
216 of 1899	For building a sunk wall in the natural spill of Diyakeliyawa	166 93	—	—	—
218 of 1899	For widening the spill in Maha Madawachchiya tank	81 53	—	81 0	Work completed
215 of 1900	For repairs to Meddeketiya tank (Supplementary)	2,070 0	—	997 55	Earthwork in progress
232 of 1900	For survey of Maha Uswewa subsidiary channel	65 30	—	48 61	—
15/20	For urgent repairs to village tank sluices and spill in Kurunegala and Puttalam ...	530 0	—	321 13	Partly completed
	Estimates sanctioned in 1901.				
1	Transport of pipes: for transport of cement pipes to village tanks in Wanni hatpattu...	—	998 78	996 78	Completed
4	Cement concrete pipes: for manufacturing cement concrete pipes for sluicing 100 village tanks	—	2,557 14	2,552 84	do.

Estimate No.	Name of Work.	Balance brought forward.	Amount of Estimate.	Actual Expenditure during the Year.	Remarks.
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
69	For re-building sluice in Hulugalla tank ...	—	518 16	168 17	Paid for materials, &c.
140	New office for the Irrigation Department: for building a new office at Kurunegala Kachcheri	—	2,033 50	40 67	Transport fund
150	Hiripitiya tank: for building a spill wall in Hiripitiya tank	—	492 50	489 10	Completed
161	Bungalow at Malagomuwa: for repairing and improving the District Road Committee bungalow	—	161 67	153 23	do.
163	Ihala Giribawa: for constructing a 12-in. sluice in Ihala Giribawa, Wanni hatpattu...	—	1,332 0	403 76	Paid for materials, &c.
172	Molewa tank: for constructing a boulder dam in Molewa, Wanni hatpattu ...	—	200 0	4 0	Deductions for transport fund
175	Masonry sluices to village tanks: for building six masonry sluices in village tanks, Kurunegala District	—	3,366 0	441 32	Paid for materials, &c.
186	Tabbowa tank: for constructing a kalingula spill and inserting a supplementary pipe sluice	—	1,280 0	177 60	do.
191	Tinapitiya tank: for surveys and levels ...	—	1,000 0	722 45	190,000 ft. in jungle cleared, 370,000 ft. chained, 185,000 ft. levelled
181 of 1899	Deduru-oya channel: for completing the works in the Deduru-oya channel ...	—	5,647 68	5,647 68	Rock excavation, cutting milestone, foot bridges, lines, &c.
200	Cement concrete pipes: for transporting cement concrete pipes for sluicing village tanks in the Kurunegala District ...	—	2,856 0	2,266 53	In progress. Pipes are being transported to several depôts and to tanks
206	Meddeketiya tank: for additional works required for completing Meddeketiya tank	—	864 28	17 29	Transport fund
209	Pipe moulds: for making pipe moulds for the manufacture of cement pipes ...	—	681 0	681 0	Completed
217	Sluicing 125 village tanks for manufacturing cement concrete pipes: for sluicing 125 village tanks in Kurunegala ...	—	3,405 0	357 84	In progress. Pipes are being made
236	Pipe moulds: for making moulds for cement pipes for the North-Western Province ...	—	60 62	60 62	Completed
	Total ...	13,624 83	27,454 33	24,995 0	
	PROVINCE OF UVA.				
	Estimates brought forward from 1900.				
15/17 of 1900	For supplying deficit planks to Dikwella-ela anicut	51 0	—	51 0	Work has been completed
149 of 1900	For building sluice and spill, Katupelellewewa Dambagalla	736 34	—	736 9	do.
216 of 1900	For re-building the damaged masonry at Taldena-ela	355 0	—	354 70	do.
221 of 1900	For repairs to Medabeddewewa sluice in Bintenna...	110 0	—	110 0	do.
226 of 1900	For employment of two overseers for supervising village tanks	60 0	—	42 0	—
	Estimates sanctioned in 1901.				
6	Irrigation Inspector's quarters: for building temporary quarters at Bibile ...	—	550 0	550 0	Work has been completed
7	Hambegamuwa irrigation bungalow: for improvement and repairs	—	142 0	141 26	do.
8	Irrigation bungalow, Hambegamuwa: for repairing the roof and damaged walls ...	—	203 73	203 73	do.
12	Hambegamuwa irrigation channel: for the improvement of the Irrigation channel ...	—	45 36	45 36	do.
72	For minor repairs to Hanwella-ela in Yatikinda division	—	84 66	84 4	do.
155	Hingurugamuwa-ela: for improvements ...	—	273 0	272 90	do.
173	Furniture: for purchasing furniture for the Provincial Irrigation Board, Uva ..	—	51 29	51 29	—
183	Office expenses: for office expenses incurred by the Provincial Irrigation Board, Uva...	—	30 0	3 67	—
188	Yappamme-ela: for minor repairs to the masonry and for re-placing the washed away plankings of Yapamme-ela in Wellawaya division	—	237 0	236 61	Work completed
189	Mahatalawewa at Ekiriyankumbura: for repairs	—	145 0	144 35	do.
195	Gal-oya anicut: for repairs to Gal-oya anicut, Wellassa, Uva	—	195 0	165 10	do.
196	Katupelellewewa: for building sluice and spill (Supplementary)	—	144 0	139 68	—

Estimate No.	Name of Work.	Balance brought forward.	Amount of Estimate.	Actual Expenditure during the Year.	Remarks.
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
197	Furniture: for purchasing furniture for the use of the Irrigation Sub-Inspector, Bibile	—	51 29	51 29	
204	Irrigation surveys: for payment of coolies' wages employed by Irrigation Inspector ...	—	267 80	254 99	
211	Gal-oya anicut: for building distributing gates to East Gal-oya channel ...	—	900 0	281 18	Building a cement store. Value of transport of ten barrels of cement.
216	Hambegamuwa tank: for repairs to the sluice at Hambegamuwa tank ...	—	117 42	116 52	Work completed
219	Mawela-ela, near Dickwella-ela: for repairs to the retaining wall attached to the masonry anicut	—	123 80	123 67	—
220	Kumbukkan anicut, Okkampitiya Yoda-ela: for repairs to Okkampitiya Yoda-ela ...	—	500 0	15 0	Work will be carried out during 1902
221	Irrigation bungalow: for re-thatching the roof of the irrigation bungalow at Hambegamuwa, Wellawaya division ...	—	72 10	72 9	—
227	Dehigolla Maha-ela: for minor repairs ...	—	24 72	24 48	Work completed
91 of 1901	Badulupitiya-ela: repairing the damaged portion of Badulupitiya-ela head works ...	—	10 0	10 0	do.
91 of 1902	Hambegamuwa tank: for the salary of the coolies employed for filling up the crevices in the filling behind sluice masonry ...	—	10 30	10 0	do.
	Total ...	1,312 34	4,178 47	4,291 0	
	Province of Sabaragamuwa.				
	Estimates brought forward from 1900.				
195 of 1899	For constructing an iron trough for Kaltota channel	779 16	—	778 70	Transport of materials, masonry, fitting iron-work, &c.
260 of 1899	For repairs to Mulgama tank ...	363 75	—	327 0	60 cubes clay puddling, transport fund, supervision, &c.
113 of 1900	For repairs to Embilipitiya tank ...	103 10	—	90 0	Masonry repairs
115 of 1900	For repairs to the sluice of Tunkame-Alutwewa	66 35	—	24 0	Repairs
210 of 1900	For repairs to the sluices of Embilipitiya tank	110 0	—	109 80	Transport fund, earthwork
	Estimates sanctioned in 1901.				
70	For repairs to Tunkame bungalow ...	—	150 0	4 50	Transport fund
71	For repairs to Panamure bungalow ...	—	100 0	3 0	do.
174	Furniture: for purchasing furniture for the Provincial Irrigation Board, Sabaragamuwa	—	21 39	21 39	Furniture purchased
230	Panamure south channel: for certain repairs to Panamure south channel ...	—	284 63	8 54	Transport fund
234	Kitulabokka-ganga anicut: for certain repairs to Kitulabokka-ganga anicut ...	—	237 0	7 11	do.
	Total ...	1,422 36	793 2	1,374 4	
	Miscellaneous.				
	Estimates brought forward from 1900.				
150 of 1900	For miscellaneous expenses during 1900 ...	100 64	—	18 37	
162 of 1900	For pay of temporary draughtsmen engaged in the office of the Director of Irrigation...	324 22	—	324 22	
169 of 1900	For purchasing furniture for Irrigation Department	96 12	—	70 0	
171 of 1900	For purchasing tools and plant for Irrigation Department	16,708 31	—	16,566 61	
184 of 1900	For purchasing stationery for Irrigation Department	17 47	—	1 73	
220 of 1900	For purchasing four tents for Irrigation Engineers	315 25	—	315 25	
224 of 1900	For purchasing surveying and drawing instruments	30 72	—	30 0	
227 of 1900	For travelling allowances and expenses ...	614 66	—	614 66	
229 of 1900	For purchasing stationery for Irrigation Department	262 24	—	246 57	
240 of 1900	For the purchase of instruments ...	5,699 5	—	5,699 5	

Estimate No.	Name of Work.	Balance brought forward.	Amount of Estimate.	Actual Expenditure during the Year.	Remarks.
	Estimates sanctioned in 1901.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
11	Instruments and drawing materials: for the purchase of instruments and drawing materials for the Irrigation Department ...	—	869 17	869 17	
13	Office safe: for removal of wards and alterations to lock and making two new keys for the office safe	—	25 0	25 0	
16	Rent: for rent of chamber No. 4, Victoria Arcade, occupied as office of the Director of Irrigation	—	1,440 0	1,440 0	
18	Tents for Irrigation Engineers: for the purchase of four tents for Irrigation Engineers	—	606 25	606 25	
21	Commuted allowance: for the payment of commuted allowance of Messrs. Park and Chute for 1900	—	80 81	80 81	
34	Fitting up plan presses under drawing tables: for fitting up plan presses under drawing tables in the office of the Director of Irrigation	—	275 0	275 0	
35	Iron water tanks: for the purchase of three iron water tanks	—	450 0	450 0	
36	Coolies: for obtaining labourers from India for irrigation works	—	4,000 0	3,486 11	
97	Furniture: for the purchase of furniture for the use of the Irrigation Department ...	—	1,000 0	295 0	
113	Miscellaneous: for miscellaneous contingent charges, 1901	—	300 0	174 51	
114	Stationery: for stationery for the use of the Irrigation Department during 1901 ...	—	1,500 0	906 46	
138	For the payment of salary of a clerk in the Audit Office	—	340 65	340 65	
156	Salary of Mr. Weerasinghe: for the payment of salary and allowance during 1901 ...	—	960 0	903 41	
159	Drawing materials, &c.: for the purchase of drawing materials and office requisites ...	—	360 0	—	
164	For the payment of commuted allowance to Mr. A. M. Roberts appointed to assist the Irrigation Engineer, Vakaneri ...	—	203 0	120 0	
169	Account books: for the payment of books purchased for the use of the Irrigation Department	—	165 31	165 31	
179	Tracing cloth: for purchasing three rolls of tracing cloth	—	66 0	66 0	
184	Circumferenter: for repairing a damaged circumferenter received from England ...	—	10 0	10 0	
202	Draughtsmen employed in the head office: for the pay of temporary draughtsmen engaged in the office of the Director of Irrigation...	—	1,000 0	42 78	
226	Recruiting pioneers in India: for recruiting pioneers in India	—	1,000 0	224 66	
229	Rent: for increase of rent of chamber No. 4, Victoria Arcade, occupied as office of the Director of Irrigation	—	30 0	30 0	
237	For travelling allowances and expenses, 1901 (Supplementary)	—	1,500 0	1,239 73	
	Total ...	24,168 68	16,181 19	35,637 31	

Statement of Expenditure on Maintenance of Irrigation Works in 1901.

Estimate No.	Name of Work.	Balance brought forward.	Amount of Estimate.	Actual Expenditure during the Year.	Remarks.
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
	NORTHERN PROVINCE.				
	Estimates sanctioned in 1901.				
	For upkeep—				
92	Kanukkeni tank : finished portion. ...	—	600 0	599 88	Clearing jungle, &c.
93	Periyakulam in Kanukkeni District ...	—	200 0	199 90	Weeding, gravelling
99	Giant's tank works	—	1,500 0	1,499 96	Repairing buildings
131	Maha Rambaikulam	—	250 0	247 91	—
132	Manducoddai tank	—	200 0	200 0	—
133	Mamadu tank	—	300 0	296 66	—
134	Kanakarayankulam	—	200 0	198 65	—
135	Vavuniya tank	—	200 0	200 0	—
136	Iratperiyakulam	—	250 0	198 78	—
137	Peria Olukkulam	—	300 0	244 41	—
153	Sluiced village tanks, Vavupiya District ...	—	500 0	480 1	—
158	Vengalacheddikulam	—	200 0	181 47	—
	Total ...	—	4,700 0	4,547 63	
	SOUTHERN PROVINCE.				
	Estimates sanctioned in 1901.				
	For upkeep—				
37	Walawe-ganga irrigation works ...	—	4,620 0	4,597 63	—
40	Kirindi-oya	—	2,550 0	2,550 0	Works of general maintenance
147	Kirama irrigation works	—	1,260 0	1,179 38	Usual upkeep
148	Dedduwa do.	—	969 0	644 30	do.
149	Waggalmodara flood outlet ..	—	413 0	374 76	do.
141	Dandeniya irrigation works ...	—	850 0	849 81	do.
142	Urubokka do. ...	—	850 0	674 30	Jungle clearing, repairing culverts
143	Kekanadure do. ...	—	1,000 0	999 98	Jungle clearing, &c.
144	Gangaboda pattu do. ...	—	3,860 0	3,596 18	Jungle clearing, weeding bund
145	Denegama and Weangwewa ...	+	781 0	760 4	Clearing jungle, &c.
146	Udukiriwila	—	1,440 0	1,399·32	Usual upkeep work
	Total ...	—	18,593 0	17,625 70	
	EASTERN PROVINCE.				
	Estimates sanctioned in 1901.				
	For upkeep—				
38	Kantalay tank	—	1,050 0	1,049 3	Pay of guardian, clearing jungle, weeding, &c., upkeep of bund
94	Sakamam works	—	1,345 0	1,296 17	General upkeep, repairs to masonry
95	Panama pattu works	—	1,760 0	1,701 71	General upkeep, removal of silt
96	Pattipolai-aru scheme	—	3,535 0	3,454 66	Pay of guardians, repairs to buildings, &c.
115	Hakgalawewa tank	—	33 0	32 57	Pay of watcher
116	Maha-oya tank	—	114 0	112 26	do.
117	Pullumalai	—	120 0	120 0	Pay of watcher, clearing jungle
118	Rugam	—	1,000 0	999 72	Pay of guardian, &c.
119	Kadukkamunai	—	339 0	337 78	do.
120	Pulukunavi	—	451 0	449 46	Pay of guardian, repairs to buildings
121	Manalpuddi-ar anicut	—	382 0	379 81	Pay of guardian, &c.
122	Diwulapai tank	—	793 0	787 66	do.
123	Tumpankeni	—	326 0	323 66	do.
124	Chadayantalawa	—	630 0	626 ·1	do.
125	Viragoda tank	—	270 0	263 75	do.
126	Illakkantai	—	170 0	169 81	Repair of roads, clearing jungle, &c.
127	Allai tank	—	950 0	949 91	Pay of guardian, &c.
128	Andankulam	—	470 0	468 15	Pay of guardian, repair of buildings, &c.
129	Periyakulam	—	560 0	559 9	Pay of guardian, &c.
130	Peruveli tank	—	200 0	44 10	Upkeep of channel and bund
	Total ...	—.	14,498 0	14,125 36	

Estimate No.	Name of Work.	Balance brought forward.	Amount of Estimate.	Actual Expenditure during the Year.	Remarks.
	WESTERN PROVINCE.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
	Estimates sanctioned in 1901.				
	For upkeep—				
76	Polgaha tank	—	50 0	50 0	The bund was cleared of jungle and gravelled
77	Kadurugaha tank	—	50 0	50 0	do.
78	Nikatu-ela sluice	—	136 0	115 68	do.
79	Dikmaga Pahala tank	—	50 0	50 0	do.
80	Dikmaga Ihala tank	—	50 0	50 0	do.
201	Attidiya sluice	—	20 0	7 19	The sluice gates iron works were tarred and oiled
231	For the payment of excess in maintenance of four tanks in the Negombo District ...	—	1 0	1 0	—
	Total ...	—	357 0	323 87	
	CENTRAL PROVINCE.				
	Estimates brought forward from 1900.				
80 of 1900	For the maintenance of Bodi-elakanda ...	5 48	—	5 45	
81 of 1900	For the maintenance of Lamasuriyagama-ela	62 0	—	10 0	
	Estimates sanctioned in 1901.				
	For upkeep—				
48	Barrack Plain reservoir	—	25 0	0 25	Transport fund, deductions only
49	Maha-ela	—	400 0	398 14	Usual maintenance
50	Waduwanwela-ela	—	200 0	199 0	do.
51	Lamasuriyagama-ela	—	300 0	297 51	do.
52	Bodi-ela	—	400 0	400 0	Usual maintenance, Rs. 4·20 excess
83	Village tank sluices, Matale District ...	—	250 0	230 16	do.
84	For payment of supervision of village tanks, Central Province ...	—	375 0	276 68	—
85	Eraula tank	—	35 0	33 35	Usual maintenance
86	Karawilahena tank	—	50 0	45 50	do.
87	Pelwehera tank	—	50 0	48 50	do.
88	Nadeniya amuna	—	20 0	19 20	do.
89	Elahera head sluice	—	25 0	23 25	do.
90	Weragahapelessa amuna	—	10 0	9 60	do.
165	Bowatenna channel, Matale District ...	—	120 0	1 20	Transport fund
166	Nicola-oya Upper-ela	—	25 0	0 25	do.
167	Dambulla tank	—	10 0	0 10	do.
168	Kurukulayaya amuna	—	50 0	0 50	do.
	Total ...	67 48	2,345 0	1,998 64	
	NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.				
	Estimates sanctioned in 1901.				
	For upkeep—				
41	Village tanks	—	2,411 0	2,303 56	Completed
42	Talawe-ela anicut	—	200 0	199 96	do.
43	Kalawewa scheme	—	9,200 0	8,998 15	Pay of guardian, repairs to bungalows, &c.
44	Nuwarawewa works	—	3,515 0	3,281 38	Pay of guardian, jungle clearing, &c.
45	Tissawewa works	—	2,530 0	2,530 0	Pay of guardian, &c.
46	Basawakulam works	—	1,750 0	1,682 96	Pay of guardian, repairs to bungalow and lines
47	Maha Madawachiya tank	—	180 0	180 0	Pay of head cooly, &c.
98	Minneri tank	—	300 0	299 94	Repairing approach road, repairing bungalow, clearing obstructions in sluice
	Total ...	—	20,086 0	19,475 95	
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.				
	Estimates sanctioned in 1901.				
	For upkeep—				
39	Deduru-oya works	—	4,775 51	4,774 99	Usual upkeep
100	Kurunegala tank sluice	—	460 0	456 1	do.
101	Wenoruwewa tank	—	450 0	449 87	do.
102	Bu-ela anicut	—	270 0	267 74	do.
103	Kospotu-oya anicut	—	80 0	79 80	do.
104	Medeketiya tank	—	300 0	294 93	do.
105	Mediyawa tank	—	528 0	445 79	do.
106	Galgomuwa tank	—	330 0	322 36	do.
107	Paragoda anicut	—	35 0	33 20	do.
108	Maha Uswewa tank	—	660 0	651 95	do.
109	Tinipitiwewa tank	—	470 0	384 45	do.
110	Sluiced village tanks	—	1,000 0	463 60	do.
111	Two irrigation bungalows... ...	—	320 0	258 15	do.
112	Magallawewa	—	486 0	463 95	do.
	Total ...	—	10,164 51	9,346 79	

Estimate No.	Name of Work.	Balance brought forward.	Amount of Estimate.	Actual Expenditure during the Year.	Remarks.
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
	Province of Uva.				
	For upkeep—				
66	Okkampitiya Yoda-ela	—	1,988 0	1,987 77	Usual maintenance
67	Horaborawewa and Kudawewa ...	—	520 0	464 22	do.
68	Gal-oya anicut	—	120 0	120 0	do.
81	Gala-oya anicut : for the payment of salary of the guardian of Sudupanawila anicut	—	60 0	55 0	do.
82	Hambegamuwa tank : for the payment of salary of the guardian ...	—	120 0	110 0	do.
	Total ...	—	2,808 0	2,736 99	
	Province of Sabaragamuwa.				
	For upkeep—				
53	Openake aqueduct	—	20 0	0 60	Transport fund
54	Kinchigune anicut	—	180 0	130 40	Transport fund, pay of watcher, &c.
55	Mulgama tank	—	50 0	21 50	do.
56	Malwatte irrigation works ...	—	165 0	124 95	do.
57	Uggalkaltota do.	—	500 0	382 55	do.
58	Rajawaka bungalow	—	120 0	120 0	do.
59	Tunkame do.	—	120 0	63 60	do.
60	Kaltota do.	—	120 0	120 0	do.
61	Panamure do.	—	120 0	93 60	do.
62	Rakwana-ganga irrigation works ...	—	500 0	135 0	do.
63	Kolonna korale irrigation works ...	—	1,500 0	1,261 50	do.
64	Batugedara do. ...	—	260 0	247 80	do.
194	Kinchingune watcher : for payment of watcher for October to December, 1900	—	30 0	30 0	do.
	Total ...	—	3,685 0	2,731 50	

Statement of Irrigation Surveys in Progress, and undertaken, during 1901.

Estimate No.	Name of Work.	Balance brought forward.	Amount of Estimate.	Actual Expenditure during the Year.	Remarks.
	WESTERN PROVINCE.				
	Nil.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
	NORTHERN PROVINCE.				
	Estimates brought forward from 1900.				
4 of 1898	For survey and levels in connection with Giant's tank	1,519 79	—	—	No work was done during the year
212	For survey at Olumadu tank ...	120 86	—	—	do.
	Estimates sanctioned in 1901.				
24	Pavatkulam : for surveys and levels ...	—	2,500 0	1,575 82	3,002 ft. of jungle cut, 3,351 ft. chained and pegged, 4,541 ft. levelled, 41 angles taken, 12 plans prepared
178	Vavunikkulam : for surveys and levels ...	—	2,500 0	1,323 42	—
25	Karachchi scheme : for surveys and levels ...	—	2,000 0	2,000 0	All the levels taken and surveys made have been plotted, &c.
23	Minor surveys (Rs. 500)	—	2 20	2 20	—
	Total ...	1,640 65	7,002 20	4,901 44	
	SOUTHERN PROVINCE.				
	Estimates brought forward from 1900.				
143 of 1898	For completing the contour survey of land under Magam pattu channel ...	430 8	—	410 97	Setting out and cutting lines, levelling, and surveying
241	For surveys and levels at Tissa ...	812 55	—	435 15	Cutting lines, surveying, and levelling
	Estimates sanctioned in 1901.				
177	Magam pattu channel : for completing the levels and surveys (supplementary) ...	—	2,000 0	1,996 8	Setting out lines, cutting, surveying, and levelling
23	Minor surveys (Rs. 500)	—	146 8	146 8	—
	Total ...	1,242 63	2,146 8	2,989 8	
	EASTERN PROVINCE.				
	Estimates brought forward from 1900.				
227 of 1896	For survey of sites for the bund and spill of Kondavaddavan tank	240 0	—	—	—
212 of 1899	For tracing channels to certain lands under Allai tank	27 36	—	11 50	Labour
147 of 1900	For survey of minor irrigation works ...	672 61	—	559 8	do.
179	For completing the surveys and levels at Unnichchai	16 2	—	16 0	Orderly's pay. Estimate completed
186	For surveys connected with anicuts below Rugama	7 49	—	—	—
200	For survey of Pattipolai-aar scheme extension	3,386 53	—	3,299 32	The contours were extended 9 ft. higher than was first proposed, making the tank have a head of 19 ft. of water, &c.
	Estimates sanctioned in 1901.				
14	Proposed works in Panama pattu: for surveys and levels	—	520 0	450 48	Surveys and levels in Panama pattu
30	For surveys and levels at works in Panama pattu	—	500 0	20 0	Transport fund
23	Minor surveys (Rs. 500)	—	19 0	19 0	—
	Total ...	4,350 1	1,039 0	4,375 38	
	CENTRAL PROVINCE.				
	Estimates brought forward from 1900.				
157 of 1897	For the survey of a site of a permanent anicut at Bowatenna channel ...	184 50	—	50 0	Survey has been finished
212	For the survey of Dorawalagala and Loluwela scheme	520 74	—	—	—
	Estimates sanctioned in 1901.				
160	Survey of Waduwawala-ela ...	—	216 0	214 15	Survey has been finished
23	Minor surveys (Rs. 500)	—	8 0	8 0	—
	Total ...	705 24	224 0	272 15	

Estimate No.	Name of Work.	Balance brought forward.	Amount of Estimate.	Actual Expenditure during the Year.	Remarks.
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
	North-Central Province.				
	Estimates brought forward from 1900.				
148 of 1899	For tracing of levels outside the Outer Circular road to irrigate lots Nos. 1,688 and 1,689	150 0	—	—	
187 of 1900	For completing the surveys and levels at Topawewa	17 50	—	3 0	Transport of instruments
	Estimates sanctioned in 1901.				
	Mahagalkadawala tank and Yoda-ela: for survey	—	5,150 0	5,014 32	9,465 chains of clearing has been done and 8,063 chains have been levelled and surveyed and 1,946 angles taken. Bench marks have been fixed
22	For surveys and levels at Dumbutuluwewa and its connected works	—	1,031 0	30 93	Transport fund, deduction
65	For further prosecuting the surveys of the Nachchaduwa and Nuwarawewa scheme ...	—	2,000 0	1,928 82	—
185	Surveys and levels at Nachchaduwa and Nuwarawewa scheme	—	4,000 0	2,504 37	—
151	Maha Ratmale bund: for surveys ...	—	40 0	39 76	Completed
	Total ...	167 50	12,221 0	9,521 20	
	North-Western Province.				
	Estimates brought forward from 1900.				
220 of 1899	For survey of Pandiyamaduwa tank, Puttalam	294 0	—	—	
221	For survey of Periyakulam in Puttalam ...	294 0	—	75 0	
168 of 1900	For survey of irrigation works near the Northern Railway	10,295 89	—	5,051 82	
207	For continuing the tracing of minor channels, Deduru-oya works	1,067 2	—	136 90	
	Total ...	11,950 91	—	5,263 72	
	Province of Uva.				
	Estimates brought from 1900.				
237 of 1899	For tracing a channel from Dambegalla tank	50 0	—	1 50	Transport fund
148 of 1900	For tracing channels under Katupelellewewa	50 0	—	1 50	do.
163	For payment of coolies employed by Irrigation Inspectors in survey works ...	102 50	—	71 50	
	Estimates sanctioned in 1901.				
	Nil.				
	Total ...	202 50	—	74 50	
	Province of Sabaragamuwa.				
	Estimates brought forward from 1900.				
114 of 1900	For survey of the Walalgoda irrigation works	82 12	—	—	
	Estimates sanctioned in 1901.				
	Nil.				
	Total ...	82 12	—	—	

Statement of Salaries, &c., paid during 1901.

Estimate No.	Name of Work.	Balance brought forward.	Amount of Estimate.	Actual Expenditure during the Year.	Remarks.
	HEADQUARTERS.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
	Estimates brought forward from 1900.				
6 of 1900	Salaries of Irrigation Officers during 1900 ...	2,924 78	—	161 6	
7 of 1900	Allowance to Irrigation Officers during 1900	3,749 60	—	193 56	
8 of 1900	Travelling allowances and expenses ...	145 8	—	145 8	
	Estimates sanctioned in 1901.				
28	Allowances to Irrigation Officers during 1901 (Rs. 34,288)	—	660 0	446 79	
29	Travelling allowances and expenses during 1901	—	10,000 0	10,000 0	
	Total ...	6,819 46	10,660 0	10,946 49	
	NORTHERN PROVINCE.				
	Estimates sanctioned in 1901.				
27	Salaries of Irrigation Officers during 1901 ...	—	—	—	
28	Allowances to Irrigation Officers during 1901 (Rs. 34,288)	—	5,916 0	4,992 68	
171	Allowance of the Sub-Inspector, Vavuniya District	—	120 0	120 0	
	Total ...	—	6,036 0	5,112 68	
	SOUTHERN PROVINCE.				
	Estimates sanctioned in 1901.				
27	Salaries of Irrigation Officers during 1901 (Rs. 9,150)	—	1,350 0	523 55	
28	Allowances to Irrigation Officers during 1901 (Rs. 34,288)	—	3,580 0	2,979 56	
	Total ...	—	4,930 0	3,503 11	
	EASTERN PROVINCE.				
	Estimates sanctioned in 1901.				
27	Salaries of Irrigation Officers during 1901 (Rs. 9,150)	—	1,710 0	905 97	
28	Allowances to Irrigation Officers during 1901 (Rs. 34,288)	—	8,620 0	6,367 3	
	Total ...	—	10,330 0	7,273 0	
	WESTERN PROVINCE.				
	Estimates sanctioned in 1901.				
	Nil.				
	CENTRAL PROVINCE.				
	Estimates sanctioned in 1901.				
27	Salaries of Irrigation Officers during 1901 (Rs. 9,150)	—	240 0	—	
28	Allowances to Irrigation Officers during 1901 (Rs. 34,288)	—	900 0	560 0	
	Total ...	—	1,140 0	560 0	
	NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.				
	Estimates sanctioned in 1901.				
27	Salaries of Irrigation Officers during 1901 (Rs. 9,150)	—	1,980 0	1,939 36	
28	Allowances to Irrigation Officers during 1901 (Rs. 34,288)	—	7,200 0	7,047 81	
215	Salary of Wewa Lekama of Undurawa korale for four months, September to December, 1901	—	16 66	16 66	
10	Commuted allowance to Mr. G. D. Gordon, Irrigation Engineer	—	73 33	73 33	
	Total ...	—	9,269 99	9,077 16	

Estimate No.	Name of Work.	Balance brought forward.	Amount of Estimate.	Actual Expenditure during the Year.	Remarks.
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
	Estimates sanctioned in 1901.				
27	Salaries of Irrigation Officers during 1901 (Rs. 9,150)	—	2,040 0	1,875 0	
28	Allowances to Irrigation Officers during 1901 (Rs. 34,288)	—	6,312 0	4,596 68	
	Total ...	—	8,352 0	6,471 68	
	PROVINCE OF UVA.				
	Estimates sanctioned in 1901.				
27	Salaries of Irrigation Officers during 1901 (Rs. 9,150)	—	1,350 0	1,225 0	
28	Allowances to Irrigation Officers during 1901 (Rs. 34,288)	—	740 0	739 76	
	Total ...	—	2,090 0	1,964 76	
	PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.				
	Estimates sanctioned in 1901.				
27	Salaries of Irrigation Officers during 1901 (Rs. 9,150)	—	480 0	304 29	
28	Allowances to Irrigation Officers during 1901 (Rs. 34,288)	—	360 0	331 19	
	Total ...	—	840 0	635 48	

APPENDIX. G

General Irrigation Returns corrected up to December 31, 1901.

Name of each Work (grouping the Works forming connected Systems).	Date of Completion.	Outlay.		Area Benefited.				Sale of Crown Land.			Returns.				Remarks.
		Government Expenditure on Restoration or Construction.	Expenditure on Upkeep and Repairs.	Old Land benefited by Work.	New Land Cultivated consequent on Irrigation.	Further Land Irrigable by the Work.	Total Land benefited (*see Specification, if any*).	Crown Land sold since Construction or Restoration.	Amount realized by Sale.	No. of Persons who have acquired newly Irrigated Land.	Rate per Acre per Annum payable (state if exempted from payment).	Amount recovered in Rates during year ended on above date.	Total Amount recovered in Rates up to same date.	Amount recovered up to same date in repayment by instalments of cost, or portion of cost, of Work.	
a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*	*l*	*m*	*n*	*o*	*p*
NORTHERN PROVINCE.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
Jaffna District.															
Punnalai tank survey	1896	155 93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pallavarayankaddu survey ...	1893	199 54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malappuvillu survey	1893	30 66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vannary survey	1893	199 91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mullaittivu District.															
Vavuniya-Vilankulam survey ...	1885	399 65	25563 78	252	92	52	396	110	1,838 60	26	0 25	83 64	462 93	—	Rate paid in perpetuity.
Do. restoration ...	1888	10,807 97													
Do. channel ...	1899	316 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		11,523 62													
Iratperiyakulam restoration ...	1886–87	19,511 67	10203 92	118	174	211	503	213	1,692 13	72	1 0	255 30	1,613 16	—	Rate paid in perpetuity.
Do. channel ...	1887	6,045 61													
		25,557 28													
Mamadu restoration	1886	16,396 0	11429 18	104	172	388	664	235	2,409 0	48	1 0	243 2	1,425 70	—	do.
Do. tracing spill channel ...	1898	200 0													
		16,596 0													
Mandukoddai survey	1886–87	245 44	5,980 25	97	118	6	221	126	1,109 88	44	1 0	213 86	1,252 75	—	do.
Do. restoration ...	1887–92	34,560 64													
		34,806 8													
Kanakarayankulam survey ...	1888	254 26	2,474 20	40	70	70	150	70	809 50	8	1 0	59 40	451 60	—	Rate paid in perpetuity (50 cents on oppum lands).
Do. restoration ...	1888–90	27,460 53													
		27,714 79													
Maha Rambaikulam survey ...	1888	116 95	5,081 55	55	35	126	216	216	2,161 0	10	1 0	215 95	1,315 70	—	do.
Do. restoration ...	1891–92	16,595 17													
		16,712 12													

Vengalacheddikulam survey ...	1888	153 55	2,323 77	7	47	26	150	47	472 0	1	1 0	123 71	819 9	—	Rate paid in perpetuity.
Do. restoration ...	1891–92	17,417 8													
		17,570 63													
Pavatkulam and Periya Olukkulam survey	1894	1,867 2	2,156 94	46	18	291	355	18	63 25	20	1 0	48 13	240 65	—	
Do. restoration	1893–94	16,719 84													
		18,586 86													
Periyakulam survey and restoration ...	1891–97	22,883 50	4,726 18	109	—	515	624	59	612 0	7	1 0	109 11	763 77	—	Rate paid in perpetuity.
Kanukkeni tank survey ...	1891–94	2,054 57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. restoration ...	1895	114,068 42	2,399 34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Not completed yet.
		116,122 99													
Chinnar dam	1880–98	296 11	1,191 48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tannimurippu survey ...	1889	521 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Olumadu tank survey ...	1889	44 14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nantikkadal scheme survey	1887–89	227 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
MANNAR DISTRICT.															
Kurai tank survey ...	1894–96	657 95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Vellankulam kalingula ...	1890	167 79	—	270	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Akattimurippu tank survey	1897	150 0	—	542	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Aruvi-aar survey ...	1891	349 92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Giant's tank survey ...	1881–97	3,668 34	2,085 20	7,100	3,865	12000	22965	70	743 0	10	1 0	72 0	72 0	—	
Do. restoration ...	1894	534,794 90													
VILLAGE TANKS.		538,463 24													
Cement pipe sluices—Mullaittivu District	1890–97	40,982 75	—	8,693	—	—	8,693	7	73 0	—	—	—	—	—	
Inserting 12-in. Molesworth sluices in six tanks—Vavuniya District ...	1899	16,734 34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Lengthening existing sluices in village tanks—Mannar District ...	1897	795 71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Inserting Molesworth sluices in four tanks—Mannar District	1886–92	1,970 21	9 96	664	—	—	664	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pallankulam tank—widening spill ...	1896	451 68	—	180	—	—	180	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total ...	—	910,572 25	75,625 75	18347	4,591	13685	35781	1,171	11,983 36	246	—	1,424 12	8,417 35	—	
SOUTHERN PROVINCE.															
GALLE DISTRICT.															
1. Waggalmodara and Timbirimodara flood outlets	1889	4,536 47	734 2	700	236	—	936	28	300 0	5	—	—	—	—	Repayment of the cost of these works is being made in ten annual instalments.
Supplementary expenditure (spent gratuitously)	1890–91	19,515 9													
		24,051 56													
2. Dedduwe irrigation works ...	1888	28,046 31	1,972 10	2,149	120½	—	2,269½	120	59 0	2	—	—	—	—	
Supplementary expenditure (spent gratuitously)	1890–91	5,654 0													
		33,700 31													
Carried over ...		57,751 87	2,706 12	2,849	356½	—	3,205½	148	359 0	7	—	—	—	—	

Name of each Work (grouping the Works forming connected Systems).	Date of Completion.	OUTLAY. Government Expenditure on Restoration or Construction.	OUTLAY. Expenditure on Upkeep and Repairs.	AREA BENEFITED. Old Land benefited by Work.	AREA BENEFITED. New Land Cultivated consequent on Irrigation.	AREA BENEFITED. Further Land Irrigable by the Work.	AREA BENEFITED. Total Land benefited (*see Specification, if any*).	SALE OF CROWN LAND. Crown Land sold since Construction or Restoration.	SALE OF CROWN LAND. Amount realized by Sale.	SALE OF CROWN LAND. No. of Persons who have acquired newly Irrigated Land.	RETURNS. Rate per Acre per Annum payable (state if exempted from payment).	RETURNS. Amount recovered in Rates during year ended on above date.	RETURNS. Total Amount recovered in Rates up to same date.	RETURNS. Amount recovered up to same date in repayment by instalments of cost, or portion of cost, of Work.	REMARKS.
	b	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*	*l*	*m*	*n*	*o*	
SOUTHERN PROVINCE—*contd.*		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
GALLE DISTRICT—*contd.*															
Brought forward ...		57,751 87	2,706 12	2,849	356½	—	3,205½	148	359 0	7	—	—	—	—	
3. Diviture dam and sluice ...	1861	66,000 0	8,862 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	The expectations had in regard to this work were never realized; and its upkeep consequently ceased.
4. Digoda tank	1873	4,134 35	1,291 42	138	—	—	138	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,027 35	A small village tank in charge of the Mudaliyar, Talpe pattu. The repayment of cost was made in ten instalments and has now ceased. No maintenance is charged.
5. Patamulla canal	1891	2,990 73	30 62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
MATARA DISTRICT.															
6. Half-ela tank ...	1872, 1876, 1874, 1875, 1881, 1886, 1892	64,035 80	3,783 67	1,316	383	—	1,699	—	—	—	1 0	1,699 71	40,890 72	—	
7. Urapola anicut and channels, Sapugoda anicut includes bridge, channel, head sluice, Kirama ...	1873–74	7,561 55	3,266 50	296	—	—	296	—	—	—	1 0	296 46	8,091 89	—	
EXTRA WORKS.															
8. Ellawala channel: tank, anicut, and channel, repairing damage, maintenance	1874, 1876, 1875–77, 1877–78, 1880, 1892	101,842 56	4,275 86	1,098	186	—	1,284	—	—	—	1 0	1,284 49	20,728 52	—	
9. Hamaragoda anicut and channel ...	1889	4,488 38	585 38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Rate included in that for Ellawala tank.
10. Pettera anicut and channel ...	1878	66,749 25	568 43	593	194	—	787	—	—	—	1 0	787 40	18,693 99	—	—
11. Alawatugoda anicut, channels, and extra anicuts	1874–78, 1871–74, 1879	62,482 45	87 60	335	—	—	335	—	—	—	1 0	335 26	7,980 74	—	
12. Denagama and Uyanwewa	1868, 1901	121,699 62	2,656 27	778	—	250	1,028	110	1,234 25	105	1 0	778 79	19,143 17	—	

13. Kekanadura, Kumbalgama, Makawita tanks and channels	1867–72 1873 1892–93 1898	65,383 14	13231 6 999 98	914	—	31	945	4	290 0	1	1 0	945 0	22,529 17	—	
		65,383 14	14,231 4												
14. Dandeniya tank ...	1877 1901	46354 91	1,639 13	494	2	1½	497½	—	—	—	1 0	496 82	10,283 0	—	
15. Supplementary expenditure, Gangaboda pattu irrigation works	1878 1877 1896 1899	47610 10	3,569 18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
16. Dangaha-ela anicut	1898	261 97	249 12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
17. Kapparatota sea gate ...	1898	150 0	—	—	37½	—	37½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
18. Four flood outlets ...	1890 1891 1894	3,603 77	1,998 25	140	12	9	161	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
19. Kettanwila extension ...	1898	100 0	—	—	125	—	125	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
20. Thirteen village tanks	1900	4,926 50	1,419 14	1,388	—	319½	1,707½	61	667 0	32	—	—	—	—	
21. Anicuts, channels ...	— 1900 1901	—	229 8 65 0 788 46	1,237	—	150	1,387	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
			1,082 54												
22. Minor irrigation works	— 1900 1901	1,649 49	— 160 0 200 0 308 90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
			668 90												
23. Sea gates ...	1899 1900 1901	764 74	— 494 59 168 36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
			662 95												
HAMBANTOTA DISTRICT.															
24. Kirama scheme	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Particulars are as follows :—															
(a) Kirama tank	1858	91,732 97	2,386 51												
(b) Kirama channel ...	1878	2,870 71	—	5,127	30½	300	5,457½	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	Constructed out of Government revenue before introduction of irrigation scheme.
(c) Arachchi amuna ...	1885	4,719 53	451 80	122	56	300	478	—	—	—	1 0	142 16	1,879 75	—	
(d) Elpitiya anicut ...	1886	7,110 6	—	176	69	200	445	—	—	—	1 0	176 12	2,194 46	—	
(e) Channel to Walasmulla ...	1887	537 85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		106,971 12	2,838 31												
Carried over ...		837,512 30	56,472 50	17,001	1,451½	1,562	20013	323	2,550 25	170	—	6,942 21	161415 41	4,027 35	

Name of each Work (grouping the Works forming connected Systems).	Date of Completion.	Outlay.		Area Benefited.				Sale of Crown Land.			Returns.				Remarks
		Government Expenditure on Restoration or Construction.	Expenditure on Upkeep and Repairs.	Old Land benefited by Work.	New Land Cultivated consequent on Irrigation.	Further Land Irrigable by the Work.	Total Land benefited (*see Specification, if any*).	Crown Land sold since Construction or Restoration.	Amount realized by Sale.	No. of Persons who have acquired newly Irrigated Land.	Rate per Acre per Annum payable (state if exempted from payment).	Amount recovered in Rates during year ended on above date.	Total Amount recovered in Rates up to same date.	Amount recovered up to same date in repayment by instalments of cost, or portion of cost, of Work.	
c	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*	*l*	*m*	*n*	*o*	*p*
SOUTHERN PROVINCE—*contd.*		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
HAMBANTOTA DISTRICT—*contd.*															
Brought forward ...	—	837,512 30	56,472 50	17001	1,451½	1,562	20013	323	2,550 25	170	—	6,942 21	161415 41	4,027 35	
25. Urubokka dam and stream ...	—	—	—	7820¼	1,374½	—	9,194¾	1,308	1,052 90	—	1 0	—	—	—	—
Particulars are as follows :—															
(*a*) Urubokka dam ...	1858	89,732 61	6,119 0	4000	1,300	—	5,300	1,305	948 90	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*b*) Udukiriwila dam ...	1873	85,530 63	6,486 7												
(*c*) Wila-ela channel ...	1885	6,212 98	—	3018¼	139⅓	—	3,158	3	68 0	—	1 0	3,153 60	11,858 31	—	—
(*d*) Kehelwatta channel ...	1892	497 12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*e*) Mandaduwa channel ...	1889	12,992 72													
Tanks dependent on it are :—															
(1) Potuwewa	1888	1,034 17	—	608	84	—	692	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Etunnawalawewa ...	1888	1,034 46													
(3) Kumbukarawewa ...	1888	1,033 87													
(4) Pattiyapola Mahawewa ...	1892	9,544 5													
(5) Netulpitiya Mahawewa ...	1889	1,035 98													
		208,648 59	12,605 7												
26. Tanks dependent on rain water :—															
(*a*) Kattakaduwewa ...	1887	1,034 49	—	41	—	—	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	The earthwork done by landowners, and cost of masonry contributed by Government.
(*b*) Ittademaliya Mahawewa ...	1887	859 83	—	137	—	—	137	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(*c*) Pallattara Alutwewa ...	1887	1,040 0	—	319	—	—	319	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(*d*) Puwakdandawa Kudawarawewa	1887	1,711 21	—	232	—	—	232	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(*e*) Hitinamaluwawewa ...	1886	570 48	—	282	—	—	282	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(*f*) Koholanewewa ...	—	1,031 18	—	193	—	—	193	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		6,247 19													
27. Walawe-ganga channel =	1886	383,106 21	—	1328	1,572	10350	13250	2,459	28,491 0	262	1 0	244 75	7,471 73	—	Seventy-two acres exempted from payment of water rate. The extent of irrigable lands cannot be given accurately pending survey and settlement of private claims.
	1899	—													
	1900	17,972 5	43,727 88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1901	12,480 23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		413,558 49													
28. Kirindi-oya scheme :—															
(*a*) Anicut at Ellagala across Magam-oya ...	1873														
(*b*) Channel leading to Tissa ...	1879														
(*c*) Tissamaharama ...	1871	210,595 62	22,974 36	150	4,953	1,000	6,103	4,031	6,655 6	126	1 0	288 59	1,566 89	—	
(*d*) Debarawewa	1889														
(*e*) Yodawewa	1889														
(*f*) Magama channel ...	1886														
29. Wirawilawewa	1886	797 16	—	150	—	—	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total ...	—	1677359 35	135,779 81	35279½	10874⅓	12912	59064	9,429	39,766 11	558	—	10,629 15	182,312 34	4,027 35	

EASTERN PROVINCE.																
BATTICALOA DISTRICT.																
Rugam tank ...	...	1868	173,332 85	46,903 80	3,216	3,683	843	7,742	3,683	55,822	0	—	0 10	484 50	4,826 15	53,270 86
Vammiyadi anicut ...	...	1889	5,859 23	562 64												
Periyandavaikal ...	...	1890														
Pulukunavi tank ...	...	1872	56,342 80	20,258 79	670	3,127	672	4,469	3,127	56,113	0	—	0 10	274 90	1,633 95	34,182 5
Manalpuddi-aar anicut and channel	...	1886	16,299 57	6,526 1	1,024	773	1,463	3,260	773	8,573	0	—	0 10	100 25	296 10	8,772 38
Kadukkamunai tank and channel	...	1872	33,679 56	21,297 55												
Divulane tank ...	...	1872	43,924 48	66,502 87	391	2,194	434	3,019	2,194	30,242	0	—	0 10	83 5	865 75	7,938 38
Tumpankeni tank ...	...	1892	20,521 99	2,932 40	691	381	31	1,103	381	10,267	0	—	0 50	231 41	1,498 96	—
Chadayantalawa tank ...	...	1873	55,925 90	20,778 2	500	1,787	968	3,255	1,787	35,751	0	—	0 10	117 50	835 75	19,484 25
Viragoda tank ...	...	1889	37,668 83	4,104 17												
Medduvaddai bund and sluice	...	1877	4,508 13	132 70	975	—	—	975	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Palukamam salt water bund	...	1889	8,594 51	1,573 12	400	—	—	400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vakaneri tank ...	...	—	68,156 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kallady Barrage scheme survey	...	1893	429 19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pattipolai-aru Works.																
Irrakkamam tank ...	...	1857	64,989 97													
Amparai tank ...	...	1873	32,217 33													
Kalmadu anicut ...	...	1867	18,510 55													
Virayadi anicut ...	...	1858	24,050 0													
Senkatpadai anicut ...	...	1872	36,190 44													
Pattampuddi anicut ...	...	1880	47,346 52	120,717 69	9,152	14,452	—	23,604	14,452	365,492	0	—	0 10	2,142 20	21,452 45	78,590 19
Kurunalkanchi anicut ...	...	1871	8,250 43													
Kaliodai anicut ...	...	1880	38,817 0													
Vaddaivaikal anicut ...	...	1872	7,321 69													
Aladiodai anicut ...	...	1872	14,968 64													
Suraiyadi anicut ...	...	1879	6,104 11													
Uppar aqueduct ...	...	1883	14,436 46													
Sakamam tank and channel	...	1872	105,733 7	24,125 93	504	1,798	128	2,430	1,798	25,968	0	—	—	—	—	15,729 0
Panichayadi wall ...	...	1886	2,764 76													
Urakkaikandam channel ...	...	1892	7,997 85													
Rotawewa tank ...	...	1887	27,449 58	43,732 49	688	107	1,265	2,060	107	1,210	0	—	1 0	371 25	3,770 25	—
Lahugalla tank ...	...	1888	9,991 23		90	116	—	206	116	1,240	0	—	—	—	—	—
Panawa tank ...	...	1886	1,848 44		255	—	—	255	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naulla tank ...	...	1886	2,683 51		325	—	—	325	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakgalawewa tank ...	...	1889	2,792 20	919 12	3	—	16	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kehelulla tank ...	...	1873	429 67	163 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maha-oya tank ...	...	1879	9,117 11	6,443 5	—	54	—	54	54	37	0	—	—	—	—	—
Pullumalai tank ...	...	1896	11,270 85	1,425 5	—	321	—	321	321	2,687	0	—	—	—	—	—
Tumpankeni tank supply channel	...	1897	4,893 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chettiavattai-aar sluice ...	...	1895	782 29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dampalawinna tank survey	...	—	1,050 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tambichchiyawewa tank survey†	...	—	4,910 32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unnichchai tank ...	...	—	6,699 63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carried over	...	—	1038860 71	389,098 49	18,884	28,793	5,820	53,497	28,793	593,402	0	—	—	3,805 6	35,179 36	217,967 11

Original estimated cost of the work, Rs. 87,360; expended, Rs. 86,990.*				
Original estimated cost of the work, Rs. 38,560; expended, Rs. 38,396·58.*				
Original estimated cost of work was Rs. 26,778·92.*				
Original estimated cost of works, Rs. 34,896·54.*				
Pays rate in perpetuity.				
Original estimated cost of work was Rs. 54,146.*				
Original cost to be repaid :—				
	Estimated. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs. c.		
Amparai extension	31,364	28,596 63		
Chenkatpadai anicut	41,000	35,023 6		
Kurunalkanchi anicut	5,000	4,995 54		
Vaddaivaikal anicut	8,068	6,221 64		
Aladiodai anicut	14,748	13,466 78		
Total	100,180	88,297 85		
Original estimate for Sakamam to be repaid, Rs. 37,110.*				
Pays rate in perpetuity.				

* Work paid for by instalments. † Timbithiya tank.

Name of each Work (grouping the Works forming connected Systems).	Date of Completion.	OUTLAY.		AREA BENEFITED.				SALE OF CROWN LAND.			RETURNS.				REMARKS.
		Government Expenditure on Restoration or Construction.	Expenditure on Upkeep and Repairs.	Old Land benefited by Work.	New Land Cultivated consequent on Irrigation.	Further Land Irrigable by the Work.	Total Land benefited (*see Specification, if any*).	Crown Land sold since Construction or Restoration.	Amount realized by Sale.	No. of Persons who have acquired newly-Irrigated Land.	Rate per Acre per Annum payable (state if exempted from payment).	Amount recovered in Rates during year ended on above date.	Total Amount recovered in Rates up to same date.	Amount recovered up to same date in repayment by instalments of cost, or portion of cost, of Work.	
a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*	*l*	*m*	*n*	*o*	*p*
TRINCOMALEE DISTRICT.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
Brought forward ...	—	1038860 71	389,098 46	18,884	28,793	5,820	53,497	28,793	593,402 0	—	—	3,805 6	35,179 36	217,967 11	
Kantalay tank	1869	82,158 33	39,857 82	1,262	1,164	8,620	11,055	1,164	30,628 97	93	0 10 and 1 0	475 95	2,269 41	—	Land sold prior to 1885 pay maintenance at 10 cts. and those sold subsequently at Re. 1.
Andankulam	1885	32,953 67	8,513 23	235	32	300	567	32	1,764 0	5	—	467 79	—	4,764 22	Pays restoration at Re. 1·50 per acre.
Velankulam	1893	564 77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Periyakulam tank	1869	9,409 70	32,073 83	95	97	632	832	97	363 0	7	0 10	18 18	199 98	5,574 61	Pays for maintenance only.
Illakantai tank	1891	3,053 53	1,935 68	57	162	51	270	162	3,819 0	29	—	94 85	—	664 79	Pays restoration at Re. 1·12 per acre.
Peruveli tank and Allai tank } connected scheme ...	1890	11,759 89	1,973 46	433	20	135	2,511	959	23,189 85	106	0 10	62 78	266 41	43,037 44	Connected scheme maintenance at 10 cts. per acre and restoration at Rs. 2·22 per acre.
	1869	46,326 41	69,855 98	852	939						0 10	118 94 719 56	1,585 69		
Allai supply channel	—	1,380 67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pendrayankulam (survey) ...	1894	103 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Elumpurukkikulam (survey) ...	—	147 90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haduvilkulam (contouring) ...	—	99 18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Etandamurippu tank (survey) ...	—	311 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kalladaippu-aar anicut (survey) ...	—	98 51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tumparai tank (survey) ...	—	422 16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	—	1227649 54	548,308 46	21,818	31,207	15,558	68,732	31,207	653,166 82	240	—	5,763 11	39,500 85	272,008 17	
WESTERN PROVINCE.															
COLOMBO DISTRICT.															
Alutkuru Korale South.															
Kadurugahawewa	1891	2,438 74	50 0	66	—	—	66	—	—	—	1 0	66 58	648 67	—	Constructed under the 47th and 48th sections of the Ordinance No. 23 of 1889. Fieldowners benefited are paying a rate of Re. 1 an acre per annum in perpetuity.
Upkeep and repairs ...	1893 to 1900	291 4													
Dikmaga Pahalawewa	1891	1,080 41	50 0	50	—	—	50	—	—	—	1 0	50 62	489 0	—	do.
Upkeep and repairs ...	1893 to 1900	247 63													
Survey ...	1889	100 0													
Polgahawewa	1891	1,710 19	50 0	76	—	—	76	—	—	—	1 0	75 12	697 98	—	do.
Upkeep and repairs ...	1893 to 1900	646 59													

Dikmaga Ihalawewa ...	...	1891	1,040 45	50 0	41	—	—	41	—	—	—	1 0	40 87	381 74	—	Constructed under the 47th and 48th sections of the Ordinance No. 23 of 1899. Fieldowners benefitted are paying a rate of Re. 1 an acre per annum in perpetuity.
Upkeep and repairs.	...	1893 to 1900	291 96													
Peliyagoda sluice ...		1875	3,025 57	—	400	—	—	400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Repairs to an existing work. Constructed gratis. No water-rate is recovered.
		1888	256 88													
		1899	100 59													
Kanuwana Tunmodara dam	...	1892	97 42	—	200	—	—	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	This work was constructed gratis. No water-rate is recovered.
Salpiti Korale.		1868	3,574 87	11 92	224	15	—	239	—	—	—	0 10	23 87	310 44	—	This work was originally constructed on the understanding that the cost should be repaid by the fieldowners in ten annual instalments. Accordingly the whole of the cost, amounting to Rs. 3,574·87, was repaid between the years 1869 and 1884.
		1876	38 71													
Boralesgomuwa tank ...		1893	1,330 21													
		1899	481 46													
		1900	671 82													
Kesbewa tank ...		1872	619 61	—	75	—	—	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Under the provisions of the Ordinance No. 23 of 1889 (sections 51 and 52) a sum of 10 c. per acre per annum is being recovered to meet cost of upkeep. The earthwork was done by the people. The sluice and spill water were constructed by Government gratis. No water-rate recovered.
		1893	359 11													
		1898	198 8													
Attidiya sluice ...		1890	1,134 41	7 9	166	—	—	166	—	—	—	0 10	17 14	17 14	—	The original agreement was to pay Rs. 800 in ten annual instalments to cover the cost of construction of work, although the actual cost was Rs. 1,134·41. The ten annual instalments have been paid in full. A sum of 10 c. per acre per annum is being recovered under the provisions of Ordinance No. 23 of 1889.
		1893 to 1900	674 30													
Siyane Korale West.																
Wewelduwa sluice ...	...	1887	1,181 83	—	200	—	—	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	The owners of the paddy fields cleared the canal, and the Government constructed the sluice. The Central Irrigation Board exempted the owners of the fields from repayment of the cost in consideration of the work done by them.
Carried over ...		—	21,591 88	219 1	1,498	15	—	1,513	—	—	—	—	274 20	2,544 97	—	

Name of each Work (grouping the Works forming connected Systems).	Date of Completion.	OUTLAY. Government Expenditure on Restoration or Construction.	OUTLAY. Expenditure on Upkeep and Repairs.	AREA BENEFITED. Old Land benefited by Work.	AREA BENEFITED. New Land Cultivated consequent on Irrigation.	AREA BENEFITED. Further Land Irrigable by the Work.	AREA BENEFITED. Total Land benefited (*see Specification, if any*).	SALE OF CROWN LAND. Crown Land sold since Construction or Restoration.	SALE OF CROWN LAND. Amount realized by Sale.	SALE OF CROWN LAND. No. of Persons who have acquired newly Irrigated Land.	RETURNS. Rate per Acre per Annum payable (state if exempted from payment).	RETURNS. Amount recovered in Rates during year ended on above date.	RETURNS. Total Amount recovered in Rates up to same date.	RETURNS. Amount recovered up to same date in repayment by instalments of cost, or portion of cost, of Work.	REMARKS
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p
WESTERN PROVINCE—*contd.* COLOMBO DISTRICT—*contd.*		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
Brought forward ...	—	21,591 88	219 0	1,498	15	—	1,513	—	—	—	—	274 20	2,544 97	—	
Totuwe *alias* Wedamulle sluice	1890 1893	408 16 0 25	—	50	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	This work was constructed gratis. No water-rate is recovered.
Nadakondana-ela ...	1888 1893	659 91 135 11	—	200	—	—	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	This was a work constructed in connection with the Wewelduwa sluice. No water-rate is recovered.
Padakkada dam ...	1892 1893 1897 1900	415 12 50 0 198 90 15 22	—	112	—	—	112	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Constructed at the expense of fieldowners. The Government supplied the sluice. No water-rate is recovered.
Clearing of Koskandawala-ela ...	1891	22 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	This work was done gratis. No water-rate is recovered.
Survey ...	1889	393 99													
Dam along Kelani-ganga ...	1892	330 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Repairs to the old dam. Constructed gratis. No water-rate is recovered.
	1893	1,842 15													
Repairs	1893	2,000 0													
	1897	143 7													
	1900	450 0													
KALUTARA DISTRICT.															
Bolabotuwewewa ...	1877 1893	798 98 50 15	—	103	—	—	103	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Earthwork done by villagers, and masonry work by Government. No water-rate is recovered.
Rayigama *alias* Uyanwewa	1883 1893	7,332 33 90 54	—	175	—	—	175	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	do.
Remunawewa ...	1886 1893	1,924 4 54 23	—	169	—	—	169	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	do.
Medagamawewa ...	1878 1893	1,422 87 70 36	—	116	—	—	116	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	do.
Maha and Kudawewa ...	1876 1893	1,517 8 47 25	—	82	—	—	82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	do.
Kompe-ela ...	1891 1893	4,858 66 56 25	—	43	—	—	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	do.

Nikatu-ela	1890 1893 to 1900	15,567 0 2,488 75	115 68	588¾	293¼	193¾	1,076¼	386¾	22,232 0	112	1 44	848 48	—	12,359 14	This work was constructed on the understanding that the cost should be repaid in ten annual instalments at Re. 1·44 per acre per annum. Up to date Rs. 12,359·14 have been repaid. Of this amount a sum of Rs. 5,571·18 is included in the proceeds of sale of 386A. 3R. 22P. Crown lands sold in 1898 and 1899 at Rs. 14·40 per acre, being the full ten annual instalments at Re. 1·44 per acre for ten years.
Toragala-ela	1886 1893 1900	4,262 0 19 21 53 65	—	175	35	—	210	35	350 0	7	—	—	—	—	Earthwork done by villagers as well as the clearing of the canal, in consideration of which a sluice gate was constructed by Government. No water-rate is recovered.
Hinatiyangala-ela	1886 1899	1,744 43 120 50	—	150	100	—	250	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Repairs to an existing work constructed gratis. Landowners exempted from repayment of the cost of construction.
Modarawila-ela ...	1888 1893	827 49 179 39	—	125	10	—	135	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Repairs to an existing work constructed gratis. No water-rate is recovered.
NEGOMBO DISTRICT.															
Survey	1889	800 0													
Kotugoda anicut ...	1890 1893 1897 1898 1900	9,069 66 148 69 117 24 33 88 92 18	—	64	6	12	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	This anicut was constructed in place of the one which was swept away by a flood in September, 1886. The Central Irrigation Board exempted the fieldowners from any repayment of the cost of construction.
Eight village tanks	—	—	—	729	—	—	729	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	—	82,403 7	334 69	4,379¾	459¼	205¾	5,033½	421¾	22,582 0	119	—	1,122 68	2,544 97	12,359 14	
CENTRAL PROVINCE.															
KANDY DISTRICT.															
Udunuwara.															
Beligahamula amuna	1887	Not known		5	—	—	5	—	—	—	No rate payable	—	—	—	The initial expenditure was gratuitous. No repayment asked for.
Tumpane.															
Telangitella amuna	1891	566 96	—	114	—	6	120	—	—	—	do.	—	—	—	
Madawala-ela amuna	1890	100 0	—	9½	—	—	9½	—	—	—	do.	—	—	—	
Carried over ...	—	666 96	—	128½	—	6	134½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

* 2,400 acres of land are said to be benefited by the construction of this bank. Nothing is paid by the villagers for upkeep.

Name of each Work (grouping the Works forming connected Systems).	Date of Completion.	Outlay.		Area Benefited.				Sale of Crown Land.			Returns.				Remarks.
		Government Expenditure on Restoration or Construction.	Expenditure on Upkeep and Repairs.	Old Land benefited by Work.	New Land Cultivated consequent on Irrigation.	Further Land Irrigable by the Work.	Total Land benefited (*see Specification, if any*).	Crown Land sold since Construction or Restoration.	Amount realized by Sale.	No. of Persons who have acquired newly Irrigated Land.	Rate per Acre per Annum payable (state if exempted from payment).	Amount recovered in Rates during year ended on above date.	Total Amount recovered in Rates up to same date.	Amount recovered up to same date in repayment by instalments of cost, or portion of cost, of Work.	
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p
CENTRAL PROVINCE—*contd.*															
KANDY DISTRICT—*contd.*															
Brought forward ...	—	666 96	—	128½	—	6	134½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Harispattu.															
Amunawela amuna	1893	370 0	—	29¾	—	—	29¾	—	—	—	No rate payable	—	—	296 24	Cost being recovered in ten annual instalments of Rs. 37·03 each since 1894.
Aladeniya amuna	1890	1,684 30	—	36	—	—	36	—	—	—	do.	—	—	—	These repairs and improvements were gratuitous. The works are now maintained by the people interested.
Walikukulgoda amuna	1887	130 0	—	10	—	—	10	—	—	—	do.	—	—	—	
Uda Dumbara.															
Ketiyagama-ela	1887	240 3	—	12	—	11	23	—	—	—	Exempt from payment			—	
Metideniya-ela	1888	1,028 45	—	46	—	—	46	—	—	—					
Motamure-ela	1889	564 18	—	27	4	—	31	—	—	—					
Uda Mangoda-ela	1889	370 34	—	35	5	—	40	—	—	—					
Siyambalagastenna-ela	1895	2,032 91	650 85	8¾	30½	3	42½	—	—	—	1 0	39 78	244 18	—	
Pata Dumbara.															Rate paid from 1896.
Wirapitiya Maha-ela	1887	2,633 21	5,432 96	71	4	92	167	—	—	—	1 0	71 13	428 28	—	
Udugoda Bandara-ela	1885	4,504 43	3,970 93	260	—	—	260	1	—	—	There is no promise to pay a water-rate				These repairs and improvements were gratuitous. The works are maintained by the people interested. Any work now done by the Provincial Board is paid for by the landowners.
Teldeniya Wahala-ela	1890	7,717 38	206 60	152	—	—	152	—	—	—					
Arattana Palle-ela	1885	421 50	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	—					
Alutwela Wahala-ela	1890	6,974 45	—	99	59	—	158	—	—	—					
Koholanwela-ela	1886	1,557 75	—	42	—	—	42	—	—	—					
Rambukwelagama-ela	1886	298 0	—	14	—	—	14	—	—	—					
Udapalata.															
Elpitiyaraja-ela	1887	118 14	1,293 4	114	—	—	114	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Palle-ela amuna	1888	1,932 15	—	24½	—	—	24½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Halaguma-oya amuna	1890	241 24	—	54	—	—	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
MATALE DISTRICT.															
Class I.															
Elahera	Dec. 1887	55,430 31	274 0	130	—	50	180	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Landowners exempted from payment of rate by resolution of Central Irrigation Board, dated March 29, 1893. Head works are maintained by the Central Irrigation Board, the ela by the landowners.

Eraula ...	...	Dec. 30, 1890	16,275 95	1,317 86	36	—	—†	186	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Scheme abandoned. A promise has been given by Government to raise the spill, provided the villagers do the necessary earthworks.
Raggaminana ...	...	Dec.1886	500 0	—	64	—	—	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	A grant of Rs. 500 was made for blasting rocks, &c., the villagers doing all the earthworks.
Nadeniya ...	...	Oct.1888	892 0	52 0	48	—	—	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	164 7	Amount spent in 1899 is being recovered in ten annual instalments. No recoveries on initial cost of work.
		1899	546 82														
			1,438 82														
Vilattawa ...	...	Dec.1892	1,750 0	—	87	—	39	126	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Work a failure, and the money paid by the people was refunded.
Bandara amuna ...	...	June 1893	864 75	69 96	54	—	—	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	A work undertaken by Government in consideration of the damage done to the ela by the sale of lands by the Crown without reservation.
Bowetenna ...	...	1895	15,101 59	5,832 62	92	—	197	289	67½	1,016 0	11	1 0	98 58	967 1	—	Water-rate paid.	
Awudella Upper ela ...	...	Dec.1891	250 0	—	66	—	—	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No rate paid. Work done from vote allowed for sluicing village tanks.	
Awudella Lower ela ...	...	Nov.1891	1,747 51														
Weeragahapelessa ...	...	Oct. 1891	398 74	36 18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No rate paid. A small work carried out by Government.	
Atirahapitiya-ela ...	...	1893	3,710 86	2,550 0	150	—	—	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No rate paid. Work done by Government in consideration of earthwork performed by the shareholders.	
Karawilahena ...	...	Oct. 1891	3,716 31	725 1	12	—	40	52	12½	235 0	5	1 0	12 53	192 48	—	Interest paid.	
Nicholoya-ela ...	...	May1891	238 26	47 50	60	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No rate paid. A small work carried out by Government.	
Kurakolayaya ...	...	Oct. 1895	1,144 44	766 93	26	—	—	26	—	—	—	1 0	26 24	183 68	—	Interest paid.	
Radawela-ela ...	...	Apl.1896	118 77‡	206 0	142	—	—	142	—	—	—	—	—	—	346 50	Instalments paid on 1896 expenditure.	
			346 50§														
Pelwehera ...	...	Nov. 30, 1897	4,787 46	576 20	13	—	64	77	53	532 50	25	1 0	66 81	161 0	—	Interest paid.	
Wahacotta tank ...	...	1900	336 0	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	84 0	Amount spent is being recovered in four annual instalments	
Class II.																	
149 village tanks ...	...	—	—	506 84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
				24,466 32‖													
Carried over ...		—	141641 69	48,981 80	2,147¼	102½	502	2,901¾	134	1,783 50	41	—	315 7	2,176 63	890 81		

* Private. † About 150 acres according to size of bund. ‡ Initial expenditure. § Spent in 1896. ‖ Full amount spent up to end of 1901.

Name of each Work (grouping the Works forming connected Systems).	Date of Completion.	Outlay.		Area Benefited.				Sale of Crown Land.			Returns.				Remarks.
		Government Expenditure on Restoration or Construction.	Expenditure on Upkeep and Repairs.	Old Land benefited by Work.	New Land Cultivated consequent on Irrigation.	Further Land Irrigable by the Work.	Total Land benefited (*see Specification, if any*).	Crown Land sold since Construction or Restoration.	Amount realized by Sale.	No. of Persons who have acquired newly Irrigated Land.	Rate per Acre per Annum payable (state if exempted from payment).	Amount recovered in Rates during year ended on above date.	Total Amount recovered in Rates up to same date.	Amount recovered up to same date in repayment by instalments of cost, or portion of cost, of Work.	
a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*	*l*	*m*	*n*	*o*	*p*
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
NUWARA ELIYA DISTRICT.															
Kotmale.															
Brought forward ...	—	141,641 69	48,981 80	2,147¼	102½	502	2,901¾	134	1,783 50	41	—	315 7	2,176 63	890 81	
Uda Ma-ela	1887	810 0	—	122	1	2	125	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Koskabale-ela	1889	1,690 0	—	77	—	4	81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medakumbura-ela	1892	1,589 96	—	85	1	6	92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Makundure-ela	1889	610 0	—	44	—	—	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hapugastalawe tank	1887	175 0	—	19	4	4	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uda Hewaheta.															
Bodi-ela	1893	75,183 90	1,195 19	24	13	105	142	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waduwawela-ela	1892	4,137 5	1,659 55	254	—	100	354	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kurunduoya-ela No. 1	1892	928 41	—	447	—	—	447	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kurunduoya-ela No. 2	1892	2,730 0	—	350	—	300	650	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ma-ela	1893	2,329 82	1,220 28 °240 80	890	—	253	1,143	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beraluwe-ela	1887	1,430 0	—	110	—	—	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mapanawature-ela	1888	2,000 0	—	66	—	—	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unantenna Uda-ela	1887	2,290 0	—	100	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Agappala-ela	1885	800 0	—	64	—	—	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lamasuriagama-ela	1892	3,000 0	849 78 °165 40	—	137	70	207	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waluganwewa	1900	9,760 0	1,401 65	524	—	30	554	—	—	—	—	—	—	690 38	—
Walapane.															
Mulahal-ela	1890	2,284 0	—	253	3	47	303	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eraulle-ela	1889	1,723 53	33 35	46	1	10	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iluppelesse-ela	1889	1,598 0	—	40	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ambeliadde-ela	1887	1,220 0	—	30	—	11	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maussawe-ela	1887	1,000 0	—	46	1	—	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	—	258,931 36	55,747 80	5738¼	263½	1,444	7,595	134	1,783 50	41	—	315 7	2,176 63	1,581 19	
NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.															
Kalabalaluwewa — Survey ...	—	3,034 0		—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Kalabalaluwewa — Restoration ...	—	387,492 18		139	1,613	1,737	3,489	1,724	16,365 75	130					
Kalabalaluwewa — Channels ...	—	16,451 34	94373 86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Yoda-ela — Survey ...	—	6,450 94		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 0	4,615 75	41,274 50	—	Irrigation interest paid by rate in perpetuity.
Yoda-ela — Restoration ...	—	361,055 71		178	9,924	21,792	31,894	3,670	22,458 34	364					
Yoda-ela — Village channels	—	4,246 68		—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Tissawewa — Restoration ...	—	16,030 81	35366 80	—	939	115	1,054	1,033	21,868 64	60	1 0	939 75	11,712 58	—	do.
Tissawewa — Two channels ...	—	13,347 42		—	—	—	—	—	—	—					—

Bassawakkulam ...	Survey ...	—	1,368 62	28782 72	12	254	525	791	483	7,313 25	36	1 0	258 0	3,125 41	—	Irrigation interest paid by rate in perpetuity
	Repairs ...	—	40,302 3													
	Completion ...	—	11,312 57													
	Bund repairs ...	—	11,092 52													
	Channels ...	—	7,357 48													
Nuwarawewa ...	Survey ...	—	6,515 61	17826 13	109	408	938	1,455	423	11,785 50	40	1 0	481 25	2,850 75	—	
	Restoration ...	—	60,076 36													
	Channels ...	—	29,527 21													
Maha Madawachchiya ...	Repairs ...	—	24,831 41	4,436 19	126	94	376	596	166	1,973 89	20	1 0	106 50	1,725 25	—	
	Completion ...	—	2,099 6		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Minneri ...	Sluice ...	—	13,427 37	1,206 77	638	Nil	Nil	638	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Channels ...	—	1,583 9													
	Restoration ...	—	65,689 66													
Rampotwila ...		—	2,447 52	—	169	—	650	819	—	—	85	1 46	—	—	1,810 39	
Giritala ...		—	5,268 86	—	115	Nil	1,043	1,158	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nachchiyaduwa (surveys)		—	2,893 33	—	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Topawewa ...		—	925 55	170 0	245	16	—	261	16	566 0	60	—	—	—	—	
Maha Illuppallama ...	Survey ...	—	564 36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Restoration ...	—	45,019 36	—	Nil	—	—	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mahagalkadawala (surveys)		—	5,014 32	—	Nil	—	—	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Village tanks ...		—	2,454 88	158,431 22	38,166	2,943	61,729	102838	15,770	160,998 77	—	—	—	—	—	
Cost of cement pipes ...		—	52,061 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Anicuts and culverts ...		—	5,710 36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Minor irrigation works		—	1,501 97	8,886 78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total ...		—	1207153 83	349,480 47	39,897	16,191	88,905	144993	23,285	243,330 14	795	—	6,401 25	60,688 49	1,810 39	

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

Kurunegala District.

Kurunegala tank :—			4,059 0												
Repair of breach ...	1878														
Repair of breach in the bund for diverting the stream ...	1883		1,187 22												
			239 61												
Putting planks to the spill water ...	1884		249 71												
Repairing sluice and filling landslip ...	1886		297 29	9,825 86	68	—	—	68	—	—	—	3 50	277 13	—	1,975 24	Repayment of cost in ten annual instalments. 8th instalment paid in 1901.
For additions and repairs ...	1890		329 7													
Cutting channel	1892		2,000 0													
Opening a channel	1892		181 8													
Completing channel	1892		180 0													
Improvements to channel ...	1893		360 0		12	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Exempted from payment of the cost of construction
Anicut across channel ...	1893															
			9,082 98													
Kospotu-oya anicut :—			10,783 34													
Construction	1872		125 0	2,856 11	235	49	—	284	49	2,304 0	—	0 6	15 0	—	9,585 3	Cost repaid. Maintenance rate of six cents per acre is being recovered.
Repairs to anicut ...	1885		699 98													
Construction of a wall ...	1888		809 83													
For raising embankment ...	1890															
			12,418 15													
Carried over ...		—	21,501 13	12,681 97	315	49	—	364	49	2,304 0	—	—	292 13	—	11,560 27	

Name of each Work (grouping the Works forming connected Systems).	Date of Completion.	Outlay.		Area Benefited.				Sale of Crown Land.			Returns.				Remarks.
		Government Expenditure on Restoration or Construction.	Expenditure on Upkeep and Repairs.	Old Land benefited by Work.	New Land Cultivated consequent on Irrigation.	Further Land Irrigable by the Work.	Total Land benefited (*see Specification, if any*).	Crown Land sold since Construction or Restoration.	Amount realized by Sale.	No. of Persons who have acquired newly Irrigated Land.	Rate per Acre per Annum payable (state if exempted from payment).	Amount recovered in Rates during year ended on above date.	Total Amount recovered in Rates up to same date.	Amount recovered up to same date in repayment by instalments of cost, or portion of cost, of Work.	
a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*	*l*	*m*	*n*	*o*	*p*
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE—*contd.*		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
KURUNEGALA DISTRICT—*contd.*															
Brought forward ...	—	21,501 13	12,681 97	315	49	—	364	49	2,304 0	—	—	292 13	—	11,560 27	
Meddeketiya tank :—															
Restoring tank ...	1892	5,618 0													
Restoring (supplementary) ...	1893	300 0													
Improvements ...	1893	708 0	2,283 3	132	—	—	132	—	—	—	5 4	925 76	—	4,941 0	Payment of cost in ten annual instalments : 8th instalment paid in 1901.
Raising and widening the bund ...	1898	981 26													
Do. do. ...	1900	212 67													
Do. do. ...	1901	1,014 84													
		8,834 77													
Wenoruwewa tank :—															
Restoration	1872	9,418 56													
Completion	1873	12,002 7													
Do.	1873	2,389 59													
Repairing damage done to main channel	1875	2,092 11		253	36	—	289	36	1,705 0	—	1 0	344 76	7,118 30	—	Pays rate in perpetuity.
Increasing head of water ...	1890	6,659 71													
Bu-ela sluice	1874	977 97	13,986 65												
Opening channel from Wenoruwewa	1890	2,450 0													
Constructing anicut across Bu-ela ...	1890	3,284 74													
Extension of Bu-ela channel ...	1891	999 0		94	—	—	94	—	—	—	1 0	94 65	—	—	do.
Putting a distributary gate to Wenoruwewa channel	1894	126 46													
		40,400 21													
Mediyawe tank :—															
Construction of sluice and spill ...	1879	10,380 26													
Repairing bund	1879	4,926 77													
Puddling part of the bund ...	1880	987 87													
For urgent repairs	1885	63 12													
Repairing bund and natural spill ...	1886	3,506 5	5,533 62	454	243	—	697	231	2,185 0	—	1 0	89 37	8,397 70	—	do.
Opening two channels ...	1891	3,400 0													
Inserting distributary gate and stream crossings	1892	1,000 0													
Improving the tank	1893	4,510 0													
Repairing and improving anicut ...	1897	1,372 25													
		30,146 32													

Magallewewa tank :—																
Restoration	1873	50,095 30														
Construction of channel ...	1878	9,365 0														
Restoring the channel behind the dam	1877	450 0														
Improvement of spill ...	1879	857 61														
Extending the channel	1880	699 92														
Construction of five masonry outlets in No. 1 channel	1884	216 8														
Completing extension of No. 1 channel	1884	699 43														
Stopping leaks	1886	369 62	15450 37	635	8	1,363	2,006	506	5,440	0	—	1	0	918 77	11,998 49	—
Repair of four outlet sluices ...	1887	538 24														
Improving channel	1888	444 61														
Repairing breach in No. 1 channel ...	1889	11 15														
Improving channel	1889	1,080 0														
Completing cut spill water ...	1890	59 60														
Repairs to tank	1890	100 0														
Fixing locks to distributing gate ...	1892	64 0														
Repairs to sluice No. 2 ...	1896	172 80														
		65,223 36														
Galgomuwa tank :—																
Construction of sluice and spill ...	1877	15,208 34	8,757 70	378	—	122	500	—	—		—	1	0	169 30	7,373 20	—
Pitching part of the bund ...	1879	296 56														
		15,504 90														
Karagahagedara tank	1892	3,014 97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
Gurussa anicut	1889	700 0														
Cutting a piece of channel ...	1889	24 97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
Covering a piece of rock in front of anicut	1891	29 61														
Do. do. ...	1892	40 82														
		795 40														
Diyaturai anicut :—																
Restoration	1889	2,360 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
Completion	1889	256 37														
		2,616 37														
Constructing a culvert across Dambulla road	1889	54 93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
Constructing a wall by side of channel near anicut ...	1890	56 90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
Constructing a wall at the end of anicut	1891	30 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
Do. do. ...	1892	63 35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
		205 93														
Paragoda-anicut	1898	—	93 57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
Carried over ...	—	188,243 36	58,786 91	2,261	336	1,485	4,082	822	11,634	0	—	—		2,834 74	34,887 69	16,501 27

Paya rate in perpetuity.	
do.	
No rate recovered on account of this work.	
No rate recovered on account of this anicut. The work was abandoned as the anicut was damaged. It is intended to restore this during 1902.	
No rate recovered on account of this work. The work was damaged and abandoned. Proposed to be restored.	
—	
—	
—	
No rate recovered on account of this anicut.	

Name of each Work (grouping the Works forming connected Systems).	Date of Completion.	Outlay.		Area Benefitld.				Sale of Crown Land.			Returns.				Remarks.
		Government Expenditure on Restoration or Construction.	Expenditure on Upkeep and Repairs.	Old Land benefited by Work.	New Land Cultivated consequent on Irrigation.	Further Land Irrigable by the Work.	Total Land benefitted (*see Specification, if any*).	Crown Land sold since Construction or Restoration.	Amount realized by Sale.	No. of Persons who have acquired newly Irrigated Land.	Rate per Acre per Annum payable (state if exempted from payment).	Amount recovered in Rates during year ended on above date.	Total Amount recovered in Rates up to same date.	Amount recovered up to same date in repayment by instalments of cost, or portion of cost, of Work.	
a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*	*l*	*m*	*n*	*o*	*p*
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE—*contd.*															
KURUNEGALA DISTRICT—*contd.*															
Brought forward ...	—	Rs. c. 188,243 36	Rs. c. 58,786 91	Acres. 2,261	Acres. 336	Acres. 1,485	Acres. 4,082	Acres. 822	Rs. c. 11,634 0	—	Rs. c. —	Rs. c. 2,834 74	Rs. c. 34,887 69	Rs. c. 16,501 26	
Anicut across Deduru-oya :—	1890	54,999 88													
	1891	70,000 0													
	1892	106,693 17													
	1893	119,309 1													
	1894	134,325 42													
Restoration of Batalagodawewa and cutting channels	1895	32,733 79	26574 8	1,838	560	7,601	9,999	—	—	—	1 0	3,758 4	15,065 79	—	Pays rate in perpetuity. Amount recovered includes rates on lands irrigated: Specifications of irrigable lands are being prepared.
	1896	8,438 12													
	1897	5,861 26													
	1898	5,066 26													
	1899	8,162 34													
	1900	12,842 11													
	1901	14,013 51													
Compensation for lands acquired ...	—	2,249 79													
		574,694 66													
CHILAW DISTRICT.															
Deduru-oya head sluice	1870	4,251 71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Munnessaram channel from Deduru-oya ...	1873	16,067 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Deduru-oya pile dam across ...	1878	2,896 29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bandiruppuwa fields	1891	1,381 56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		24,596 71													
Tinipitiwewa	1872	30,000 0	14344 87	582¼	—	—	582¼	—	—	—	1 0	958 14	958 14	—	Recovery began in 1901 with effect from 1900. Rate on 15 acres exempted as the owners thereof paid the cost of the work and hold receipts.
Extra inlet sluice	1874	4,783 83													
Additions	1876	2,424 0													
Repairing outlet sluice ...	1877	338 6													
Tank repairing	1878	301 99													
Do.	1881	501 0													
Repairing outlet and inlet sluices ...	1884	195 0													
Construction of spill ...	1887	3,708 27													
Alteration of the spill wall on the Kadupiti-oya	1890	578 0													
Alteration to Kadupiti-oya spill ...	—	130 87													
Surveys and levels, Tinipitiwewa ...	1901	722 45													
		43,692 47													

PUTTALAM DISTRICT.																
Maha Uswewa tank	1877	35,215	0													
Supplementary	1877	2,312	93													
Puddling the bund	1879	9,125	64													
Deepening and sloping the sides of the extension of the channel ...	1883	550	0													
Blasting and deepening the channel to the sluice	1883	320	0													
Repairs to bund and sluice ...	1883	600	0													
Restoration of the tank ...	1887	10,938	48	14096	51	—	262	835	1097	805	9,424	0	—	1 0	264	25	2,642	75	—	Pays rate in perpetuity.
Distributing gates	1890	306	36													
Repairs to channel	1891	290	97													
Cutting channel	1893	803	0													
Pitching face of embankment ...	1894	932	71													
Additions to channels ...	1900	133	66													
Survey of subsidiary channels ...	1900	54	24													
Do.	1901	64	11													
Repairs and improvements ...	1901	147	22													
		61,794	32													
Temporary bungalows	1893	361	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Temporary bungalow at Hettipola ...	1894	296	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Survey of lands benefited by restoration of irrigation works	1895	11,984	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Survey of irrigation works ...	1895	25,262	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do.	1894	1,880	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do.	1901	75	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wewagedara sluice	1885	329	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cost of cement pipes	—	6,274	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do.	1901	6,915	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Restoration of village tanks ...	—	2,778	88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cost of temporary bungalows ...	—	654	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do.	1901	153	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cost of three tents for Irrigation Officer...	—	241	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cost of surveys	—	911	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Repairs and maintenance of village tanks	—	—		2,418	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Widening spill Maha Madawachchiya tank	1901	81	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rebuilding sluice in Hulugalla tank ...	1901	168	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spill wall, Hiripitiya tank ...	1901	489	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sluice in Ihala Giribawa tank ...	1901	403	76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Six masonry sluices in village tanks, Kurunegala District	1901	441	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kalingula spill, Tabbowa tank ...	1901	177	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		59,879	49													
Total ...	—	952,901	1	116,220	60	4,681½	1,158	9,921	15760½	1,627	21,058	0	—	—	7,815	17	5,3554	37	16,501	27
PROVINCE OF UVA.																
Udukinda.																
Kande-ela anicut and channel ...	1856	9,587	0	1,438	63	160	1½	—	161½	—	—	—	Exempted	—	—		—		Gratuitous work.
Diwurunwewa	1885	1,535	65	—		148	—	—	148	—	—	—	do.	—	—		—		do.
Punawewa	1885	2,120	87	—		118	½	—	118½	—	—	—	do.	—	—		—		do.
Udale-ela	1886	362	3	—		27	—	—	27	—	—	—	do.	—	—		—		do.
Carried over ...	—	13,605	55	1,438	63	453	2	—	455	—	—	—	—	—	—		—		

Name of each Work (grouping the Works forming connected Systems).	Date of Completion.	OUTLAY.		AREA BENEFITED.				SALE OF CROWN LAND.			RETURNS.				REMARKS.
		Government Expenditure on Restoration or Construction.	Expenditure on Upkeep and Repairs.	Old Land benefited by Work.	New Land Cultivated consequent on Irrigation.	Further Land Irrigable by the Work.	Total Land benefited (*see Specification, if any*).	Crown Land sold since Construction or Restoration.	Amount realized by Sale.	No. of Persons who have acquired newly Irrigated Land.	Rate per Acre per Annum payable (state if exempted from payment).	Amount recovered in Rates during year ended on above date.	Total Amount recovered in Rates up to same date.	Amount recovered up to same date in repayment by instalments of cost, or portion of cost, of Work.	
a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*	*l*	*m*	*n*	*o*	*p*
PROVINCE OF UVA—*contd.*		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
Brought forward ...	—	13,605 55	1,438 63	453	2	—	455	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
UDUKINDA—*contd.*															
Uma-ela anicut and channel	1856	—	2,305 92	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Total initiation cost not ascertainable, but records show that the same was paid in two instalments.
	1900	—	3,089 50												
Hangili-ela	1886	2,740 0	—	25	—	6	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gratuitous work.
Mana-ela	1886	1,580 0	—	60	—	4	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	do.
Elamallandewewa	1886	1,200 0	—	33	—	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	do.
Diyakola-ela	1887	1,205 0	—	82	—	—	82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	do.
Kabillewela-ela	1897	123 0	190 0	7	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	do.
Elletota-ela	1886	1,200 0	—	126	—	74	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	do.
Hingurugamuwewa	1886	1,640 0	—	150	—	150	300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	do.
Yatikinda.															
Badulapitiya-ela	1898	3,100 0	673 18	219	—	—	219	—	—	—	1 62	355 5	710 10	—	A rate of Re. 1·62 per acre is being recovered since 1900 in ten yearly instalments.
Alut-ela	1868	4,491 0	2,058 28	108	—	—	108	—	—	—	0 10	—	51 67	4,112 9	The original initial expenditure was repaid. A maintenance rate of 10 cents per acre was recovered in 1896. Since exempted as the fields are not cultivated for want of repairs to the ela.
	1880	11,853 0													
	1898	5,450 0													
Kondala-ela	1881	3,240 0	1,795 20	86	—	—	86	—	—	—	0 10	9 25	73 80	3,186 67	A rate of Re. 1·96 per acre will be recovered from 1902 in ten yearly instalments.
Kumbalwela Yatala amuna ...	1890	8,070 0	—	23	—	—	23	—	—	—	1 0	23 93	187 44	—	A rate of Re. 1 per acre is being recovered in perpetuity.
Dikwella Mawella amuna-ela ...	1890	1,010 0	227 2	32	—	—	32	—	—	—	0 10	4 65	27 90	—	Original expenditure paid in ten yearly instalments. A maintenance rate of 10 cents per acre being recovered.
Mylathe-ela Kumbalwela ...	1897	102 0	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gratuitous.
Hingurugamuwewa	1893	2,467 57	272 90	53	—	—	53	—	—	—	1 0	53 96	53 96	—	A rate of Re. 1 per acre is being recovered in ten yearly instalments.

Dehigolle Maha-ela	1898	3,621 0	1,474 0	82	—	—	82	—	—	—	4 82	403 39	1,150 36	—	A rate of Rs. 4·82 per acre is being recovered in ten yearly instalments.
Hunwelle-ela	1885	235 0	84 4	105	—	—	105	—	—	—	0 75	78 95	155 80	—	A rate of 75 cents per acre is being recovered since 1900.
Dalada-ela	1882	126 0	—	81	—	—	81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cost paid in two instalments.
Halaba-ela	1887	150 0	—	8	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gratuitous work.
Yakdole-ela in Mailagastenna ...	1856	—	10 0	72	—	—	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Initial cost paid.
Buttala.															
		248 48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		5,547 35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buttala amuna and ela	1869	7,590 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		3,428 72	874 41	727	195	—	922	81	901 5	—	0 10	118 5	708 30	—	A maintenance rate of 10 cents is recovered since 1896.
		16,814 55													
Okkampitiya Yoda-ela	1891	188,345 24	11,268 0	40	409	659	1,108	1,307	6,597 0	—	—	—	—	—	Amount of sale. No water-rate is recovered until the instalments are paid. Re. 1 per acre after the recovery of ten instalments.
								1,345½	6,987 0						
Wellawaya.															
Hambegamuwewa	1891	31,887 93	884 68	—	137	300	437	—	—	—	—	—	—	278 21	Re. 1 per acre to be recovered after the recovery of ten instalments.
Sudupanawela-ela	1884	141,120 0	1,183 5	—	171	281	452	199½	2,062 25	—	1 0	176 39	1,574 28	1,426 91	Amount paid in four instalments.
Kalupahana-ela	1884	970 0	—	$7\frac{7}{32}$	—	—	$7\frac{7}{32}$	—	—	—	0 10	0 73	5 86	970 0	Original cost paid. Maintenance rates being recovered.
Tellulawewa	1887	1,000 0	67 0	2	21	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,067 0	In good order.
Bintenna.															
Horaborawewa	1870	11,405 0	6,617 80	—	145	—	145	112	1,265 0	—	0 50	139 90	5,795 49	—	—
Kudawewa	1885	14,532 0	2,900 0	—	108	—	108	93¾	1,104 25	—	0 50	51 22	365 13	—	—
Udawewa	1888	1,340 0	425 50	—	69	—	69	—	—	—	0 25	21 72	116 11	—	—
Medabeddewewa	1883	1,358 0	310 0	66	—	—	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gratuitous.
Ekriyankumburewewa	1882	1,087 65	474 35	20	—	6	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	A rate of Rs. 3·25 per acre will be recovered in ten yearly instalments from 1902.
Viyaluwa.															
Yapamme amuna and ela... ...	1888	5,000 0	236 70	12	5	50	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	A rate of 50 cents per acre will be recovered from 1902 in ten yearly instalments.
Taldena amuna and ela	1880	21,873 0	4,917 75	21	14	250	285	—	—	—	1 0	34 33	297 68	—	A rate of Re. 1 per acre is being paid in perpetuity.
Wellassa.															
East and West Gala-oya anicut and channels	1890	32,414 63	3,454 30	556	—	—	556	—	—	—	1 44	500 19	1,500 57	2,804 70	A rate of Re. 1·44 per acre is recovered since 1899.
Dambagalle Kehellandewewa ...	1890	12,849 16	3,187 66	42¼	1¼	25	68½	—	—	—	1 0	246 25	—	—	A rate of Re. 1 per acre in perpetuity is being paid.
Makulle Nelunwewa	1889	4,911 16	211 39	35	34	25	94	—	—	—	1 0	34 47	273 69	—	do.
Dununuwewa	1884	1,000 0	—	104	48	—	152	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gratuitous work.
Katupelelewewa	1901	2,169 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	do.
Village tanks	1899	450 0	127 0	250	—	251	501	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	—	557,736 44	50,758 21	3691$\frac{15}{32}$	1,359½	2,081	7131$\frac{23}{32}$	3,138¾	18,916 55	—	—	2,252 43	13,048 14	13,845 58	

Name of each Work (grouping the Works forming connected Systems).	Date of Completion.	Outlay.		Area Benefited.				Sale of Crown Land.			Returns.				Remarks.
		Government Expenditure on Restoration or Construction.	Expenditure on Upkeep and Repairs.	Old Land benefited by Work.	New Land Cultivated consequent on Irrigation.	Further Land, Irrigable by the Work.	Total Land benefited (*see Specification, if any*).	Crown Land sold since Construction or Restoration.	Amount realized by Sale.	No. of Persons who have acquired newly Irrigated Land.	Rate per Acre per Annum payable (state if exempted from payment).	Amount recovered in Rates during year ended on above date	Total Amount recovered in Rates up to same date.	Amount recovered up to same date in repayment by instalments of cost, or portion of cost, of Work.	
a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*	*l*	*m*	*n*	*o*	*p*
PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
MAINTAINED BY GOVERNMENT.															
Kolonna Korale.															
Anicut across Kitulabokke-ganga ...	1891	12,665 0	5,505 52												
Do. ...	1895	99 83	—												
		12,764 83		10	115	255	380	—	—	1	—	1000 0	5,500 0	—	—
(1) Channel to Ketigan-aar ...	1891	19,335 0	579 94												
(2) First anicut across Ketigan-aar ...															
(3) North and south channels, Panamure	1889	18,285 95	2,496 61												
(4) Second anicut across Ketigan-aar at Ambagahawela... ...	1891	30,389 57	5,758 46	—	—	500	500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Crown lands not yet sold. Settlement under W. L. O. is pending.
(5) Channel to Hingurearawewa ...															
(6) Hingurearawewa															
Do. ..	1894	719 98													
(7) Anicut across Hulanda-oya at Embilipitiya, Udagama ...	1891	11,380 39	2,889 14	204	—	—	204	—	—	—	1 0	204 51	2,188 63	—	Pays rate in perpetuity.
(8) Ghannel to Udagama fields ...															
(9) Tank at Embilipitiya ...															
Anicut on Hulanda-oya and channel to Walalgoda	1872	9,199 84	3,304 8	258	—	5	263	60	794 50	8	0 40	103 60	3,378 47	2,508 82	Rate 40 cents per acre. (*Vide* Colonial Secretary's letter No. 256 of August 2, 1897.)
(1) Tunkame Mahawewa ...	1889	6,200 0	153 83	22	—	—	22								
(2) Alutwewa	1890	4,359 35	211 52	8	—	—	8								
(3) Epitagodawewa	1891	3,290 15	203 36	8	—	—	8								
(4) Hirigalkatuwawewa ...	1891	3,939 20	153 76	21	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(5) Rambukkanawewa ...	1890	1,949 39	155 77	6½	—	—	6½								
(6) Hingurewewa	1891	4,554 50	235 24	24	—	—	24								
Atakalan Korale.															
Anicut across Rakwana-ganga at—	1872														
(1) Malwatta and channel ...	1889	7,480 61	2,549 73	62	52	118	232	21	257 0	5	1 0	12 29	186 68	2,587 80	Perpetual rate will not become payable for some years yet.
	1896														
Do. ...	1897	8 4													
		7,488 65													
(2) Wellawa and channel ...	1897	44,850 14	2,321 27	—	—	2,066	—	352	3,562 7	10	—	—	—	—	Sold under H. Ward's minute. Most of the lands sold have reverted to Crown for default.
Beliatta amuna	1891	1,944 44	—	16	—	—	16	—	—	—	1 0	16 0	173 50	—	Pays rate in perpetuity.
Ranwala anicut	1896	1,751 55	—	67	—	—	67	—	—	—	2 60	—	—	875 80	Pays cost by instalments.

Meda Korale.																
Opanake aqueduct ...	...	1870	938 44	419 53	25	—	—	25	—	—	—	Re. 1 an amunam	12 60	276 96	923 71	Assessment on upkeep.
Massenna intake ...	...	1889	561 68	—	161	—	—	161	—	—	—	0 55	—	—	121 28	No recoveries on account of breach of channel. (*Vide* Colonial Secretary's letter No. 272 of August 21, 1896.)
Mulgama tank ...	...	1889	7,518 17	550 14	30	—	—	30	—	—	—	1 0	29 21	—	398 56	Pays rate in perpetuity.
Uggalkaltota anicut and channel	...	1892	38,582 50	6,378 2	94½	305½	342½	742	655	10,425	0 36	1 0	710 75	2,589 36	—	do.
Do. temporary trough	...	1899	574 0	—								1 8	—	—	159 67	Pays cost by instalments.
Utuman-ela ...	...	1893	198 0	—	33	—	29	62	—	—	—					
Kadawatu Korale.																
Kinchigune anicut and channel	...	1870	6,112 88	3,504 77	47	1	—	48	—	—	—	1 0	48 58	788 43	932 16	Pays rate in perpetuity.
Kumbukwela amuna ...	...	1891	120 76	—	7	—	—	7	—	—	—	Exempted	—	—	—	Gratuitous.
Galagama Mahá-ela ...	...	1892	2,370 3	—	240	—	—	240	—	—	—	do.	—	—	—	
Etawakwala amuna ...	...	1892	660 0	—	80	—	—	80	—	—	—	do.	—	—	—	
Nawadun Korale.																
1. Anicut across Dodangaha-ela	...	1889	22,050 15	3,156 37	54¾	148¼	—	203	—	—	—	1 0	175 30	2,277 7	—	Pays rate in perpetuity. Old fields pay half rate.
2. Channel to Ketandola	...															
3. Anicut across Ketandola	...															
4. Channel to Batugedara Ketandola anicut	...	1893	86 14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
WORKS NOT LOOKED AFTER BY GOVERNMENT.																
Kuruwiti Korale.					*amunams.*											
1. Kosgoda-ela ...	...	1887	11 25	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	All these works were executed under the vote for Urgent Minor Works.
2. Pussella-ela ...	...	1887	80 0	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3. Tembiliyana-ela ...	...	1887	18 64	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4. Keeragal-ela ...	...	1889	75 0	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nawadun Korale.																
1. Iriyandaluwella ...	...	1887	49 87	—	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2. Amuwala-ela ...	...	1887	57 35	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3. Narangoda-ela ...	...	1887	23 86	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4. Palunelle amuna ...	...	1888	76 76	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5. Ulpotawella ...	...	1888	29 99	—	7½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6. Kehelbaddala-ela ...	...	1889	105 20	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7. Boralewella ...	...	1890	83 94	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
8. Weweldola ...	...	1890	71 10	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
9. Uradeniyewella ...	...	1891	25 2	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
10. Diyawella ...	...	1891	64 89	—	4½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
11. Paraketiyewella ...	...	1892	59 15	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Atakalan Korale.																
1. Yakeramuduketiya Ulpota	...	1889	63 57	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2. Welkanayaya Ulpota	...	1889	113 14	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3 Do.	...	1890	99 64	—												
			212 78													
4. Galketadeniya Ulpota	...	1890	198 92	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5. Werahera Ulpota ...	...	1890	49 38	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6. Puhuarambe Ulpota	...	1891	148 31	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7. Kanateriyanwala Ulpota	...	1891	196 65	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
8. Madampe culvert ...	...	1891	67 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Carried over	...	—	263,944 56	40,527 25	—	621¾	3,315½	3,349¼	1,088	15,038 57	60	—	2,312 84	17,359 10	8,507 80	

Name of each Work (grouping the Works forming connected Systems).	Date of Completion.	Outlay.		Area Benefited.				Sale of Crown Land.			Returns.				Remarks
		Government Expenditure on Restoration or Construction.	Expenditure on Upkeep and Repairs.	Old Land benefited by Work.	New Land Cultivated consequent on Irrigation.	Further Land Irrigable by the Work.	Total Land benefited (*see Specification, if any*).	Crown Land sold since Construction or Restoration.	Amount realized by Sale.	No. of Persons who have acquired newly Irrigated Land.	Rate per Acre per Annum payable (state if exempted from payment).	Amount recovered in Rates during year ended on above date.	Total Amount recovered in Rates up to same date.	Amount recovered up to same date in repayment by instalments of cost, or portion of cost, of Work.	
a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*	*i*	*j*	*k*	*l*	*m*	*n*	*o*	*p*
PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA—*contd.*															
WORKS NOT LOOKED AFTER BY GOVERNMENT—*contd.*		Rs. c.	Rs. c.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs. c.		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
Brought forward ...	—	263,944 56	40,527 25	—	621¾	3,315½	3,349½	1,088	15,038 57	60	—	2,312 84	17,359 10	8,507 80	
Kolonna Korale.				*Salamunas.*											
1. Padalangalawewa	1889	80 45	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Meda Korale.															
1. Galamune-ela	1890	74 85	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2. Narangetana-ela	1890	10 74	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3. Moraula-ela	1890	61 75	—	8½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4. Mahabibile-ela	1890	21 95	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5. Torawela amuna	1890	22 98	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6. Polwatte amuna	1890	19 60	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7. Pallewela-ela	1891	18 97	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
8. Metiwala Ulpota	1892	28 80	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
9. Gallelletota amuna	1892	24 50	—	7¾	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
10. Horaketiya amuna	1893	139 36	549 97	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Kadawata Korale.															
1. Udawela-ela	1887	99 98	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2. Medawela-ela	1887	59 49	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3. Maha-ela at Galagama ...	1888	86 0	—	105½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4. Maha-ela at Pambahinna ...	1888	75 0	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5. Hiralukandure-ela	1888	51 0	—	15¾	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6. Kanumulketiya-Ulpota ...	1888	45 0	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7. Nelliwala Maha-ela	1889	35 91	—	29½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
8. Denaganoya-ela	1889	96 23	—	22¾	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Kukul Korale.				Acres.											
Weddagala channel	1890	422 78	—	6	4	30	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gratuitous.
Kegalla District.															
Andana-ela scheme	1894	209 99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	—	265,629 89	41,077 22	—	625¾	3,345½	3,389½	1,088	15,038 57	60	—	2 312 84	17,359 10	8,507 80	

All these works were executed under the vote for Urgent Minor Works.

APPENDIX H.

MAINTENANCE OF WORKS DURING 1901.

GIANT'S TANK, NORTHERN PROVINCE.	1900. Rs. c.	1900. Rate per Mile. Rs. c.	1901. Rs. c.	1901. Rate per Mile. Rs. c.
General Charges.				
Pay of guardian ...	—	—	—	—
Repair of buildings ...	18 0	—	149 93	—
Repair of roads ...	—	—	—	—
Issue of water ...	—	—	—	—
Planting trees ...	—	—	—	—
Transport charges ...	25 50	—	121 0	—
Contingencies ...	44 50	—	47 0	—
Channels.				
Clearing jungle and weeding (6½ miles)	263 49	40 53	171 90	26 44
Removal of silt ...	75 50	—	—	—
Upkeep of channels and bunds (5 miles)	150 75	23 19	837 38	167 48
Upkeep of masonry and bridges ...	7 50	—	172 75	—
	585 24		1,499 96	

KANUKKENI TANK, NORTHERN PROVINCE.				
General Charges.				
Pay of guardian ...	—	—	—	—
Repair of buildings ...	46 90	—	—	—
Repair of roads ...	—	—	—	—
Issue of water ...	—	—	—	—
Planting trees ...	—	—	—	—
Transport charges ...	18 0	—	18 0	—
Contingencies ...	94 19	—	—	—
Channels.				
Clearing jungle and weeding (6¾ miles)	51 62	13 76	104 70	15 51
Removal of silt ...	—	—	—	—
Upkeep of channels and bunds (6¾ miles)	389 26	103 80	467 18	68 47
Upkeep of masonry and bridges ...	—	—	10 0	—
	599 97		599 88	

PERIYAKULAM TANK, NORTHERN PROVINCE.				
General Charges.				
Pay of guardian ...	—	—	—	—
Repair of buildings ...	—	—	—	—
Repair of roads ...	—	—	—	—
Issue of water ...	—	—	—	—
Planting trees ...	—	—	—	—
Transport charges ...	6 0	—	10 0	—
Contingencies ...	4 20	—	—	—
Channels.				
Clearing jungle and weeding (1¼ mile)	—	—	11 0	8 80
Removal of silt ...	15 2	24 4	—	—
Upkeep of channels and bunds (1¼ mile)	144 64	115 71	178 90	143 12
Upkeep of masonry and bridges ...	30 9	—	—	—
	199 95		199 90	

KIRINDE-OYA WORKS, SOUTHERN PROVINCE.				
General Charges.				
Pay of guardian ...	628 38	—	720 0	—
Repair of buildings ...	86 75	—	193 0	—
Repair of roads (6 miles) ...	8 0	1 33	42 0	7 0
Issue of water ...	198 86	—	154 80	—
Planting trees ...	—	—	—	—
Transport charges ...	79 90	—	62 2	—
Contingencies ...	21 30	—	138 20	—
Channels.				
Clearing jungle and weeding (27 miles)	524 60	19 69	344 40	12 76
Removal of silt (21 miles) ...	149 8	7 10	485 20	23 10
Upkeep of channels and bunds (27 miles)	654 85	24 25	316 30	11 71
Upkeep of masonry and bridges ...	302 45	—	94 8	—
	2,654 17		2,550 0	

	1900. Rate per Mile.		1901. Rate per Mile.	
Walawe-ganga Works, Southern Province.				
General Charges.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Pay and allowance of guardian	618 86	—	845 0	—
Repair of buildings	193 38	—	171 66	—
Repair of roads (10 miles)	4 80	—	91 22	9 12
Issue of water	560 20	—	757 20	—
Planting trees	—	—	—	—
Transport charges	118 90	—	104 90	—
Contingencies	4 72	—	51 12	—
Channels.				
Clearing jungle and weeding (28 miles)	939 35	39 14	929 27	33 19
Removal of silt (18 miles)	1,740 95	72 54	1,300 65	72 26
Upkeep of channels and bunds (28 miles)	400 52	16 69	266 90	9 53
Upkeep of masonry and bridges	37 84	—	79 71	—
	4,619 52		4,597 63	
Dandeniya Tank, Southern Province.				
General Charges.				
Pay of guardian	—	—	324 19	—
Repair of buildings	—	—	32 37	—
Repair of roads	—	—	27 30	—
Issue of water	—	—	1 20	—
Planting trees	—	—	—	—
Transport charges	—	—	18 50	—
Contingencies	—	—	10 20	—
Channels.				
Clearing jungle and weeding (3½ miles)	—	—	160 5	45 73
Removal of silt (3½ miles)	—	—	214 80	61 37
Upkeep of channels and bunds (3½ miles)	—	—	61 20	17 48
Upkeep of masonry and bridges	—	—	—	—
			849 81	
Urubokka, Southern Province.				
General Charges.				
Pay of guardian	—	—	336 0	—
Repair of buildings	—	—	—	—
Repair of roads	—	—	—	—
Issue of water	—	—	—	—
Planting trees	—	—	—	—
Transport charges	—	—	17 0	—
Contingencies	—	—	—	—
Channels.				
Clearing jungle and weeding (2 miles)	—	—	122 75	61 37
Removal of silt (2 miles)	—	—	31 70	15 85
Upkeep of channels and bunds (2 miles)	—	—	145 85	72 92
Upkeep of masonry and bridges	—	—	21 0	—
			674 30	
Kekanadura Tank, Southern Province.				
General Charges.				
Pay of guardian	—	—	260 0	—
Repair of buildings	—	—	23 15	—
Repair of roads	—	—	141 24	—
Issue of water	—	—	4 0	—
Planting trees	—	—	—	—
Transport charges	—	—	20 0	—
Contingencies	—	—	4 56	—
Channels.				
Clearing jungle and weeding (7½ miles)	—	—	198 33	26 44
Removal of silt (7½ miles)	—	—	37 90	5 14
Upkeep of channels and bunds (7½ miles)	—	—	291 0	38 80
Upkeep of masonry and bridges	—	—	19 80	—
			999 98	
Hali-ela Tank, Sapugoda Anicut, Ellawala Tank, Urapola Anicut, Pettera Anicut, Alawatugoda Anicut, Homaragoda Anicut, Southern Province.				
General Charges.				
Pay of guardian	—	—	1,129 21	—
Repair of buildings	—	—	56 45	—
Repair of roads	—	—	239 40	—
Issue of water	—	—	125 10	—
Planting trees	—	—	—	—
Transport charges	—	—	94 25	—
Contingencies	—	—	152 50	—
Channels.				
Clearing jungle and weeding (13¾ miles)	—	—	610 50	44 40
Removal of silt (13⅜ miles)	—	—	321 66	24 5
Upkeep of channels and bunds (13¾ miles)	—	—	409 76	29 80
Upkeep of masonry and bridges	—	—	457 35	—
			3,596 18	

	1900. Rate per Mile.		1901. Rate per Mile.	
Denagama and Uyanwewa Tank, Southern Province.				
General Charges.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Pay of guardian	—	—	325 0	—
Repair of buildings	—	—	—	—
Repair of roads	—	—	50 0	—
Issue of water	—	—	—	—
Planting trees	—	—	—	—
Transport charges	—	—	15 62	—
Contingencies	—	—	24 32	—
Channels.				
Clearing jungle and weeding (⅛ mile)	—	—	225 15	360 24
Removal of silt (1/16 mile)	—	—	1 80	28 80
Upkeep of channels and bunds (⅛ mile)	—	—	75 60	120 96
Upkeep of masonry and bridges	—	—	42 55	—
			760 4	
Udukiriwila Tank, Southern Province.				
General Charges.				
Pay of guardian	—	—	410 0	—
Repair of buildings	—	—	54 70	—
Repair of roads	—	—	61 35	—
Issue of water	—	—	19 60	—
Planting trees	—	—	—	—
Transport charges	—	—	28 80	—
Contingencies	—	—	25 0	—
Channels.				
Clearing jungle and weeding (3¼ miles)	—	—	282 70	86 98
Removal of silt (2¾ miles)	—	—	306 49	111 45
Upkeep of channels and bunds (3¼ miles)	—	—	204 68	62 98
Upkeep of masonry and bridges	—	—	6 0	—
			1,399 32	
Kirama Tank, Southern Province.				
General Charges.				
Pay of guardian	—	—	520 0	—
Repair of buildings	—	—	34 70	—
Repair of roads	—	—	78 55	—
Issue of water	—	—	10 65	—
Planting trees	—	—	—	—
Transport charges	—	—	25 20	—
Contingencies	—	—	20 5	—
Channels.				
Clearing jungle and weeding (1⅛ mile)	—	—	177 30	94 56
Removal of silt (1¾ mile)	—	—	121 20	69 26
Upkeep of channels and bunds (1⅛ mile)	—	—	189 33	100 98
Upkeep of masonry and bridges	—	—	2 40	—
			1,179 38	
Dedduwa Tank, Southern Province.				
General Charges.				
Pay of guardian	—	—	270 83	—
Repair of buildings	—	—	—	—
Repair of roads	—	—	9 48	—
Issue of water	—	—	170 0	—
Planting trees	—	—	—	—
Transport charges	—	—	19 78	—
Contingencies	—	—	47 98	—
Channels.				
Clearing jungle and weeding (1⅛ mile)	—	—	36 10	26 25
Removal of silt (1¼ mile)	—	—	—	—
Upkeep of channels and bunds (1⅛ mile)	—	—	5 0	3 64
Repair of masonry and bridges	—	—	85 13	—
			644 30	
Waggalmodara Flood Outlet, Southern Province.				
General Charges.				
Pay of guardian	—	—	156 0	—
Repair of buildings	—	—	—	—
Repair of roads	—	—	—	—
Issue of water	—	—	180 0	—
Planting trees	—	—	—	—
Transport charges	—	—	8 26	—
Contingencies	—	—	15 50	—
Channels.				
Clearing jungle and weeding	—	—	—	—
Removal of silt	—	—	—	—
Upkeep of channels and bunds	—	—	—	—
Repair of masonry and bridges	—	—	15 0	—
			374 76	

PATTIPOLAI-ARU SCHEME, EASTERN PROVINCE.		1900. Rate per Mile.		1901. Rate per Mile.
General Charges.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Pay of guardian	880 94	—	1,034 64	—
Repair of buildings	641 94	—	522 93	—
Repair of roads (6 miles) ...	192 43	3 37	234 69	39 11
Issue of water	77 52	—	116 93	—
Planting trees	—	—	—	—
Transport charges	226 15	—	199 40	—
Contingencies	201 69	—	83 11	—
Channels.				
Clearing jungle and weeding (12 miles)	217 24	18 10	321 32	26 78
Removal of silt	20 41	—	10 0	—
Upkeep of channels and bunds (12 miles)	565 93	47 16	624 80	52 7
Upkeep of masonry and bridges ...	509 53	—	384 20	—
	3,533 78		3,532 2	
SAKAMAM WORKS, EASTERN PROVINCE.				
General Charges.				
Pay of guardian	175 0	—	324 98	—
Repair of buildings	222 62	—	293 85	—
Repair of roads (6 miles) ...	45 69	8 12	13 85	2 31
Issue of water	17 35	—	24 97	—
Planting trees	—	—	—	—
Transport charges	65 55	—	112 55	—
Contingencies	160 28	—	29 84	—
Channels.				
Clearing jungle and weeding (8⅝ miles)	181 9	27 86	124 62	14 24
Removal of silt	2 4	—	9 0	—
Upkeep of channels and bunds (1⅛ miles)	405 58	62 40	266 54	23 43
Upkeep of masonry and bridges ...	69 77	—	144 32	—
	1,344 97		1,344 52	
PANAMA PATTU WORKS, EASTERN PROVINCE.				
General Charges.				
Pay of guardian	—	—	306 22	—
Repair of buildings	—	—	354 36	—
Repair of roads (3¾ miles) ...	—	—	208 6	53 69
Issue of water	—	—	2 31	—
Planting trees	—	—	—	—
Transport charges	—	—	126 90	—
Contingencies	—	—	91 69	—
Channels.				
Clearing jungle and weeding (2¾ miles)	—	—	104 87	38 13
Removal of silt	—	—	4 50	—
Upkeep of channels and bunds (17⅛ miles)	—	—	409 79	23 25
Upkeep of masonry and bridges ...	—	—	151 3	—
			1,759 73	
PERUVELI TANK, EASTERN PROVINCE.				
General Charges.				
Pay of guardian	—	—	—	—
Repair of buildings	—	—	—	—
Repair of roads	—	—	—	—
Issue of water	—	—	—	—
Planting trees	—	—	—	—
Transport charges	—	—	8 0	—
Contingencies	—	—	—	—
Channels.				
Clearing jungle and weeding ...	—	—	—	—
Removal of silt	—	—	—	—
Upkeep of channels and bunds (2⅜ miles)	—	—	36 10	15 20
Upkeep of masonry and bridges ...	—	—	—	—
			44 10	
PERIYAKULAM, EASTERN PROVINCE.				
General Charges.				
Pay of guardian	—	—	125 0	—
Repair of buildings	—	—	70 49	—
Repair of roads	—	—	—	—
Issue of water	—	—	—	—
Planting trees	—	—	—	—
Transport charges	—	—	22 40	—
Contingencies	—	—	—	—
Channels.				
Clearing jungle and weeding (4½ miles)	—	—	139 40	30 98
Removal of silt (2 miles) ...	—	—	19 18	9 59
Upkeep of channels and bunds (4 miles)	—	—	120 48	30 12
Upkeep of masonry and bridges ...	—	—	62 14	—
			559 9	

	1900. Rate per Mile.		1901. Rate per Mile.	
ANDANKULAM, EASTERN PROVINCE.				
General Charges.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Pay of guardian	— ...	— ...	125 0 ...	—
Repair of buildings	— ...	— ...	44 72 ...	—
Repair of roads	— ...	— ...	— ...	—
Issue of water	— ...	— ...	— ...	—
Planting trees	— ...	— ...	— ...	—
Transport charges	— ...	— ...	18 80 ...	—
Contingencies	— ...	— ...	— ...	—
Channels.				
Clearing jungle and weeding (3 miles)	— ...	— ...	99 49 ...	33 16
Removal of silt (4 miles) ...	— ...	— ...	25 36 ...	6 34
Upkeep of channels and bunds (6 miles)	— ...	— ...	72 40 ...	12 7
Upkeep of masonry and bridges (6 miles)	— ...	— ...	82 38 ...	—
			468 15	
ALLAI TANK, EASTERN PROVINCE.				
General Charges.				
Pay of guardian	— ...	— ...	360 0 ...	—
Repair of buildings	— ...	— ...	160 14 ...	—
Repair of roads	— ...	— ...	— ...	—
Issue of water	— ...	— ...	— ...	—
Planting trees	— ...	— ...	— ...	—
Transport charges	— ...	— ...	38 0 ...	—
Contingencies	— ...	— ...	— ...	—
Channels.				
Clearing jungle and weeding (6¾ miles)	— ...	— ...	137 38 ...	20 35
Removal of silt (5¼ miles) ...	— ...	— ...	12 8 ...	2 30
Upkeep of channels and bunds (5¼ miles)	— ...	— ...	139 4 ...	26 48
Upkeep of masonry and bridges ...	— ...	— ...	103 27 ...	—
			949 91	
KANTALAY TANK, EASTERN PROVINCE.				
General Charges.				
Pay of guardian	360 0 ...	— ...	360 0 ...	—
Repair of buildings	40 48 ...	— ...	— ...	—
Repair of roads	— ...	— ...	— ...	—
Issue of water	— ...	— ...	22 60 ...	—
Planting trees	— ...	— ...	— ...	—
Transport charges	78 0 ...	— ...	42 0 ...	—
Contingencies	51 92 ...	— ...	39 46 ...	—
Channels.				
Clearing jungle and weeding (5 miles)	108 0 ...	21 60 ...	188 92 ...	37 60
Removal of silt (3 miles) ...	— ...	— ...	62 40 ...	20 80
Upkeep of channels and bunds (4¼ miles)	216 76 ...	51 2 ...	236 90 ...	55 74
Upkeep of masonry and bridges ...	199 22 ...	— ...	96 80 ...	—
	1,054 38		1,049 8	
ILAKKANTAI TANK, EASTERN PROVINCE.				
General Charges.				
Pay of guardian	— ...	— ...	— ...	—
Repair of buildings	— ...	— ...	— ...	—
Repair of roads	— ...	— ...	13 61 ...	—
Issue of water	— ...	— ...	— ...	—
Planting trees	— ...	— ...	— ...	—
Transport charges	— ...	— ...	6 80 ...	—
Contingencies	— ...	— ...	— ...	—
Channels.				
Clearing jungle and weeding (3⅝ miles)	— ...	— ...	60 42 ...	16 67
Removal of silt	— ...	— ...	— ...	—
Upkeep of channels and bunds (5 miles)	— ...	— ...	67 36 ...	13 47
Upkeep of masonry and bridges ...	— ...	— ...	21 62 ...	—
			169 81	
VEERAGODA TANK, EASTERN PROVINCE.				
General Charges.				
Pay of guardian	— ...	— ...	— ...	—
Repair of buildings	— ...	— ...	45 23 ...	—
Repair of roads (5 miles) ...	— ...	— ...	15 69 ...	3 14
Issue of water	— ...	— ...	4 75 ...	—
Planting trees	— ...	— ...	— ...	—
Transport charges	— ...	— ...	10 80 ...	—
Contingencies	— ...	— ...	1 80 ...	—
Channels.				
Clearing jungle and weeding (2 miles)	— ...	— ...	94 0 ...	47 0
Removal of silt	— ...	— ...	4 0 ...	—
Upkeep of channels and bunds (2 miles)	— ...	— ...	85 73 ...	42 86
Upkeep of masonry and bridges ...	— ...	— ...	1 75 ...	—
			263 75	

	1900.		1901.	
CHADAYANTALAWA TANK, EASTERN PROVINCE.		Rate per Mile.		Rate per Mile.
General Charges.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Pay of guardian	—	—	261 4	—
Repair of buildings	—	—	78 30	—
Repair of roads (6 miles)	—	—	31 41	5 24
Issue of water	—	—	5 50	—
Planting trees	—	—	—	—
Transport charges	—	—	25 20	—
Contingencies	—	—	51 12	—
Channels.				
Clearing jungle and weeding (1½ mile)	—	—	65 20	43 47
Removal of silt	—	—	4 0	—
Upkeep of channels and bunds (1½ mile)	—	—	98 47	65 65
Upkeep of masonry and bridges	—	—	5 94	—
			626 18	
TUMPANKENI TANK, EASTERN PROVINCE.				
General Charges.				
Pay of guardian	—	—	45 48	—
Repair of buildings	—	—	48 50	—
Repair of roads (10 miles)	—	—	49 8	4 91
Issue of water	—	—	5 4	—
Planting trees	—	—	—	—
Transport charges	—	—	13 4	—
Contingencies	—	—	3 50	—
Channels.				
Clearing jungle and weeding (3½ miles)	—	—	51 0	14 57
Removal of silt (2 miles)	—	—	16 8	8 4
Upkeep of channels and bunds (3½ miles)	—	—	67 94	19 41
Upkeep of masonry and bridges	—	—	24 0	—
			323 66	
DIWULANA TANK, EASTERN PROVINCE.				
General Charges.				
Pay of guardian	—	—	330 0	—
Repair of buildings	—	—	85 64	—
Repair of roads (16 miles)	—	—	59 40	3 71
Issue of water	—	—	6 20	—
Planting trees	—	—	—	—
Transport charges	—	—	31 72	—
Contingencies	—	—	32 62	—
Channels.				
Clearing jungle and weeding (3 miles)	—	—	99 81	33 27
Removal of silt	—	—	6 50	—
Upkeep of channels and bunds (3 miles)	—	—	65 70	21 90
Upkeep of masonry and bridges	—	—	70 7	—
			787 66	
MANALPUDDI-AR ANICUT, EASTERN PROVINCE.				
General Charges.				
Pay of guardian	—	—	60 0	—
Repair of buildings	—	—	40 86	—
Repair of roads (3 miles)	—	—	17 7	5 69
Issue of water	—	—	7 10	—
Planting trees	—	—	—	—
Transport charges	—	—	15 28	—
Contingencies	—	—	7 0	—
Channels.				
Clearing jungle and weeding (5 miles)	—	—	61 84	12 37
Removal of silt (2½ miles)	—	—	10 30	4 12
Upkeep of channels and bunds (5 miles)	—	—	80 6	16 1
Upkeep of masonry and bridges	—	—	80 30	—
			379 81	
PULUGANNAWA TANK, EASTERN PROVINCE.				
General Charges.				
Pay of guardian	—	—	158 50	—
Repair of buildings	—	—	50 22	—
Repair of roads (10 miles)	—	—	33 78	3 38
Issue of water	—	—	6 22	—
Planting trees	—	—	—	—
Transport charges	—	—	18 4	—
Contingencies	—	—	1 0	—
Channels.				
Clearing jungle and weeding (2 miles)	—	—	69 35	34 67
Removal of silt	—	—	17 16	—
Upkeep of channels and bunds (2 miles)	—	—	74 54	37 27
Upkeep of masonry and bridges	—	—	20 65	—
			449 46	

	1900. Rs. c.	Rate per Mile. Rs. c.	1901. Rs. c.	Rate per Mile. Rs. c.
KADUKKAMUNAI TANK, EASTERN PROVINCE.				
General Charges.				
Pay of guardian ...	—	—	94 40	—
Repair of buildings ...	—	—	35 0	—
Repair of roads (1½ mile)	—	—	8 50	5 67
Issue of water ...	—	—	5 76	—
Planting trees ...	—	—	—	—
Transport charges ...	—	—	13 56	—
Contingencies ...	—	—	6 0	—
Channels.				
Clearing jungle and weeding (3 miles)	—	—	48 30	16 10
Removal of silt (¾ mile) ...	—	—	19 23	25 64
Upkeep of channels & bunds (4½ miles)	—	—	102 14	22 70
Upkeep of masonry and bridges ...	—	—	4 89	—
			337 78	
MINNÉRI TANK, NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.				
General Charges.				
Pay of guardian ...	—	—	—	—
Repair of buildings ...	108 65	—	152 0	—
Repair of roads (2 miles)	191 27	95 63	119 18	59 59
Issue of water ...	—	—	19 76	—
Planting trees ...	—	—	—	—
Transport charges ...	—	—	9 0	—
Contingencies ...	—	—	—	—
Channels.				
Clearing jungle and weeding	—	—	—	—
Removal of silt ...	—	—	—	—
Upkeep of channels and bunds	—	—	—	—
Upkeep of masonry and bridges	—	—	—	—
	299 92		299 94	
MADAWACHCHIYA, NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.				
General Charges.				
Pay of head cooly ...	17 74	—	60 0	—
Repair of buildings ...	—	—	—	—
Repair of roads ...	—	—	—	—
Issue of water ...	—	—	—	—
Planting trees ...	—	—	—	—
Transport charges ...	11 7	—	5 40	—
Contingencies ...	—	—	—	—
Channels.				
Clearing jungle and weeding (3 miles)	27 56	9 19	33 77	11 26
Removal of silt (2½ miles) ...	29 81	11 92	—	—
Upkeep of channels and bunds (3 miles)	25 88	8 63	80 83	26 94
Upkeep of masonry and bridges ...	23 50	—	—	—
	135 56		180 0	
NUWARAWEWA, NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.				
General Charges.				
Pay of guardian ...	100 0	—	—	—
Repair of buildings ...	91 57	—	—	—
Repair of roads ...	—	—	—	—
Issue of water ...	40 50	—	50 70	—
Planting trees ...	—	—	—	—
Transport charges ...	145 68	—	—	—
Contingencies ...	387 57	—	81 55	—
Channels.				
Clearing jungle and weeding (8·62 miles)	577 23	66 96	59 28	6 9
Removal of silt (5·19 miles) ...	771 19	148 59	69 63	13 41
Upkeep of channels and bunds (8·62 miles) ...	1,095 8	127 6	148 10	16 2
Upkeep of masonry and bridges ...	297 25	—	—	—
	3,506 7		409 26	
TISSAWEWA, NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.				
General Charges.				
Pay of guardian ...	400 0	—	—	—
Repair of buildings ...	20 25	—	—	—
Repair of roads ...	—	—	—	—
Issue of water ...	52 69	—	49 28	—
Planting trees ...	—	—	—	—
Transport charges ...	103 78	—	—	—
Contingencies ...	140 78	—	—	—

	1900. Rs. c.	Rate per Mile. Rs. c.	1901. Rs. c.	Rate per Mile. Rs. c.
Channels.				
Clearing jungle and weeding (7·19 miles)	225 51	31 36	34 17	4 75
Removal of silt (5·55 miles)	412 12	74 26	76 94	13 86
Upkeep of channels and bunds (7·19 mile)	830 10	115 45	19 65	273
Upkeep of masonry and bridges	343 88	—	—	—
	2,529 11		180 4	
Basawakulam, North-Central Province.				
General Charges.				
Pay of guardian	200 0	—	150 0	—
Repair of buildings	41 60	—	8 58	—
Repair of roads	—	—	—	—
Issue of water	23 49	—	—	—
Planting trees	—	—	—	—
Transport charges	70 38	—	—	—
Contingencies	121 82	—	6 25	—
Channels.				
Clearing jungle and weeding (5 miles)	135 40	27 8	86 14	17 23
Removal of silt (4 miles)	389 11	95 0	130 0	31 77
Upkeep of channels and bunds (5 miles)	610 56	122 11	28 94	5 79
Upkeep of masonry and bridges	144 28	—	—	—
	1,736 64		409 91	
Kalawewa Scheme, North-Central Province.				
General Charges.				
Pay of guardian and overseer	1,026 50	—	80 0	—
Repair of buildings	673 61	—	—	—
Repair of roads	—	—	—	—
Issue of water	185 80	—	20 0	—
Planting trees	—	—	—	—
Transport charges	383 48	—	90 31	—
Contingencies	930 5	—	412 57	—
Channels.				
Clearing jungle and weeding (64 miles)	689 4	10 77	304 4	4 75
Removal of silt (60 miles)	3,599 83	60 0	267 82	4 46
Upkeep of channels and bunds (64 miles)	1,301 11	20 33	543 58	8 49
Upkeep of masonry and bridges	409 65	—	—	—
	9,199 7		1,718 32	

Maintenance of Works.

Deduru-oya Works, North-Western Province.

	1897. Total.	1897. Rate per Mile.	1898. Total.	1898. Rate per Mile.	1899. Total.	1899. Rate per Mile.	1900. Total.	1900. Rate per Mile.	1901. Total.	1901. Rate per Mile.
General Charges.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Pay and allowance of guardian	360 0	—	320 0	—	765 0	—	975 0	—	825 0	—
Repair of buildings	212 12	—	154 52	—	226 2	—	78 51	—	177 62	—
Repair of roads (26 miles)	227 19	8 74	200 46	7 71	210 10	8 8	218 49	8 40	193 58	7 45
Issue of water	108 55	—	90 6	—	84 5	—	273 44	—	294 53	—
Planting trees	43 67	—	55 52	—	8 9	—	7 56	—	16 79	—
Transport charges	63 46	—	71 63	—	145 79	—	95 51	—	95 51	—
Contingencies	154 39	—	100 66	—	522 90	—	443 53	—	406 45	—
Main Channels.										
Clearing jungle and weeding (25 miles)	374 15	14 97	259 2	10 36	434 13	17 36	350 19	14 1	200 41	8 2
Removal of silt (23½ miles)	527 42	22 24	938 87	39 95	794 51	33 81	346 83	23 27	1,327 95	56 51
Upkeep of channels and bunds (25 miles)	626 32	25 5	269 84	10 79	370 20	18 41	282 90	11 32	205 4	8 20
Upkeep of masonry and bridges	285 13	—	625 0	—	667 69	—	553 3	—	484 57	—
Distributaries.										
Clearing jungle and weeding	102 15	20 43	148 75	24 79	180 56	22 57	354 65	35 46	120 95	12 10
Removal of silt	15 29	3 6	30 57	5 9	171 62	28 60	135 42	22 57	188 97	31 49
Upkeep of channels and bunds	49 99	10 0	96 26	16 4	60 46	10 8	45 82	7 64	62 80	10 47
Upkeep of masonry	22 91	—	220 46	—	129 2	—	405 87	—	174 82	—
Total	3,172 74	—	3,581 62	—	4,764 14	—	4,766 75	—	4,774 99	—

XVI.—1902.

CORRESPONDENCE

RELATING TO THE

EXTENSION OF THE GRAVING DOCK.

Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.

Colombo:

PRINTED BY H. C. COTTLE, ACTING GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.

To be purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO, price, with Plan, 25 cents.

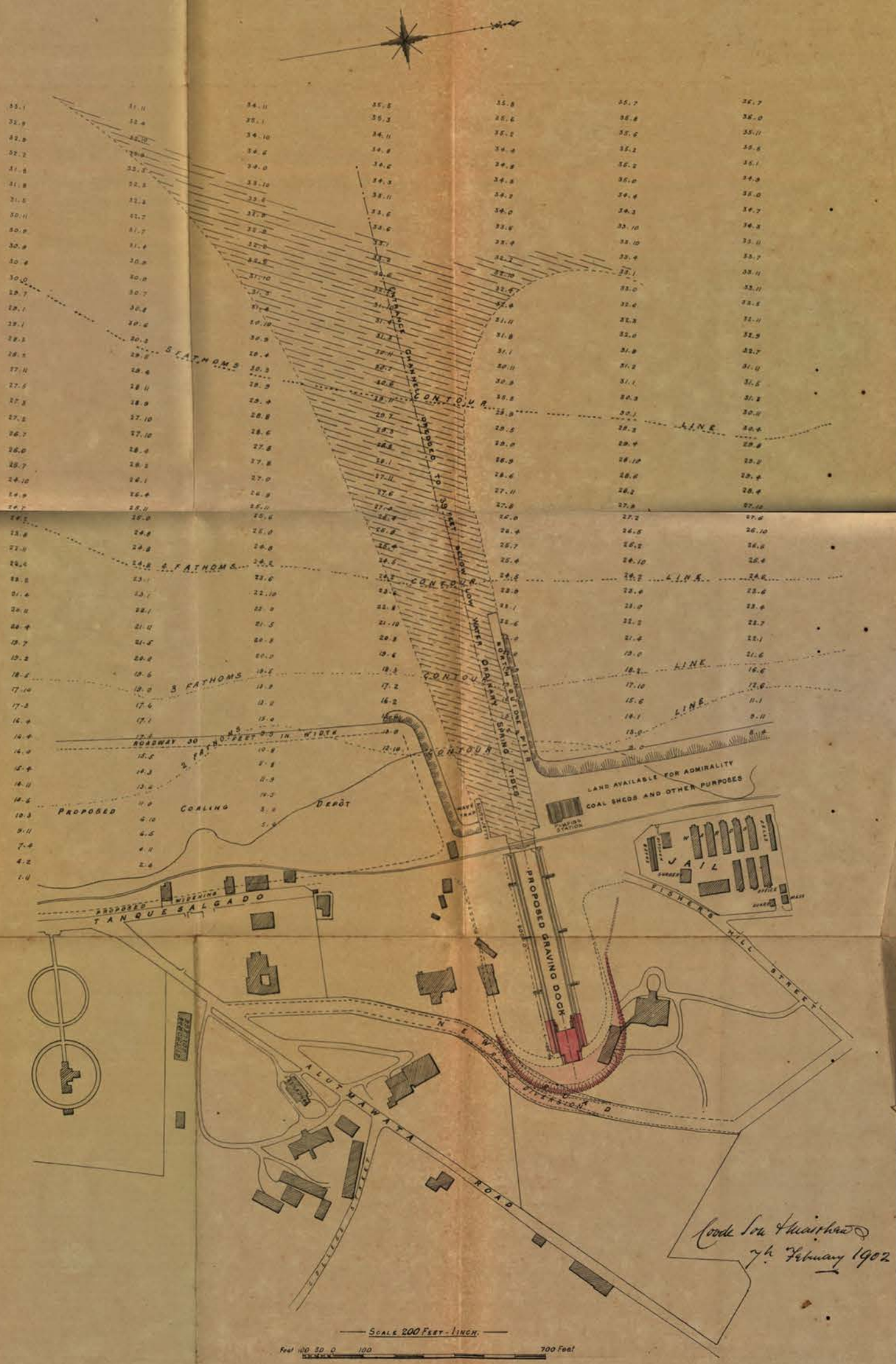
1902.

COLOMBO HARBOUR.- GRAVING DOCK.

PROPOSED EXTENSION.

PLAN TO ACCOMPANY REPORT BY MESSRS COODE SON & MATTHEWS DATED 7TH FEBRUARY 1902.

The Extension referred to in the Report is shown by Red Colour.



Lith. Surveyor General's Office, Colombo. No 218/02.

EXTENSION OF THE GRAVING DOCK.

No. 1.

C. P. LUCAS, Esq., to the Right Hon. Sir J. WEST RIDGEWAY, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I.

Downing street,
30954/1902. August 1, 1902.

SIR,—I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain to inform you that a letter has been received from the Admiralty stating that the Lords Commissioners are not prepared to recommend to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury that the Admiralty should bear any part of the cost of the proposed extension of the Graving Dock at Colombo, as naval requirements do not necessitate the lengthening of the Dock as proposed.

2. The Lords Commissioners see no objection on naval grounds to the proposed extension of the Dock.

3. Mr. Chamberlain would be glad to know whether, in view of the various other important public works in contemplation, you consider that this scheme should be proceeded with at the expense of Colonial funds alone.

4. Messrs. Coode, Son & Matthews' report upon the proposal, with plan, is enclosed for facility of reference. I am to ask that it may be returned.

I am, &c.,
C. P. LUCAS.

Annexure.

Messrs. COODE, SON & MATTHEWS to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Harbour Works,
Colombo, February 7, 1902.

Proposed Extension of Graving Dock.

SIR,—SINCE our report on the Graving Dock was prepared in January, 1896, there has been a considerable increase in the dimensions and tonnage of steamers frequenting Colombo.

2. The largest vessel which we believe has yet been berthed in the port is the "Grosser Kurfürst," of the Norddeutscher Lloyd line of Australian steamers, which is 560 feet registered length, and 581 feet over the deck.

3. The Graving Dock now in course of execution, in accordance with the plans which have been sanctioned, will be 600 feet in length on the floor, the width of the entrance, between copings, being 85 feet. The Dock, if completed in accordance with the approved design, will therefore be of ample capacity for the accommodation of steamers of the size of the "Grosser Kurfürst," or even of somewhat larger dimensions.

4. It is not probable that vessels larger than the liner to which we have referred will come to Colombo within the next few years. We understand that all the ships which are now being built for the Norddeutscher Lloyd Company, for the Eastern and Australian trade (five in all), will be vessels of about 8,000 tons, and therefore smaller than the "Grosser Kurfürst."

5. There can be no question as to the tendency being, both at home and abroad, to add considerably to the length of proposed Graving Docks within the last few years. Had we been preparing the design for the Colombo Graving Dock now, we certainly should have recommended that the work be made 700 feet, instead of 600 feet, long on the floor, as it is difficult to realize that the ultimate limit of growth in the dimensions of steamers frequenting these seas has been reached, in view of experience elsewhere, notwithstanding the present limiting influence in dimensions of the Suez Canal.

6. If the Dock is to be extended, the present is an opportune time to consider and decide upon the question, seeing that the lengthening of the work can be much more economically, conveniently, and expeditiously undertaken now, than at any time hereafter, when the plant will have been removed, the staff disbanded, and the Dock in frequent use.

7. We estimate the cost of the extension for a length of 100 feet, as shown by red colour on the annexed plan, provided the work is carried out in connection with the existing operations and without break therein, at £28,700.

8. Having regard to the foregoing, we beg to recommend that the Admiralty be approached with a view to ascertain if they would be prepared to contribute towards the cost of the proposed extension of the Dock up to one-half the estimated expenditure thereon, viz., £14,350. Such an arrangement would be in conformity with that under which the work is now being constructed.

9. If the extension is approved, a slight diversion of the road, at the head of the Dock, will become necessary as shown on the plan.

We have, &c.,
COODE, SON & MATTHEWS.

No. 2.

The Right Hon. Sir J. WEST RIDGEWAY, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., to C. P. LUCAS, Esq.

49, Courtfield gardens, S.W.,
August 6, 1902.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 30954/1902 of 1st instant, and in reply to suggest that the consideration of the proposed extension of the Colombo Graving Dock be suspended until I have an opportunity of consulting the Legislative Council in the matter. The decision arrived at might then be cabled to you.

I have, &c.,
W. RIDGEWAY.

XVII.—1902.

MEMORANDUM AND ESTIMATE

THE MAHAGALKADAWALA TANK

By Mr. H. T. S. WARD,

Director of Irrigation.

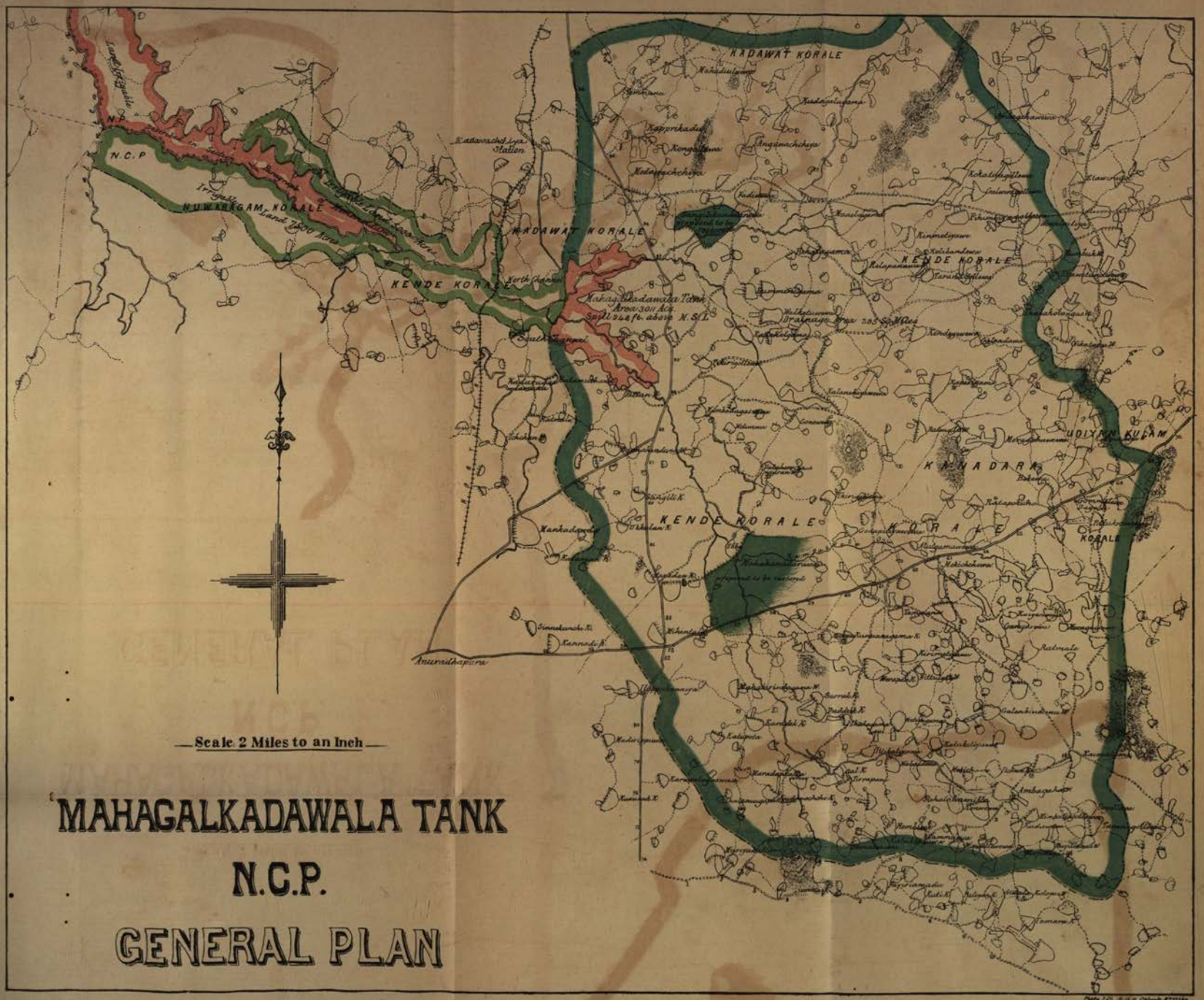
Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.

Colombo:

PRINTED BY H. C. COTTLE, ACTING GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.

To be purchased at the Government Record Office, Colombo, price, with Map, 20 cents.

1902.


KADAWAT KORALE
N.C.P
NUWARAGAM KORALE
KADAWAT KORALE
KENDE KORALE
KENDE KORALE
KENDE KORALE
KANADARA
KORALE
UDIYAN KULAM
Mahagalkadawala Tank
Area 3011 Acs.
Spill 248 ft. above M.S.L.
Anuradhapura
Scale 2 Miles to an Inch
MAHAGALKADAWALA TANK
N.C.P.
GENERAL PLAN

RESTORATION OF THE MAHAGALKADAWALA TANK.

1. *Situation.*—This ancient tank is situated near Madawachchiya, in the North-Central Province, and about 4 miles south-west of the 94th milestone on the Kandy-Jaffna road.

2. *Description.*—It was formed by a bund 2 miles in length crossing the Kanadara-oya and the Weli-oya about half a mile above their junction. This bund is now breached, there being three main and several smaller branches.

3. *Works.*—It is proposed to restore the tank by closing the breaches in the bund with earthen embankments and by repairing the spill waters, and to increase its capacity by raising the level of the existing spills and bund.

The tank so formed will have a top water area of 3,011 acres, a depth of 16 feet above the sill of the lowest sluice, and a capacity of over 894 millions cubic feet. The bund, which will be 10 feet wide on the top and 10 feet higher than the level of the spills, will have a puddle wall in its centre where necessary.

The combined length of the existing spills, 400 feet, being insufficient for the discharge of the flood waters, is to be increased, and an additional spill provided so as to obtain a total spill length of 880 feet.

The drainage area above the bund is 295 square miles, and the mean annual rainfall throughout the area varies from 51 inches to 55 inches.

The maximum discharge of flood water from this drainage area is estimated to be 27,400 cubic feet per second, and with the length of spill provided, a maximum depth of 4 feet 6 inches of water will pass over the spill wall.

The maximum permissible depth of water that should be allowed to pass over the spills is 8 feet. The total discharge at this depth will be 74,600 cubic feet per second, equal to a run off of four-tenths of an inch of rainfall per hour from the whole drainage area. This run off would have to be maintained for fourteen hours before the depth of 8 feet over the spill would be reached, and during that time a depth of 5·5 inches of water would have been discharged from the whole area.

The rainfall is about 25 per cent. less, and the drainage area is slightly smaller than that of Kalawewa, while in shape it is approximately a semi-circle. The various streams will therefore discharge into this tank with greater rapidity than do those entering Kalawewa, and hence the provision of a greater spill length than is necessary at that tank, the shape of the drainage area of which is long and narrow.

Three sluices will be provided, each 4 feet wide by 3 feet 6 inches high, one at each end of the bund, to irrigate the land lying on either side of the Kanadara-oya, and one near the centre of the bund to irrigate the land lying between the Weli-oya and the Kanadara-oya. This last sluice will also provide water if required to the Kanadara-oya itself, and thence by an existing anicut and channel at present in ruins to land lying on the north bank of the Kanadara-oya beyond the tract which is now intended to be irrigated. From the sluice at the north end of the bund 3 miles of channel 8 feet wide at the bottom will be constructed. This length of channel will irrigate 1,200 acres. From the sluice at the south end of the bund 1 mile of channel 8 feet wide is to be constructed. This length of channel will irrigate 600 acres.

4. *Compensation.*—Compensation for six fields and two villages to be submerged by the restoration of the tank is allowed for in the estimate in accordance with a valuation made by the Government Agent, North-Central Province.

5. *Irrigable Land.*—About 2 miles below the tank bund the Northern Railway at present in course of construction crosses the irrigable land, the whole of which is fairly accessible by means of the minor roads of the district. The irrigable area below the tank is 12,500 acres. Of this amount, 5,000 acres lie on the right and 7,500 acres on the left bank of the Kanadara-oya. The water which will be stored in the tank will be sufficient to irrigate 12,000 acres.

For the complete development of the 12,000 acres additional channels will ultimately be required, 12 miles long on the right bank and 19 miles long on the left bank of the oya. The average width of these channels will be 8 feet, and their cost Rs. 6,000 per mile.

6. *Cost of the Scheme.*—The whole cost of the scheme will be—

	Rs.	c.
Under the present estimate	415,161	0
Thirty-one miles of channels to be constructed in the future at Rs. 6,000 per mile	186,000	0
Total ...	601,161	0

The whole of this sum should not however, owing to the peculiar situation of Mahagalkadawala tank, be charged to the 12,000 acres below it.

The water level of the tank is to be raised 3 feet above its original level for the following reason:—It is proposed that the series of tanks lying near the line of the Northern Railway, the restoration of which is now being commenced, shall ultimately be connected by a channel in order that flood and surplus water may be stored and conveyed from them as may be needed from valley to valley northwards, and there used for the irrigation of valuable land at present uncultivated, and for the cultivation of which no water is available.

The indications of the ancient channels which have been found prove that a low-level channel existed from Nachchaduwa through Nuwarawewa to Mahagalkadawala, and the levels prove that it is possible to carry a channel from Mahagalkadawala to Pavatkulam. This channel being fed as above stated by flood waters taken from the Kalawewa Yoda-ela, the Malwatta-oya, Weli-oya, and Kanadara-oya, and by stored supplies from the tanks above-named as well as from a very large tank near Mihintale called Mahakanadarawa, on the Weli-oya, will provide for the cultivation of one, if not more than one, crop annually, over an immense acreage of fine land in the north and west beyond that now provided for, and for the irrigation of which the local rainfall and storage is and always will be utterly insufficient.

7. *Irrigation Rate.*—Consequently I consider that 25 per cent. of the cost of this scheme should be debited to future schemes and land lying farther north and west than the tank itself, and that 75 per cent. of the Rs. 601,161, or say, Rs. 450,000 should be debited to the 12,000 acres that will ultimately be irrigated by the tank. The cost of the scheme is therefore Rs. 37·50 per acre.

A rate of Rs. 2 per acre on 12,000 acres will produce, allowing Rs. 5,000 for upkeep and Rs. 19,000 for interest on capital, an ultimate rate of interest of 4·2 per cent. on Rs. 450,000. I therefore recommend that Rs. 2 per acre be the rate fixed for these lands.

8. *Value of the Land below the Tank.*—In considering this estimate it must be remembered that without the works now suggested the 12,000 acres lying below the tank will remain as they are at present absolutely without value in the market. With irrigation they will be worth Rs. 30 per acre unasweddumized, and where asweddumized from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 per acre.

Colombo, June 20, 1902.

H. T. S. WARD,
Director of Irrigation.

Estimate of the Expense necessary to be incurred for the Restoration of Mahagalkadawala Tank, North-Central Province.

This estimate provides for the restoration of Mahagalkadawala tank, North-Central Province, and for the cutting of irrigation channels therefrom, with the repair or construction of all spills, sluices, bridges, and other necessary works.

Quantities.	Items.	Rate.	Amount.	Total.
	ITEM NO. 1.*	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
	Tank Bund.			
Acres 60	Clearing jungle and uprooting	100 0	6,000 0	
Cubes 2,788	Excavation in puddle trench	2 0	5,576 0	
„ 63,550	Embanking in bund	2 25	142,987 50	
„ 4,536	Puddle in trench and wall	4 0	18,144 0	
Squares 868	Removing and taking to side old pitching	1 50	1,302 0	
				174,009 50
	SPILL NO. 1.			
	North Spill, 364 Feet Long.			
Cubes 230	Concrete in foundations, crest of spill platt and toe wall ...	60 0	13,800 0	
„ 158	Masonry in cement mortar	60 0	9,480 0	
„ 91	Dry stone rubble masonry pointed with cement ...	30 0	2,730 0	
„ 370	Masonry lifted and relaid with cement mortar in surface of existing spill and rebuilding of existing face wall ...	25 0	9,250 0	
„ 60	Rough pitching in front of spill	25 0	1,500 0	
Lin. ft. 375	Suspension foot-bridge over spill, include piers, abutments, and erection	12 0	4,500 0	
				41,260 0
	SPILL NO. 2.			
	Centre Spill, 150 Feet Long.			
Cubes 85	Concrete in foundations in crest of spill and in pointing surface and face of existing spill	60 0	5,100 0	
„ 90	Masonry in cement mortar	60 0	5,400 0	
„ 40	Pitching in front of spill and in wings	30 0	1,200 0	
Lin. ft. 160	Suspension foot-bridge over spill, include piers and erection	8 0	1,280 0	
				12,980 0
	SPILL NO. 3.			
	South Spill, 368 Feet Long.			
Cubes 88	Concrete in core, wall, and foundations	60 0	5,280 0	
„ 96	Masonry in cement mortar	60 0	5,760 0	
„ 10	Dry stone rubble masonry pointed with cement ...	30 0	300 0	
„ 233	Excavation in rock for foundations and for removal of surplus rock	10 0	2,330 0	
Lin. ft. 400	Suspension foot-bridge over spill, include piers and erection	8 50	3,400 0	
				17,070 0
	Carried over ...	—	—	245,319 50

* This item provides for clearing the jungle from and repairing the existing bund, together with the repair of two existing spills, the construction of one new spill, and of three new sluices.

Quantities.	Items.	Rate.	Amount.	Total.
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
	Brought forward ...	—	—	245,319 50
	SLUICE No. 1.			
	North Sluice, 4 Feet by 3 Feet 6 Inches.			
Cubes 1,532	Excavation in inlet channel to sluice, part only available for banking	0 50	766 0	
„ 146	Concrete in foundations, floor, and core of sluice wall ...	60 0	8,760 0	
„ 53	Masonry in cement mortar	60 0	3,180 0	
„ 55	Dry stone rubble masonry pointed with cement ...	30 0	1,650 0	
Lin. ft. 80	Cutting grooves for stop planks	1 0	80 0	
Cubic ft. 65	Timber in stop planks with hooks	2 50	162 50	
Cwt. 8	Wrought iron grating, include fixing	12 0	96 0	
No. 1	Face sluice with lifting rods, &c., complete ...	—	850 0	
				15,544 50
	SLUICE No. 2.			
	Centre Sluice, 4 Feet by 3 Feet 6 Inches.			
Cubes 191	Concrete in foundations, floor, and core of sluice wall ...	60 0	11,460 0	
„ 61	Masonry in cement mortar	60 0	3,660 0	
„ 83	Dry stone rubble masonry pointed with cement ...	30 0	2,490 0	
Lin. ft. 90	Cutting grooves for stop planks	1 0	90 0	
Cubic ft. 73	Timber in stop planks with hooks	2 50	182 50	
Cwt. 9	Wrought iron grating, include fixing	12 0	108 0	
No. 1	Face sluice with lifting rods, &c., complete... ...	850 0	850 0	
				18,840 50
	SLUICE No. 3.			
	South Sluice, 4 Feet by 3 Feet 6 Inches.			
Cubes 163	Concrete in foundations, floor, and core of sluice wall ...	60 0	9,780 0	
„ 54	Masonry in cement mortar	60 0	3,240 0	
„ 68	Dry stone rubble masonry pointed with cement ...	30 0	2,040 0	
Lin. ft. 82	Cutting grooves for stop planks	1 0	82 0	
Cubic ft. 67	Timber in stop planks with hooks	2 50	167 50	
Cwt. 9	Wrought iron grating, include fixing	12 0	108 0	
No. 1	Face sluice with lifting rods, &c., complete ...	850 0	850 0	
				16,267 50
	ITEM No. 2.*			
	Irrigation Channel from North Sluice.			
	Mile No. 1.			
Acres 7	Clearing jungle and uprooting	60 0	420 0	
Cubes 2,976	Excavation in soft	1 25	3,720 0	
„ 822	Excavation in rock	10 0	8,220 0	
„ 57	Pitching to protect slopes near spill	15 0	855 0	
„ 10	Lime masonry in two distributing sluices	45 0	450 0	
„ 6	Cement masonry in two distributing sluices ...	60 0	360 0	
Lin. ft. 60	Cutting grooves for stop planks	1 0	60 0	
Cubic ft. 8	Timber in stop planks	2 50	20 0	
No. 2	Providing outlet doors complete	75 0	150 0	
				14,255 0
	Mile No. 2.			
Acres 7	Clearing jungle and uprooting	60 0	420 0	
Cubes 2,200	Excavation in channel	1 25	2,750 0	
„ 10	Lime masonry in distributing sluices	45 0	450 0	
„ 6	Cement masonry in distributing sluices	60 0	360 0	
„ 4	Pitching masonry in distributing sluices	25 0	100 0	
No. 2	Providing outlet doors, distributing sluices ...	75 0	150 0	
Lin. ft. 60	Cutting grooves for stop planks, distributing sluices ...	1 0	60 0	
Cubic ft. 8	Timber in stop planks, distributing sluices... ...	2 50	20 0	
				4,310 0
	Mile No. 3.			
Acres 7	Clearing jungle and uprooting	60 0	420 0	
Cubes 2,200	Excavation in channel	1 25	2,750 0	
No. 3	Distributing sluices complete as in mile No. 2 ...	570 0	1,710 0	
				4,880 0
	ITEM No. 3.†			
	Irrigation Channel from South Sluice.			
	Mile No. 1.			
Acres 7	Clearing jungle and uprooting	60 0	420 0	
Cubes 2,200	Excavation in channel	1 25	2,750 0	
No. 3	Distributing gates as in item No. 2	570 0	1,710 0	
				4,880 0
	Carried forward ...	—	—	324,297 0

*This item provides for the construction of an irrigation channel from the north sluice of Mahagalkadawala tank bund with all spills, distributing sluices, and all necessary works.

†This item provides for the construction of an irrigation channel from the south sluice of Mahagalkadawala tank bund with all spills, distributing sluices, and necessary works.

Quantities.	Items.	Rate.	Amount.	Total.
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
	Brought forward ...	—	—	324,297 0
	ITEM No. 4.*			
	Permanent Buildings.			
—	Permanent Inspector's bungalow	—	5,000 0	
—	Permanent Guardian's bungalow	—	2,000 0	
—	Store	—	500 0	
—	Permanent cooly lines	—	1,250 0	
Miles 4	Service road	500 0	2,000 0	
—	Sinking wells	—	1,000 0	
				11,750 0
	ITEM No. 5.†			
	Non-effective Charges.			
—	Building temporary lines	—	10,000 0	
—	Building dispensary and apothecary's quarters ...	—	500 0	
—	Pay of apothecary and of his orderly at per annum ...	720 0	3,600 0	
—	Pay of clerk	480 0	2,400 0	
—	Pay of storekeeper	360 0	1,800 0	
—	Cost of obtaining coolies	—	5,000 0	
—	Local transport	—	1,500 0	
				24,800 0
	ITEM No. 6.‡			
	Compensation.			
—	Compensation—allow	—	5,250 0	
				5,250 0
	ITEM No. 7.§			
	Contingencies and Transport Fund.			
—	Contingencies, 10 per cent. of the above items ...	—	36,609 16	
—	Transport Fund, 3 per cent. of the total of this estimate ...	—	12,454 84	
				49,064 0
	Total ...	—	—	415,161 0

* This item provides for the construction of permanent Inspector's and Guardian's bungalows, store, cooly lines, and for service road and sinking wells.

† This item provides for non-effective charges, such as providing coolies, building temporary lines, pay of clerk, apothecary, and storekeeper, &c.

‡ This item provides for compensation for cultivated lands and gardens, and for villages to be submerged by the raising of the tank.

§ This item provides for contingencies and for the usual contribution to the Transport Fund.

Colombo, June 20, 1902.

H. T. S. WARD,
Director of Irrigation.

XVIII.—1902.

MEMORANDUM AND ESTIMATE

OF THE COST OF

THE NACHCHADUWA TANK.

By Mr. H. T. S. WARD,

Director of Irrigation.

Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.

Colombo:

PRINTED BY H. C. COTTLE, ACTING GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.

To be purchased at the Government Record Office, Colombo, price, with Maps, 30 cents.

1902.

SHEET No 1

-Scale 2 Miles to an Inch-

NACHCHIYADUWA TANK

N C P

PLAN SHOWING DRAINAGE AREA

7.8.2

Photo Lith. S.G.O. Colombo No 221/02.

Photo Lith. S.G.O. Colombo No 220/02.

RESTORATION OF THE NACHCHADUWA TANK.

1. *Situation.*—This ruined tank is situated about 9 miles south-east of Anuradhapura and 2 miles south-west of the 76th milestone on the Kandy-Jaffna road.

2. *Description.*—The tank was formed by an earthen bund 1 mile in length across the Malwatu-oya. The bund has one large breach, through which the river now flows, and also three smaller ones.

3. *Works.*—It is proposed to close the breaches in the embankments with earthen bunds, and to restore and lengthen the existing spill and to raise the top water 8 feet above its former level, the bund being of a sufficient height to permit of this being safely done. The tank when completed will have a top water area of 3,920 acres and a capacity of 1,600 million cubic feet. The bund will be 10 feet wide on the top with inside slopes of 3 to 1 and outside 2 to 1.

Spill.—The ancient spill was about 160 feet in length, which was probably ample so long as the numerous tanks and reservoirs in the valley above Nachchaduwa were in order, and performing their share of absorbing the excess of the flood waters of the river. But under existing conditions, with most of the tanks of any importance above in a state of ruin, the spill will be insufficient, and it is proposed to construct a spill 420 feet long having 28 openings 6 feet wide by 7·6 high, which will be closed with planks at the end of the rainy season.

It is estimated that if the water rises 4½ feet above the spill, the discharge will be 14,000 cubic feet per second, with an additional 11,000 cubic feet discharged through the openings, when the planks are out.

The drainage area is 195 square miles. The rainfall is approximately 58 inches per annum, and the estimated discharge is 14,000 cubic feet per second, representing a run off of one-ninth of an inch per hour from the whole drainage area.

The top water of the bund being 11 feet above spill level, should a flood rise to within 2 feet of it the discharge would then be equivalent to 67,000 cubic feet per second, or ·5 inch per hour from the whole drainage area; while the raising of the surface of the water in the tank to this level would take eight hours with a flow of 1 inch per hour from the drainage area.

Sluices.—There are four sluices provided, each sluice 4 feet by 3 feet 6 inches. Three of these will be at the north end of the bund 13 feet below spill level, and will supply Nuwarawewa. The fourth sluice will be at the south end of the bund 23 feet below spill level, and will irrigate the 3,500 acres of land on the left bank of the Malwatu-oya lying between Nachchaduwa and Anuradhapura. This channel can ultimately be carried into Tissawewa tank. The possibility of turning water from Nachchaduwa into Tissawewa, whereby the supply of Anuradhapura will be ensured, is of very great importance to that town and the land watered by the city tanks; at present the Kalawewa Yodaela at the end of its 53 miles of channel gives but a small discharge, and a long time is taken up in filling Tissawewa, during which the supply from the upper reaches is stopped altogether.

4. *Compensation.*—Compensation for three villages and about 150 acres of paddy land, situated in the bed of the proposed tank, has been allowed for at a valuation supplied by the Government Agent, North-Central Province.

5. *Irrigating Capacity.*—The irrigating capacity of the tank when full is estimated to be 20,000 acres.

6. *Irrigable Land.*—There are below it, as shown on the map No. 1 A and as described below, 28,500 acres of land suitable for irrigation, and within reach of the waters stored in Nachchaduwa and Nuwarawewa, viz.:—

	Acres.
On the left bank of the Malwatu-oya, irrigated directly from Nachchaduwa tank, requiring 15 miles of channel	3,500
On the right bank of the Malwatu-oya, south of Anuradhapura, requiring 7½ miles of channel	3,000
On the right bank of the Malwatu-oya, north of Anuradhapura, requiring 20 miles of channel	12,000
On the left bank of the Malwatu-oya, north of Tissawewa and Anuradhapura, requiring 27 miles of channel	10,000
	28,500

7. *Cost of Work.*—It is estimated that Nuwarawewa will store sufficient water to irrigate 5,000 acres. Therefore, with Nachchaduwa, 25,000 acres of the above may be irrigated. It is proposed now to restore Nachchaduwa tank, and construct 7½ miles of channel to irrigate 2,000 acres of the land immediately adjacent to it.

The cost of this will be approximately Rs. 451,000; the additional cost of 62 miles of channel to irrigate the rest of the land at an average rate of Rs. 6,000 per mile and the insertion of the necessary additional sluices at Nuwarawewa will be Rs. 407,000; total Rs. 858,000, being at the rate of Rs. 34 per acre irrigated.

8. *Irrigation Rate.*—An irrigation rate of Rs. 2 per acre in perpetuity will ultimately realize Rs. 50,000 per annum, providing Rs. 12,000 for maintenance; the balance of Rs. 38,000 will pay an interest of 4·4 per cent. on the capital expended. The scheme, therefore, appears to be financially

desirable. The bulk of the land is Crown property now covered with jungle and of no present value, although covered with ruins of village tanks and large channels, which prove it to have been cultivated in ancient times. There can be therefore no doubt as to the practicability of again irrigating it. When it is irrigated and taken up for cultivation its value will be raised from the present nominal rate to at least Rs. 30 per acre, but unless it is irrigated it will remain in its present valueless state.

9. *Future Possibilities.*—The opening up of this large area of irrigable land is a matter that the experience in other parts of the Island shows will be a work of many years, and long before this scheme has developed it will be possible to pronounce with certainty as to the cost and desirability of passing much of the stored waters of Nachchaduwa and Nuwarawewa northwards to Mahagalkadawala and Pavatkulam, and beyond to the other still more fertile and rich valleys of the north-west of the Island, where the rainfall is deficient and the storage must be inadequate. It is, however, impossible to discuss this question at present, as the information requisite is not yet available, but one thing has been done in the case of Nachchaduwa, Mahagalkadawala, and Pavatkulam, and that is so to adjust the levels of their respective spills that water can be passed from Nachchaduwa in the valley of the Malwatu-oya to Mahagalkadawala in the valley of the Kanadara-oya and onwards to Pavatkulam in the valley of the Kalaru, although the final trace of the connections has not yet been decided on.

The Northern Railway runs through the land irrigated for a distance of about 8 miles, and Anuradhapura is in the middle of it, as the key plan sheet No. 1 A shows. It is a scheme therefore eminently calculated to develop the country served by the Anuradhapura railway station, and one that has a large nucleus of cultivated land round which the cultivation can expand; this, with the odour of sanctity given by the contiguity of the ancient city and its ruined temples, will prove not insignificant factors in the future development of this scheme.

H. T. S. WARD,
Director of Irrigation.

Colombo, August 7, 1902.

Estimate of the Expense necessary to be incurred for Restoration of Nachchaduwa Tank, North-Central Province.

This estimate provides for the restoration of the ancient Nachchaduwa tank; building a masonry spillway, and the cutting of irrigation channels on the left and right banks of the Malwatu-oya, with all necessary sluices, spills, stop gates, and other incidental works.

Quantities.	Items.	Rate.	Amount	Total.
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
	ITEM NO. 1*			
Acres 42	Jungle clearing	100 0	4,200 0	
Cubes 2,710	Excavation throughout in puddle trench	2 0	5,420 0	
„ 25,870	Embanking in layers	2 25	58,255 0	
„ 2,200	Puddle in trench and at sluices	4 0	8,800 0	
„ 220	Concrete below puddle trench	60 0	13,200 0	
				89,875 0
	In Southern Sluices.			
Cubes 350	Rubble masonry and concrete in cement	60 0	21,000 0	
„ 95	Rubble walling pointed in cement	30 0	2,850 0	
„ 5	Coursed rubble in parapet wall	100 0	500 0	
„ 3	Ashlar in arch and string courses	100 0	300 0	
„ 7	Pitching 12 in. deep	30 0	210 0	
Lin. ft. 112	Cutting grooving for stop planks	1 0	112 0	
Cubic ft. 130	Timber in 4 in. planking and iron hooks	2 50	325 0	
Cwt. 14	Wrought iron grating, including fixing	12 0	168 0	
No. 1	Sluice valves 4 ft. by 3 ft. 6 in. opening with lifting rods complete and fixing	850 0	850 0	
				26,315 0
	ITEM NO. 2.†			
	Spillway and Northern Sluices.			
Cubes 3,700	Excavation in soft materials	1 25	4,625 0	
„ 1,800	Excavation in rock	3 50	6,300 0	
„ 150	Puddle	4 0	600 0	
„ 2,300	Rubble masonry and concrete in cement	60 0	138,000 0	
„ 44	Pitching 12 in. deep	30 0	1,320 0	
„ 8	Coursed masonry walling	100 0	800 0	
„ 9	Ashlar in arches and storing coursed	100 0	900 0	
„ 9	Dry rubble walling pointed in cement	30 0	270 0	
Lin. ft. 1,120	Cutting grooves for stop planks	1 0	1,120 0	
Cub. ft. 1,280	Timber in 4 in. stop planks with hooks	2 50	3,200 0	
Lin. ft. 430	In bowstring girder foot-bridge in spans of 60 ft., including erection	16 0	6,880 0	
Cwt. 34	In wrought iron grating, including fixing	12 0	408 0	
No. 3	Sluice valves 4 ft. by 3 ft. 6 in. opening with lifting rods complete and fixing	850 0	2,550 0	
				166,973 0
	Carried over ...	—	—	283,163 0

* Item No. 1 provides for the clearing of the jungle at the site of the works and the restoration of the Nachchaduwa bund.

† This item is for construction of the masonry spillway and the northern sluices.

Quantities.	Items.	Rate.	Amount.	Total.
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
	Brought forward ...	—	—	283,163 0
	ITEM No. 3.*			
	Northern Main Channel.			
	Mile No. 1.			
Acres 21½	Jungle clearing	60 0	1 290 0	
Cubes 6,960	Excavation in deep cutting	2 25	15,660 0	
„ 1,980	Excavation in soft material	1 25	2,475 0	
„ 95	Masonry in cement in wall and fall	60 0	5,700 0	
„ 24	Pitching 12 inches thick in fall	30 0	720 0	
				25,845 0
	No. 1 Distributing Sluice.			
Cubes 3	Masonry in cement	60 0	180 0	
„ 10	Concrete in cement	55 0	550 0	
„ 2	Pitching 12 inches thick	25 0	50 0	
No. 1	Allow for wooden sluice and fixing	75 0	75 0	
Cubes 4	Timber in wooden stop planks	2 50	10 0	
Lin. ft. 30	Grooving	1 0	30 0	
				895 0
	Mile No. 2.			
Cubes 24½	Clearing jungle	60 0	1,470 0	
„ 4,490	Excavation in soft materials	1 25	5,613 0	
				7,083 0
	No. 2 Distributing Sluices.			
Cubes 6	Rubble masonry in cement...	60 0	360 0	
„ 20	Concrete in cement	55 0	1,100 0	
„ 4	Pitching 12 inches thick	25 0	100 0	
No. 2	Allow for wooden sluices and fixing	75 0	150 0	
Cubes 8	Timber in wooden stop planks	2 50	20 0	
Lin. ft. 60	Grooving	1 0	60 0	
				1,790 0
	Mile No. 3.			
Acres 19	Jungle clearing	60 0	1,140 0	
Cubes 5,800	Excavation in soft materials	1 25	7,250 0	
				8,390 0
	In two Distributing Sluices.			
Cubes 6	Rubble masonry in cement	60 0	360 0	
„ 20	Concrete in cement	55 0	1,100 0	
„ 4	Pitching 12 inches thick	25 0	100 0	
No. 2	Allow for wooden sluices and fixing	75 0	150 0	
Cubic ft. 8	Timber in wooden stop planks	2 50	20 0	
Lin. ft. 60	Grooving for stop planks	1 0	60 0	
				1,790 0
	Mile No. 4.			
Acres 22½	Jungle clearing	60 0	1,350 0	
Cubes 4,659	Excavation in soft material...	1 25	5,824 0	
				7,174 0
	In two Distributing Sluices.			
Cubes 6	Rubble masonry in cement...	60 0	360 0	
„ 20	Concrete in cement	55 0	1,100 0	
„ 4	Pitching 12 inches thick	25 0	100 0	
No. 2	Allow for wooden sluices and fixing	75 0	150 0	
Cubic ft. 8	Timber in wooden stop planks	2 50	20 0	
Lin. ft. 60	Grooving for stop planks	1 0	60 0	
				1,790 0
	Mile No. 5.			
Acres 14	Jungle clearihg	60 0	840 0	
				840 0
	ITEM No. 4.†			
	Mile No. 1.			
Acres 8	Jungle clearing	60 0	480 0	
Cubes 4,200	Excavation in soft material	1 25	5,250 0	
„ 50	Excavation in rock	10 0	500 0	
				6,230 0
	In Distributing Sluices Nos. 1, 1a, and 2.			
Cubes 9	Rubble masonry in cement	60 0	540 0	
„ 15	Concrete in cement	55 0	825 0	
„ 50	Pitching 12 inches deep	25 0	1,250 0	
No. 3	Allow for wooden sluices and fixing	75 0	225 0	
Cub. ft. 12	Timber in wooden stop planks	2 50	30 0	
Lin. ft. 90	Grooving for stop planks	1 0	90 0	
				2,960 0
	Mile No. 2.			
Acres 8	Jungle clearing	60 0	480 0	
Cubes 3,550	Excavation in soft material	1 25	4,438 0	
				4,918 0
	Carried forward ...	—	—	352,868 0

* This item is for the excavation and repair of the main channel from Nachchaduwa tank to Nuwarawewa tank with necessary fall and distributing sluices.

† Item No. 4 is for the excavation of a main irrigation channel from Nachchaduwa reservoir to Kalawila tank.

Quantities.	Items.	Rate.	Amount.	Total.
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
	Brought forward ...	—	—	352,868 0
	For Regulator Nos. 1 and 2 and Distributing Sluices Nos. 3, 4, and 5.			
Cubes 20	Rubble masonry in concrete	60 0	1,200 0	
„ 15	Concrete in cement	55 0	825 0	
„ 10	Pitching 12 inches deep	25 0	250 0	
No. 3	Allow for wooden sluices and fixing	75 0	225 0	
Cub. ft. 32	Timber in 3-inch stop planks	2 50	80 0	
Lin. ft. 122	Grooving	1 0	122 0	
				2,702 0
	Mile No. 3.			
Acres 7	Clearing jungle	60 0	420 0	
Cubes 3,130	Excavation in soft material	1 25	3,913 0	
„ 20	Excavation in rock	10 0	200 0	
				4,533 0
	Two Distributors, Nos. 6 and 7.			
Cubes 6	Rubble masonry in cement...	60 0	360 0	
„ 10	Concrete in cement	55 0	550 0	
„ 4	Pitching 12 inches thick	25 0	100 0	
No. 2	Allow for wooden sluice and fixing	75 0	150 0	
Cubes 8	Timber in wooden stop planks	2 50	20 0	
Lin. ft. 60	Grooving	1 0	60 0	
				1,240 0
	Mile No. 4.			
Cubes 260	Excavation...	1 25	345 0	
				345 0
	ITEM No. 5.*			
—	Guardian's bungalow, as per approved plan ...	—	1,500 0	
—	Permanent cooly lines and clearing	—	1,500 0	
Miles 3½	Service road	500 0	1,750 0	
No. 3	Sinking and lining wells	500 0	1,500 0	
				6,250 0
	ITEM No. 6.†			
—	Dispensary, Engineer's bungalow, stores ...	—	7,500 0	
—	Cooly lines, clearing and fencing			
—	Pay of apothecary and orderly, Rs. 720 per annum ...	—	3,600 0	
—	Pay of clerk, Rs. 480 per annum	—	2,400 0	
—	Pay of storekeeper, Rs. 300 per annum	—	1,500 0	
—	Cost of obtaining coolies	—	5,000 0	
—	Local transport	—	1,000 0	
				21,000 0
	ITEM No. 7.‡			
Acres 150	Cultivated land	—	8,500 0	
				8,500 0
—	Contingencies, 10 per cent.	—	39,775 0	
—	Transport Fund at the rate of 3 per cent. on whole estimate	—	13,522 0	
				53,297 0
	Total ...	—	—	450,735 0

* This item provides for the construction of a permanent Guardian's bungalow, permanent cooly lines, and for service road and wells.

† This item provides for all non-effective charges, such as providing plant, coolies' temporary buildings and lines, pay of apothecary, clerk, storekeeper, and local transport.

‡ This item provides for compensation for land and village submerged or damaged by the restoration of the tank.

Colombo, August 7, 1902.

H. T. S. WARD,
Director of Irrigation.

XIX.—1902.

PAPERS

RELATING TO

THE PROPOSED JETTIES FOR THE COLOMBO HARBOUR

Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.

Colombo:
PRINTED BY H. C. COTTLE, ACTING GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.
To be purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO, price, with Plan, 25 cents.

1902.

COLOMBO HARBOUR

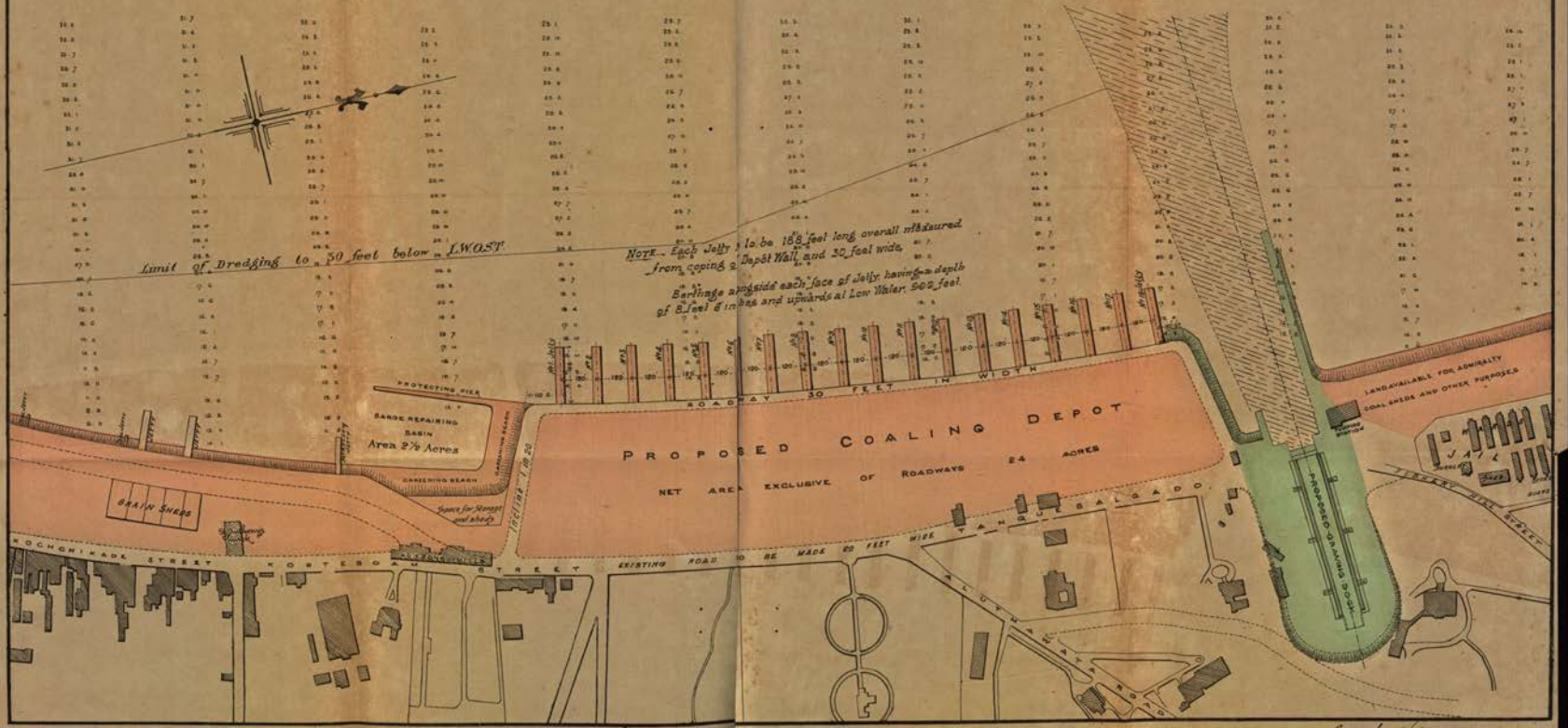
PROPOSED JETTIES IN FRONT OF COALING DEPÔT

FEBRUARY 1902

SCALE 200 FEET = 1 INCH

PER 100 SQ. O 100 100 FEET.

To accompany Report by Messrs Coode Son & Matthews dated 8th Feby 1902


Limit of Dredging to 30 feet below L.W.O.S.T.
NOTE.- Each Jetty is to be 168 feet long overall measured from coping to Depôt Wall, and 30 feet wide.
Berthage alongside each face of Jetty having a depth of 8 feet 6 inches and upwards at Low Water, 500 feet.
PROTECTING PIER
BARGE REPAIRING BASIN
Area 2½ Acres
CAREENING BEACH
GRAIN SHEDS
Space for Storage and sheds
ROADWAY 30 FEET IN WIDTH
PROPOSED COALING DEPOT
NET AREA EXCLUSIVE OF ROADWAYS 24 ACRES
LAND AVAILABLE FOR ADMIRALTY COAL SHEDS AND OTHER PURPOSES
PROPOSED GRAVING DOCK
KOCHCHIKADE STREET
KORTESO STREET
EXISTING ROAD TO BE MADE 60 FEET WIDE
TANGE SALGADO
ACLAND MACKENZIE ROAD

Coode Son & Matthews
8th Feby 1902

PROPOSED JETTIES FOR THE COLOMBO HARBOUR.

No. 1.

Messrs. COODE, SON & MATTHEWS to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY, Ceylon.

Harbour Works Office,
Colombo, February 8, 1902.

Colombo Harbour: Proposed Jetties in front of Coaling Depôt.

SIR,—IN a letter which we addressed to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, dated September 10 last, we pointed out that one of the matters which would require attention during Mr. Matthews' next visit to Colombo was "the provision of increased facilities for discharging coal at the new depôt and the projection of jetties therefrom, with the best form of structure to adopt and of plant to be provided, for economically and expeditiously dealing with the coal to be landed."

2. At an interview at Colombo with His Excellency the Governor on 15th ultimo, Mr. Matthews was instructed to communicate with the Harbour Board, in order to ascertain their views with regard to this important question. He accordingly attended a meeting of the Board on 20th ultimo, when it was decided to confer with the Chamber of Commerce before arriving at a decision on the subject.

3. At the meeting of the Harbour Board above referred to, Mr. Matthews stated that there appeared to be three modes of procedure in connection with the landing and storing of coals at the depôt and the loading of the same therefrom, which should be thoroughly investigated, in order to ascertain which appeared to be most suitable to local requirements, having regard to the character of the labour available and the conditions under which this most important section of the business of the port are carried on.

4. The three proposals Mr. Matthews submitted to the Board were as follows :—

(*a*) That the Harbour be dredged along the face of the new coaling depôt to a depth of about 30 feet, and that jetties be erected, say six in number, each of about 500 feet in length and 70 feet in width, alongside which colliers could be berthed for the direct landing of their cargoes by electric cranes or other suitable mechanical appliances. The coal would, in the event of covered sheds being adopted for storage, be conveyed from the ship's side in trucks running on narrow gauge railways extending from the jetties to the allotments. Where covered sheds were not used, the coal might, if considered desirable, be delivered into the heaps by a ropeway or other special arrangement. The adoption of either of the foregoing modes of procedure would obviate barging from the colliers to shore, as under the present system.

(*b*) If considered desirable, short jetties, suitable for the accommodation of barges, could be provided intermediately between each pair of collier jetties, although either face of the latter would be adapted for the berthage of barges thereat.

(*c*) That barge jetties only be constructed along the face of the coaling depôt.

5. The results of the deliberations of the Harbour Board and the Chamber of Commerce appear to be as follows :—

First.—That the coal should be delivered in barges as at present from the collier to the depôt, and that a suitable number of jetties should be erected by the Government in front of the coaling ground for their accommodation. The lessees to maintain the jetties, fair wear and tear being allowed.

Second.—The length of the jetties, having a sufficient depth alongside each face for the berthage of two barges simultaneously, or four barges in all per jetty, should be 150 feet, and the width of the structures 30 feet. It was considered that the jetties in all cases should be 120 feet apart measured from centre to centre, or 90 feet apart in the clear, and that their height should correspond with that of the coaling depôt, viz., 6 feet above low water of spring tides.

Third.—Whilst it would be impossible to get anything like an unanimous expression of opinion with regard to the necessity for the protection of the coal by sheds, it was certain that many owners would undoubtedly insist upon sheds being necessary for the shelter of their stocks. Such sheds would be provided by the lessees, the plans for the same being previously approved by the Harbour Engineers.

Fourth.—The quantity of 250,000 tons of coal which we estimated could be stored on the new depôt was based on stacking for a height of 14 feet, which was considered reasonable. A due allowance was made for spaces occupied by roads and for alley ways between the allotments.

6. The extreme length of the frontage of the coaling depôt will be 2,235 feet, from which, deducting 90 feet for road spaces, leaves 2,145 nett length available for allotment. Taking 120 feet as the distance apart of the centres of the jetties, and allowing a suitable space at each end, it follows that eighteen jetties will be required in the positions shown on the annexed trace.

7. In connection with the sea face of the coaling depôt, we propose to form a pitched slope of stone laid at an angle of $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 1, the formation of which will become practicable after the subsidence of the next south-west monsoon, in view of the shelter which will afterwards be afforded by the completed portion of the North-West Breakwater. This slope, by obviating recoil from the face of the wall, will enable barges to lie quietly alongside the proposed jetties. We have arranged for the construction of the slope in such a manner as not to increase the cost of the work taken as a whole.

8. To provide for the submerged slope of the rubble base which forms the foundation of the existing wall of the coaling depôt, and also for the width of the berm in front thereof, the extreme length of each jetty, measured from the coping face of the wall, will be 188 feet, thus leaving 150 feet alongside each face, having a depth of 8 feet 6 inches and upwards available at low water.

9. The jetties seaward of the rubble base would consist of bays or tiers of concrete cylinders sunk to a solid foundation, and afterwards filled solid with concrete-in-mass. Three cylinders would form one tier, the latter being spaced 20 feet apart longitudinally. The deck and fendering would generally be of teak, stiffened where necessary by wrought iron joist sections. The three shoreward bays would consist of wrought iron piles, constructed as far as practicable from material removed from the staging of the North-East Breakwater, or which may be in stock.

10. We estimate the cost of each jetty at £4,700, so that the expenditure required on the eighteen structures would be £84,600.

11. We propose that the work in connection with the jetties should be vigorously taken in hand after the advent of the next north-east monsoon. In the meantime, when approval has been expressed, the preparation of the materials, construction of cylinder rings, &c., would be proceeded with.

12. The concrete cylinders throughout are proposed to be 5 feet external diameter. If obstructions are likely to be met with, such as large stones or boulders during sinking, it will be necessary to increase the diameter to 6 feet, so that divers may be employed therein to break up or remove such obstructions. Before the erection of the jetties is proceeded with borings over the site will be made, with a view to clear up this point as far as it is practicable to do so. The use of cylinders of larger diameter than 5 feet would add proportionately to the cost of the work.

We have, &c.,

COODE, SON & MATTHEWS.

No. 2.

The PRINCIPAL COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. 36. H. M. Customs, Colombo, February 12, 1902.

Jetties at Coaling Ground, Reclamation.

SIR,—In annexing copy of a portion of the proceedings of this day's meeting of the Colombo Harbour Board, I have the honour to point out that, to ensure the new coaling ground being available for storage of coal with the least possible delay, the question of the construction of the jetties should be settled and the engineers should take the preliminary work—making of concrete piles, &c.—in hand at once. I beg therefore that the decision of Government in the matter may be arrived at with the least possible delay.

I am, &c.,

W. H. MOOR,
for Principal Collector.

Annexure.

MR. MATTHEWS explains that on examination of the existing jetties and the types of barge in use he found a breadth of 30 feet preferable to 25 feet. Mr. Figg informs the Board that Mr. S. Bois, who is unavoidably absent from the meeting, was present when Mr. Matthews examined jetties and barges, and agrees that the increased width to 30 feet is necessary.

The Board approves of the dimensions of the model as designed by Mr. Matthews, viz., 188 feet long over all (of which 150 feet are available for berthage), 30 feet width, and 120 feet from centre to centre of each jetty.

Mr. Matthews submits a plan which shows that along the face of the coaling depôt eighteen jetties, equi-distant, of the type approved can be erected. The Board approves the plan and recommends its adoption.

No. 3.

The Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY to the CHAIRMAN, Harbour Board.

No. 2. Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, April 5, 1902.

SIR,—In connection with your letter dated December 16 last, No. 8, forwarding for my information a copy of a resolution passed at a meeting of the Harbour Board held on that day regarding the construction of a jetty at the Kochchikada coaling ground, I am directed to transmit to you an extract from a letter* from Messrs. Coode, Son & Matthews, and to request you to be good enough to formally invite the Harbour Board (who should consult the Chamber of Commerce) to favour me with an expression of their opinion on Mr. Matthews' scheme for providing increased facilities for discharging coal at the new depôt.

2. His Excellency the Governor thinks that the proposed jetties should be barge jetties, and doubts the possibility of apportioning the coaling land at present or without great delay. His Excellency is also of opinion that the jetties should be of uniform size, &c., as proposed by Mr. Matthews.

I am, &c.,

J. J. THORBURN,
for Colonial Secretary.

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* See *ante*.

No. 4.

The PRINCIPAL COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

H. M. Customs,
No. 17. Colombo, April 7, 1902.

SIR,—IN reference to your letter No. 2/2702 of the 5th instant, I have the honour to invite attention to my letter No. 36 of February 12 last and to the resolution of the Harbour Board that accompanied it.

2. That resolution was come to after consulting the Chamber of Commerce, and was unanimously in favour of erecting barge jetties of uniform size, and equi-distant, all along the face of the coal reclamation; the Board in effect approved the scheme of jetties as laid down in the plan that accompanies your letter under reply.

I am, &c.,
W. H. JACKSON,
Principal Collector.

No. 5.

The Right Hon. J. CHAMBERLAIN, M.P., to the OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON.

Ceylon.—No. 299. Downing street, August 4, 1902.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 237 of May 30 last, stating how it is intended that the Colonial Government shall provide for the cost of the proposed coaling jetties, and how the Government will be reimbursed.

2. After consulting Sir West Ridgeway, I have authorized the Crown Agents to proceed with the execution of the indents for the officers, plant, and ironwork in connection with these jetties, which were forwarded to them in the Colonial Secretary's letters of March 11 and April 16 last.

3. I have taken this action in anticipation of the approval of the scheme by the Legislative Council, since I am informed by Sir West Ridgeway that it is very desirable to take advantage of the favourable season for beginning these works this year, and that the Members of the Legislative Council were disposed to regard the scheme with favour.

I have, &c.,
J. CHAMBERLAIN.

XX.—1902

STATEMENT

THE AMOUNT OF FEES RECEIVED BY THE SEVERAL FISCALS

DURING THE YEAR 1901.

Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.

Colombo:

PRINTED BY H. C. COTTLE, ACTING GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.

To be purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO, price 5 cents.

1902.

FISCALS' FEES.

STATEMENT showing the Amount of the Fees received from the Fiscals of the several Provinces, agreeably to the 16th clause of the Ordinance No. 4 of 1867 and Ordinance No. 3 of 1890, during the Quarters ended March 31 and June 30, 1901.

Province and District.	Quarter ended March 31, 1901.								Quarter ended June 30, 1901.							
	January.		February.		March.		TOTAL.		April.		May.		June.		TOTAL.	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Western.																
Colombo ...	445	85	589	40	777	90	1,813	15	483	50	684	70	718	50	1,886	70
Negombo ...	110	65	109	50	210	0	430	15	81	25	234	25	233	25	548	75
Kalutara ...	119	50	122	50	127	75	369	75	82	50	78	5	129	25	289	80
Total ...	676	0	821	40	1,115	65	2,613	5	647	25	997	0	1,081	0	2,725	25
Central.																
Kandy ...	75	5	102	75	118	75	296	55	88	95	111	55	131	25	331	75
Matale ...	20	45	32	25	7	40	60	10	8	0	22	75	19	50	50	25
Nuwara Eliya ...	15	0	3	25	6	25	24	50	5	0	4	75	5	25	15	0
Gampola ...	27	85	13	50	15	50	56	85	25	50	44	25	22	0	91	75
Hatton ...	15	75	21	25	23	0	60	0	8	50	27	0	26	0	61	50
Total ...	154	10	173	0	170	90	498	0	135	95	210	30	204	0	550	25
Northern.																
Jaffna ...	215	85	145	60	231	90	593	35	236	0	275	50	304	75	816	25
Mannar ...	8	75	6	25	5	10	20	10	22	50	10	75	5	75	39	0
Mullaittivu ...	1	25	1	0	—		2	25	—		1	15	5	0	6	15
Total ...	225	85	152	85	237	0	615	70	258	50	287	40	315	50	861	40
Southern.																
Galle ...	254	65	312	75	436	55	1,003	95	187	85	378	65	282	40	848	90
Matara ...	108	30	159	40	240	15	507	85	175	10	196	80	144	25	516	15
Tangalla ...	13	55	30	50	113	55	157	60	45	0	40	75	28	95	114	70
Hambantota ...	4	50	4	50	4	25	13	25	0	50	6	75	2	0	9	25
Balapitiya ...	—		—		0	75	0	75	2	0	4	50	10	50	17	0
Total ...	381	0	507	15	795	25	1,683	40	410	45	627	45	468	10	1,506	0
Eastern.																
Batticaloa ...	31	0	13	75	59	20	103	95	11	75	39	30	65	5	116	10
Trincomalee ...	15	50	15	25	12	50	43	25	5	50	4	0	14	0	23	50
Total ...	46	50	29	0	71	70	147	20	17	25	43	30	79	5	139	60
North-Western.																
Kurunegala ...	46	0	49	80	88	0	183	80	51	30	92	10	109	0	252	40
Puttalam ...	24	75	20	25	33	5	78	5	22	0	29	10	66	50	117	60
Chilaw ...	47	50	69	25	33	75	150	50	40	0	68	25	51	0	159	25
Total ...	118	25	139	30	154	80	412	35	113	30	189	45	226	50	529	25
North-Central.																
Anuradhapura...	7	50	3	75	2	0	13	25	2	50	5	0	4	75	12	25
Uva.																
Badulla ...	15	25	10	85	16	35	42	45	29	60	20	80	22	30	72	70
Sabaragamuwa.																
Ratnapura ...	9	75	41	25	41	25	92	25	23	45	34	35	59	0	116	80
Kegalla ...	64	35	66	25	52	50	183	10	33	50	58	0	48	75	140	25
Avisawella ...	0	50	3	25	27	0	30	75	0	50	16	50	1	0	18	0
Total ...	74	60	110	75	120	75	306	10	57	45	108	85	108	75	275	5

RECAPITULATION.

	Quarter ended March 31, 1901. Rs. c.	Quarter ended June 30, 1901. Rs. c.
Western Province ...	2,613 5	2,725 25
Central Province ...	498 0	550 25
Northern Province ...	615 70	861 40
Southern Province ...	1,683 40	1,506 0
Eastern Province ...	147 20	139 60
North-Western Province ...	412 35	529 25
North-Central Province ...	13 25	12 25
Province of Uva ...	42 45	72 70
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	306 10	275 5
Total ...	Rs. 6,331 50	Rs. 6,671 75

STATEMENT showing the Amount of the Fees received from the Fiscals of the several Provinces, agreeably to the 16th clause of the Ordinance No. 4 of 1867 and Ordinance No. 3 of 1890, during the Quarters ended September 30 and December 31, 1901.

Province and District.	Quarter ended September 30, 1901.								Quarter ended December 31, 1901.							
	July.		August.		September.		TOTAL.		October.		November.		December.		TOTAL.	
	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.
Western.																
Colombo ...	811	35	661	95	799	30	2,272	60	781	15	677	0	561	85	2,020	0
Negombo ...	162	80	151	45	189	75	504	0	250	85	252	85	100	75	604	45
Kalutara ...	126	75	134	50	154	45	415	70	136	50	148	50	125	55	410	55
Total ...	1,100	90	947	90	1,143	50	3,192	30	1,168	50	1,078	35	788	15	3,035	0
Central.																
Kandy ...	142	10	123	5	136	25	401	40	119	95	122	45	109	25	351	65
Matale ...	17	25	22	60	22	0	61	85	34	30	32	75	18	50	85	55
Nuwara Eliya ...	4	50	1	75	20	75	27	0	9	25	7	0	17	25	33	50
Gampola ...	39	50	47	0	37	85	124	35	10	75	18	25	14	25	43	25
Hatton ...	15	50	15	50	61	0	92	0	53	75	41	75	30	0	125	50
Total ...	218	85	209	90	277	85	706	60	228	0	222	20	189	25	639	45
Northern.																
Jaffna ...	270	0	240	35	228	15	738	50	274	80	339	55	276	15	890	50
Mannar ...	5	50	6	0	12	40	23	90	6	25	3	50	14	50	24	25
Mullaittivu ...	—		—		3	50	3	50	6	0	3	0	0	50	9	50
Total ...	275	50	246	35	244	5	765	90	287	5	346	5	291	15	924	25
Southern.																
Galle ...	438	50	338	90	317	35	1,094	75	275	35	341	75	222	85	839	95
Matara ...	196	10	270	15	215	15	681	75	271	70	187	0	129	10	587	80
Tangalla ...	125	60	143	10	16	50	285	20	116	50	8	50	16	30	140	30
Hambantota ...	12	0	1	60	12	0	25	60	13	0	2	75	4	25	20	0
Balapitiya ...	2	25	1	50	3	75	7	50	1	50	10	0	2	75	14	25
Total ...	774	45	755	25	565	10	2,094	80	677	5	550	0	375	25	1,602	30
Eastern.																
Batticaloa ...	39	35	28	25	48	35	115	95	53	75	33	75	24	30	111	80
Trincomalee ...	8	0	7	75	7	0	22	75	3	25	3	75	7	75	14	75
Total ...	47	35	36	0	55	35	138	70	57	0	37	50	32	5	126	55
North-Western.																
Kurunegala ...	96	75	116	30	104	75	317	80	100	95	208	50	83	60	393	5
Puttalam ...	27	10	51	25	45	25	123	60	58	70	33	75	35	75	128	20
Chilaw ...	57	35	36	25	43	25	136	85	76	25	119	5	72	25	267	55
Total ...	181	20	203	80	193	25	578	25	235	90	361	30	191	60	788	80
North-Central.																
Anuradhapura ...	1	25	4	75	8	50	14	50	6	75	0	75	—		7	50
Uva.																
Badulla ...	12	40	30	85	34	50	77	75	32	75	14	50	16	0	63	25
Sabaragamuwa.																
Ratnapura ...	45	75	26	75	24	75	97	25	20	75	23	75	37	50	82	0
Kegalla ...	23	50	38	25	25	60	87	35	56	25	52	25	40	0	148	50
Avisawella ...	3	50	—		3	50	7	0	2	50	5	50	5	75	13	75
Total ...	72	75	65	0	53	85	191	60	79	50	81	50	83	25	244	25

RECAPITULATION.

	Quarter ended September 30, 1901. Rs. c.	Quarter ended December 31, 1901. Rs. c.
Western Province ...	3,192 30	3,035 0
Central Province ...	706 60	639 45
Northern Province ...	765 90	924 25
Southern Province ...	2,094 80	1,602 30
Eastern Province ...	138 70	126 55
North-Western Province ...	578 25	788 80
North-Central Province ...	14 50	7 50
Province of Uva ...	77 75	63 25
Province of Sabaragamuwa ...	191 60	244 25
Total ...	Rs. 7,760 40	Rs. 7,431 35

XXI.—1902.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT BILL.

REPORT of a SUB-COMMITTEE of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL appointed to report upon the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to limit the Number of Lashes or Strokes which may be inflicted in Cases where the Punishment of Whipping is awarded."

Ordered by the Legislative Council to be Printed.

Colombo:

PRINTED BY H. C. COTTLE, ACTING GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.

To be purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO, price 5 cents.

1902.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Legislative Council dated November 14, 1902.

Resolved,—That the following gentlemen be appointed a Sub-Committee to report upon the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to limit the Number of Lashes or Strokes which may be inflicted in Cases where the Punishment of Whipping is awarded":—

The Hon. Mr. A. G. LASCELLES, Attorney-General,
The Hon. Mr. H. H. CAMERON, Treasurer.
The Hon. Mr. H. L. CRAWFORD, Acting Principal Collector of Customs.
The Hon. Mr. F. C. LOOS,
The Hon. Mr. W. M. ABDUL RAHIMAN, } Unofficial Members.
The Hon. Mr. S. BOIS,

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT BILL.

WE, the Sub-Committee appointed to consider and report upon the draft of an Ordinance to limit the number of strokes or lashes which may be inflicted when the punishment of whipping is awarded, recommend the adoption of the following amendments :—

In the preamble, that the preamble be amended so as to read "Whereas it is expedient to limit the number of strokes or lashes which may be inflicted when the punishment of whipping is awarded."

In sections 2 and 3, the substitution of the following section for sections 2 and 3 of the original Draft Ordinance :—

2. Whenever the punishment of whipping is awarded by the visitors of any prison or by any police magistrate, judge, or court exercising criminal jurisdiction, the number of strokes or lashes to be inflicted, notwithstanding the provisions of any Ordinance to the contrary, shall not exceed—

(*a*) In the case of a boy below the age of twelve, twelve strokes with a rattan ; or

(*b*) In the case of a boy above the age of twelve and below the age of sixteen, twenty-four strokes with a rattan ; or

(*c*) In the case of a person above the age of sixteen, twenty-four strokes with a rattan, or the like number of lashes.

A copy of the draft Ordinance embodying the above recommendation is annexed.

Legislative Council Chamber,
Colombo, November 19, 1902.

A. G. LASCELLES.
H. H. CAMERON.
H. L. CRAWFORD.
F. C. LOOS.
W. M. ABDUL RAHIMAN.
S. BOIS.

XXII.—1902.

PRINTING PRESSES REGULATION BILL.

REPORT of a SUB-COMMITTEE of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL appointed to report upon the Bill intituled "An Ordinance for the better Regulation of Printing Presses and of Books and Papers printed in Ceylon."

Ordered by the Legislative Council to be Printed.

Colombo:
PRINTED BY H. C. COTTLE, ACTING GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.
To be purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO, price 5 cents.

1902.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Legislative Council dated November 14, 1902.

Resolved,—That the following gentlemen be appointed a Sub-Committee to report upon the Bill intituled "An Ordinance for the better Regulation of Printing Presses and of Books and Papers printed in Ceylon":—

The Hon. Mr. A. G. LASCELLES, Attorney-General.
The Hon. Mr. H. H. CAMERON, Treasurer.
The Hon. Mr. J. N. CAMPBELL,
The Hon. Mr. S. C. OBEYESEKERE,
The Hon. Mr. F. C. LOOS,
The Hon. Mr. S. BOIS,
} Unofficial Members.

PRINTING PRESSES REGULATION BILL.

WE, the Sub-Committee appointed to consider and report upon the draft of an Ordinance for the better Regulation of Printing Presses and of Books or Papers printed in Ceylon, recommend the adoption of the Bill with the verbal amendments shown in the annexed copy of the draft Ordinance.

A. G. LASCELLES.
H. H. CAMERON.
J. N. CAMPBELL.
S. C. OBEYESEKERE.
F. C. LOOS.
S. BOIS.

Legislative Council Chamber,
Colombo, November 19, 1902.

XXIII.—1902.

VILLAGE TRIBUNALS STAMP BILL.

REPORT of a SUB-COMMITTEE of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL appointed to report upon the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to impose Stamp Duty on Civil Cases tried by Village Tribunals."

Ordered by the Legislative Council to be Printed.

Colombo:

PRINTED BY H. C. COTTLE, ACTING GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.

To be purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO, price 5 cents.

1902.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Legislative Council dated November 14, 1902.

Resolved,—That the following gentlemen be appointed a Sub-Committee to report upon the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to impose Stamp Duty on Civil Cases tried by Village Tribunals":—

The Hon. Mr. A. G. LASCELLES, Attorney-General.
The Hon. Mr. C. A. MURRAY, Acting Auditor-General.
The Hon. Mr. G. M. FOWLER, Government Agent, Western Province.
The Hon. Mr. W. G. ROCKWOOD, M.D., }
The Hon. Mr. S. C. OBEYESEKERE, } Unofficial Members.
The Hon. Mr. S. N. W. HULUGALLE, }

VILLAGE TRIBUNALS STAMP BILL.

WE, the Sub-Committee appointed to consider and report upon the draft of an Ordinance to impose Stamp Duty on Civil Cases tried by Village Tribunals, recommend the adoption of the following amendments in the draft Ordinance :—

Section 1.—The insertion of the following new section:—

Short title. This Ordinance may be cited as "The Village Tribunals Stamp Ordinance, 1902," and shall come into force on such day as the Governor may, by Proclamation in the *Government Gazette*, appoint.

Section 1 (now Section 2).—In line 5 the substitution of the word "stamps" for "stamp duty."

Section 2 (now Section 3).—The substitution of the following new section :—

3. It shall be the duty of the President of such Tribunal to affix the stamps so supplied to the plaint of the case so instituted or referred for trial, and to cancel such stamps by writing his initials across the stamps, together with the true date of cancellation.

Section 3 (now Section 4).—The substitution of the following new section :—

4. No suitor in any civil case instituted in or referred to a Village Tribunal shall be allowed to sue in *formâ pauperis*, nor shall any civil case be tried by a Village Tribunal, until the stamps prescribed by this Ordinance have been supplied.

Section 4 (now Section 5).—In line 3 the substitution of the words "value of the stamps supplied" for the words "amount of stamp duty paid."

Section 5 (now Section 6).—The substitution of the following new section :—

6. It shall be lawful for the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, by notification to be published in the *Government Gazette*, to require that special stamps provided for the purpose shall be used in Village Tribunals, and from time to time, with the like advice, any such notification to alter or repeal; and it shall not be lawful for any person to use in Village Tribunal cases stamps other than the special stamps so required to be used.

Section 6 (now Section 7).—In line 2 the deletion of the word "stamps." In line 5, after the word "penalties" the substitution of the following words for the remainder of the section : "for offences in connection therewith shall apply to vending and dealing in stamps for the purposes of this Ordinance."

A copy of the draft Ordinance embodying the above recommendations is annexed.

A. G. LASCELLES.
C. A. MURRAY.
G. M. FOWLER.
W. G. ROCKWOOD, M.D.
S. C. OBEYESEKERE.
S. N. W. HULUGALLE.

Legislative Council Chamber,
Colombo, November 19, 1902.

XXIV.—1902.

THE SUPPLY BILL, 1903.

REPORT of a SUB-COMMITTEE of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL appointed to report upon the Bill intituled "An Ordinance for making provision for the Contingent Services for the Year 1903."

Ordered by the Legislative Council to be Printed.

Colombo:
PRINTED BY H. C. COTTLE, ACTING GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.
To be purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO, price 10 cents.

1902.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Legislative Council dated November 14, 1902.

Resolved,—That the following gentlemen be appointed a Sub-Committee to report u
Bill intituled "An Ordinance for making provision for the Contingent Services for the Year 1

The Hon. Mr. EVERARD IM THURN, C.B., C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor.
The Hon. Mr. C. A. MURRAY, Acting Auditor-General.
The Hon. Mr. H. H. CAMERON, Treasurer.
The Hon. Mr. F. A. COOPER, C.M.G., Director of Public Works.
The Hon. Mr. H. L. CRAWFORD, Acting Principal Collector of Customs.
The Hon. Mr. J. N. CAMPBELL,
The Hon. Mr. W. G. ROCKWOOD, M.D.,
The Hon. Mr. S. C. OBEYESEKERE,
The Hon. Mr. E. ROSLING,
The Hon. Mr. S. BOIS,
} Unofficial Members.

THE SUPPLY BILL, 1903.

THE Draft Estimates for 1903 have been carefully considered in Sub-Committee of Legislative Council, and the following Report is submitted :—

The Estimate of Revenue appears to have been cautiously framed, and should, it may be expected, be fully realized, if not exceeded.

Appended to the Report is a statement of the additions and reductions which the Sub-Committee recommend.

It is found that after certain of the large Irrigation Schemes are in working order considerable wastage takes place in their administration. It is therefore proposed, in cases where this state of things is found to prevail, to appoint special Irrigation Officers under the Government Agents to look after these matters. For Pattipolai-aar in the Eastern Province, for Kalawewa Yoda-ela in the North-Central Province, for the Giant's Tank in the Northern Province, and for the Deduru-oya in the North-Western Province, there would in each case be such an officer, at a salary of Rs. 1,000 per annum, with Rs. 300 for travelling allowance ; and in the case of the Walawe-ganga in the Southern Province there would be a similar officer at Rs. 600 per annum, with a travelling allowance of Rs. 300. The total cost would be Rs. 6,100.

Under the head "Survey Department" it is proposed to add the sum of Rs. 2,400 for the salary of a lithographer and Rs. 8,700 for appliances for his use. In the same connection, under the head of "Public Works," it is proposed to add a sum of Rs. 10,500 for additional buildings for the Surveyor-General, chiefly to be used as a lithographic office. The total expenditure thus involved is Rs. 21,600. But against this a sum of Rs. 25,000 for the Surveyor-General's Office, which at present appears in the Estimates under the head of "Public Works," is omitted.

In connection with the recent outbreak of convicts at the Mahara Jail, certain additions to the police staff employed at the prison, and certain slight additional pay to the Prison Guard, have been strongly recommended, and for this purpose a sum of Rs. 8,040 is inserted for the formation of a Malay Police Guard, and a sum of Rs. 772 as extra pay, to render service in the Prison Guard more attractive.

To render the Medical College more efficient, and to bring it more on a level with the similar Indian schools, it is proposed to add a sum of Rs. 11,800 for additional teaching staff and a sum of Rs. 1,500 for new apparatus.

A sum of Rs. 1,000 is inserted as an allowance to Mr. Herbert White for the very considerable amount of work done by him as Secretary of the Incidence of Taxation Commission.

Complaints having arisen of the delay to passengers and mails from Trincomalee to Matale, owing to their detention at Dambulla till the arrival of the Jaffna coach, it is proposed to run an extra coach between Dambulla and Matale at a cost of Rs. 4,500.

It is proposed to form a Railway Electrical Department, to take charge of the instruments of the Tyer's Tablet System and of other electrical work strictly connected with the running of the trains. The Department cannot be started till July 1, and the cost of this for six months will be Rs. 4,900.

At the urgent request of the General Manager of the Railway, the vote of Rs. 20,000 which was proposed for Minor Works, *i.e.*, works costing not more than Rs. 2,000 each, has been increased by Rs. 6,000.

The re-vote for the Elearawa-Pinnawala road is carried out at Rs. 1,000 instead of Rs. 2,000, as it is found that the work will be nearly completed by the end of the current year.

In connection with the opening of the Kelani Valley Railway, the Government Agent, Western Province, asked the Government to contribute a sum of Rs. 450, on condition that the Provincial Road Committee should contribute an equal amount, for the improvement of the road from Bope to Padukka station. The Committee, some of the members from personal experience, consider, however, that this amount will be entirely inadequate, and desire to see the Government contribution carried out at Rs. 1,000, on condition that the Provincial Road Committee spend an equal amount.

Complaints having been made of the inadequate lighting and ventilation of the Supreme Court, Judges' chambers, and Registrar's office, it is proposed to introduce electric lights and fans at a cost of Rs. 3,982.

The Grenier Memorial will in future be worked in connection with the Victoria Eye Hospital, and it is intended to purchase the building in which it is now housed as an addition to the General Hospital. The cost will be Rs. 5,000.

A general vote having been inserted on account of the supply of water to Jaffna, the minor vote of Rs. 730 for boring experiments at Jaffna has been omitted.

A sum of Rs. 3,000 has been inserted, as was done in the case of the Estimates for the current year, as a grant in aid of Village Committee works in the North-Central Province, such as culverts and bridges.

A sum of Rs. 10,000 has been inserted to repair the damage done by the recent floods to the roads in the North-Western Province.

A sum of Rs. 10,100 has been added for certain much-needed additions to the Museum.

The Committee desire to add a vote of Rs. 17,000 for certain extensions of telegraph lines in remote districts, but they desire that this should be contingent on an adequate guarantee against loss on working expenses being given by the residents of the districts served by these extended lines.

The general results of these alterations would be an addition to the Estimates of Rs. 90,880.

EVERARD IM THURN.
C. A. MURRAY.
H. H. CAMERON.
F. A. COOPER.
H. L. CRAWFORD.
J. N. CAMPBELL.
W. G. ROCKWOOD, M.D.
S. C. OBEYESEKERE.
E. ROSLING.
S. BOIS.

Legislative Council Chamber,
Colombo, November 25, 1902.

Appendix.

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONS AND REDUCTIONS PROPOSED BY THE SUB-COMMITTEE.

7.—PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION.

	Additions. Rs.	Reductions. Rs.
Personal Emoluments.		
Northern Province.		
Mannar: Salary of Special Irrigation Officer ...	1,000 ...	—
Southern Province.		
Hambantota: Salary of Special Irrigation Officer ...	600 ...	—
Eastern Province.		
Batticaloa: Salary of Special Irrigation Officer ...	1,000 ...	—
North-Western Province.		
Kurunegala: Salary of Special Irrigation Officer ...	1,000 ...	—
North-Central Province.		
Salary of Special Irrigation Officer	1,000 ...	—
Other Charges.		
Travelling allowance to the above-mentioned Irrigation Officers, at Rs. 300 each per annum	1,500 ...	—
8.—SURVEY DEPARTMENT.		
Personal Emoluments.		
Salary of lithographer	2,400 ...	—
Special Expenditure.		
Lithographic appliances	8,700 ...	—
15.—POLICE DEPARTMENT.		
Personal Emoluments.		
Cost of Malay Police Guard	8,040 ...	—
Carried over ...	25,240	—

	Additions. Rs.	Reductions. Rs.
Brought forward ...	25,240 ...	—
16.—PRISONS.		
Personal Emoluments.		
Extra cost of Prison Guard	772 ...	—
17.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.		
Personal Emoluments.		
Lecturer on Pathology	4,500 ...	—
Lecturer on Practical Pharmacy	700 ...	—
Lecturer on Clinical Surgery	1,000 ...	—
Lecturer on Clinical Medicine	1,000 ...	—
Lecturer on Hospital Forms	150 ...	—
Clerk for College	600 ...	—
Librarian	240 ...	—
Assistant in Anatomy and Biology	360 ...	—
Other Charges.		
College Library	500 ...	—
Examiners' fees (preliminary examination) ...	350 ...	—
Upkeep of laboratories	2,400 ...	—
Special Expenditure.		
Apparatus for Medical College	1,500 ...	—
24.—MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.		
Treasurer.		
Allowance to Mr. H. White as Secretary of the Incidence of Taxation Commission, and for other special services	1,000 ...	—
28.—POST AND TELEGRAPH.		
Other Charges.		
Extra coach service between Dambulla and Matale ...	4,500 ...	—
Special Expenditure.		
Telegraph extension, Avisawella to Dehiowita ...	1,000 ...	—
Telegraph extension, Lunugala to Madulsima ...	2,000 ...	—
Telegraph extension, Rakwana to Deniyaya ...	14,000 ...	—
29.—RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.		
Personal Emoluments.		
Electrical Department, for Six Months.		
Telegraph Superintendent	1,800 ...	—
2 Inspectors	1,200 ...	—
1 Assistant Inspector	395 ...	—
2 Sub-Inspectors	300 ...	—
6 Battery-men	575 ...	—
1 Clerk, Class III.	450 ...	—
1 Clerk, Class IV.	180 ...	—
New Works, 1903.		
Special vote for minor works, increased from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 26,000	6,000 ...	—
31.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.		
Personal Emoluments.		
Increase of salary of draughtsmen	100 ...	—
33.—PUBLIC WORKS ANNUALLY RECURRENT.		
Maintenance of Roads.		
Southern Province.		
Galle-Akuressa road	1,000 ...	—
Akuressa to Wiharahena	2,000 ...	—
Miscellaneous.		
Station allowance to clerks and draughtsmen, Uva ...	16 ...	—
34.—PUBLIC WORKS EXTRAORDINARY.		
Alterations and Additions to Buildings.		
Western Province.		
Surveyor-General's Office	— ...	14,500
Additions to Colombo Museum	10,100 ...	—
New Roads.		
Province of Sabaragamuwa.		
Ellearawa-Pinnawela road (re-vote)	— ...	1,000
Carried over ...	85,928	15,500

	Additions. Rs.	Reductions. Rs.
Brought forward ...	85,928 ...	15,500
Additions and Improvements to Roads.		
Eastern Province.		
Trincomalee to Kituluttu	— ...	900
To Chairman, Provincial Road Committee, Western Province.		
Grant in aid for upkeep of Padukka-Bope road ...	1,000 ...	—
Miscellaneous.		
Western Province.		
Pasteur filters, Colombo	— ...	900
Electrical fittings, Supreme Court	3,982 ...	—
For purchase of Grenier Memorial building ...	5,000 ...	—
Northern Province.		
Boring experiments, Jaffna	— ...	730
North-Western Province.		
Repair of flood damages in the North-Western Province	10,000 ...	—
North-Central Province.		
To Government Agent.		
Grant in aid for Village Committee works ...	3,000 ...	—
Total ...	108,910	18,030

XXV.—1902.

PAPERS

RELATING TO

THE PROPOSED FISHERY HARBOUR.

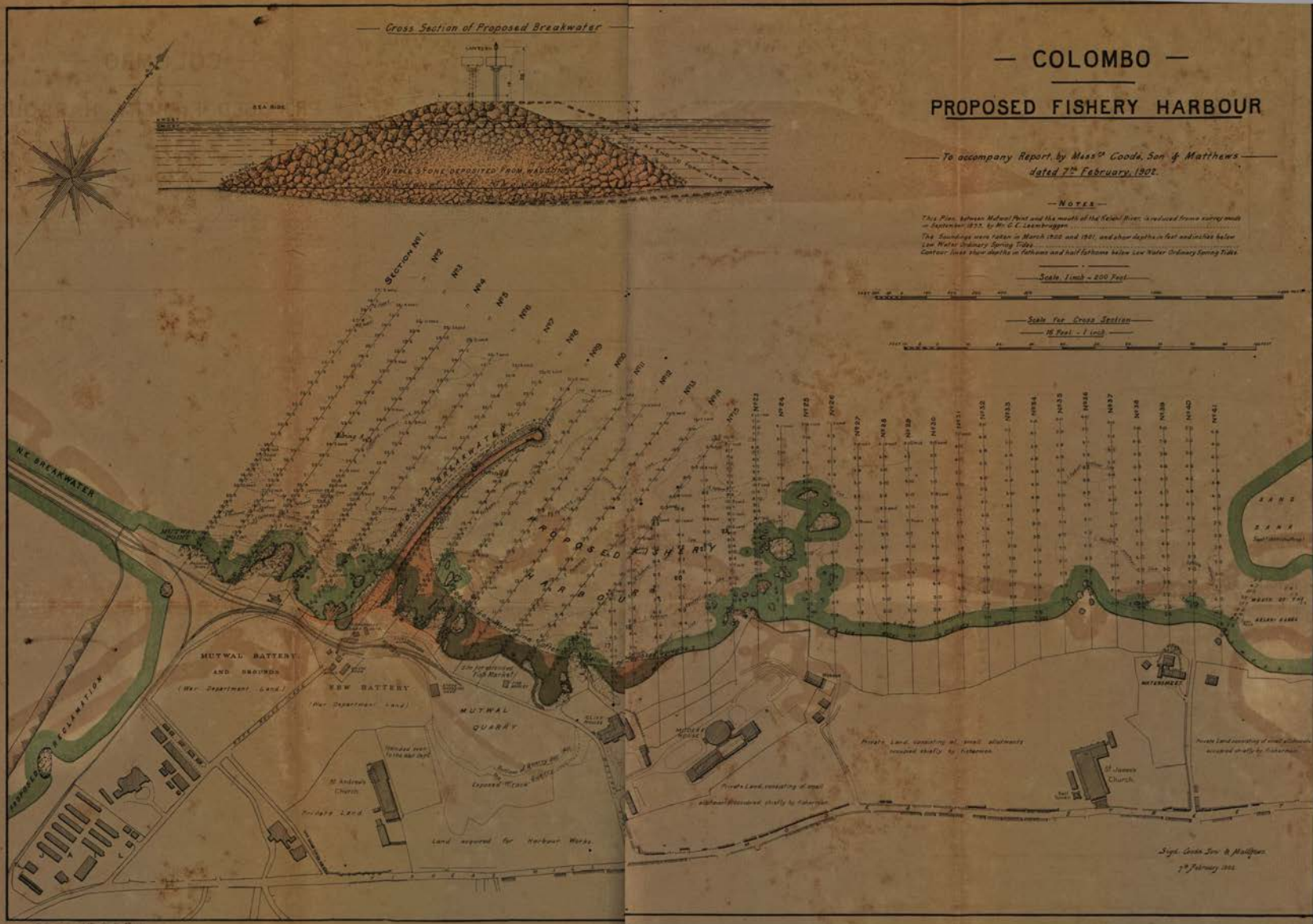
Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.

Colombo:

PRINTED BY H. C. COTTLE, ACTING GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.

To be purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO, price, with plan, 25 cents.

1902.



— COLOMBO —

PROPOSED FISHERY HARBOUR

To accompany Report, by Messrs Coode, Son & Matthews dated 7th February, 1902.

NOTES

This Plan, between Mutwal Point and the mouth of the Kelani River, is reduced from a survey made in September 1899, by Mr. C. E. Leembruggen.

The Soundings were taken in March 1900 and 1901, and show depths in feet and inches below Low Water Ordinary Spring Tides.

Contour lines show depths in fathoms and half fathoms below Low Water Ordinary Spring Tides.

Scale, 1 inch = 200 Feet

Scale for Cross Section

16 Feet = 1 inch

PROPOSED FISHERY HARBOUR.

No. 1.

Messrs. CODDE, SON & MATTHEWS to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Harbour Works Office,
Colombo, February 7, 1902.

SIR,—WHEN Mr. Matthews was in Colombo in the early part of 1899, he received vrebal instructions from His Excellency the Governor to prepare a design and estimate for a proposed Fishery Harbour, to be formed to the north-east of Mutwal Point, for the accommodation of the fishermen now frequenting Colombo Harbour, as well as for those who beach their craft along the shore of the site in question.

2. Before the required information could be prepared, it was necessary that a special survey should be made and other data supplied. Instructions with regard to these were handed to the Resident Engineer by Mr. Matthews on March 11, 1899. In consequence of pressure of work in the Harbour Department and other causes the data referred to only reached us in London about the middle of last year. In view of a further proposed visit by Mr. Matthews to Colombo it was deemed desirable to postpone the preparation of our report until we had another opportunity of inspecting the site. This we have now done, and as a consequence beg to submit the following observations and proposals.

3. It would appear from a report which the Fisher Mudaliyar submitted in April, 1901, that the number of fishing boats beaching between Mutwal and the Kelani mouth is about 700, of which number 600 could be taken approximately, inclusive of catamarans, as using the "ramp" within the Harbour.

4. At the inset of the north-east, or fine, monsoon, which generally occurs about the end of October, the fishermen, who reside at Mutwal, abandon the ramp in the Harbour and fish from Mutwal, where they beach their boats, returning again to the ramp about the end of April, when the south-west monsoon usually sets in. The number so migrating the Fisher Mudaliyar estimates at from 400 to 500 fishing craft.

5. It would appear from the foregoing that the main conditions to be complied with, in determining the nature of the proposed accommodation for the fishermen, is the provision of shelter during south-west monsoons, and the formation of protected beaching space.

6. The Mudaliyar is of opinion that the fishermen would remain all the year at Mutwal if suitable accommodation were provided. They prefer the beaching ground at Mutwal because it is nearer their homes, and they can there haul up their boats on the sand instead of on the ramp in the Harbour.

7. The Mudaliyar also considers that the distance from the proposed Harbour to St. John's market would not form an objection to the proposal, as the fishermen "have their own markets at Mutwal." He also says "there is no reason whatever to suppose that all the fishermen would not beach their boats in perfect amity on one beaching ground. Some time ago the fishermen themselves requested Government to blast the reefs to the north of Cliff House, and thus enable them to use their north-east beaching ground during the whole year. If a large enough ground is given to the men, between the wooden bridge and Cliff House, there is no reason why a single fishing boat should be allowed on the ramp."

8. Within the Harbour the fishermen now use the ramp along the sea front opposite the workyard for a length of about 1,200 feet, and also to the north of the block-loading jetty for a corresponding length. The total length of ramp thus occupied is about 2,400 feet.

9. The space now used by fishermen within the Harbour is becoming more and more valuable by reason of the letting of the reclaimed areas, access to which from the water is only available over the ramp. It would thus appear from the foregoing that whilst the *permanent* withdrawal of the fishermen from the Harbour would be advantageous to them, provided suitable accommodation were afforded as proposed at Mutwal, at the same time an important advantage would accrue therefrom to the carrying on of trade traffic on the sea front, and more particularly hereafter, when the use of the reclamations have further developed.

10. We are forwarding herewith a plan, reduced from the special survey to which we referred in the second paragraph of this report. We have shown thereon, by red colour, a proposed breakwater, formed of suitable rubble stone procured from Mutwal quarry. The work would commence opposite the wooden bridge and extend in a north-by-east direction, until reaching a point 800 feet seaward of the rocky ledge, on which the root or shoreward end of the mole would be formed. The character of the work is shown generally on the cross section given in the upper portion of the sheet, from which it will be observed that a gangway will be provided along the top of the mole in order to afford access to a light, which will be exhibited at its outer termination

11. It is believed that a work which will prove permanent and satisfactory can be made by tipping the stone direct from wagons, without the use of a temporary staging, such as was adopted in connection with the existing North-East Breakwater. The estimate has been prepared accordingly. Should experience show that the seas during south-west monsoons are so heavy at this spot as to necessitate the use of a stage, either for the whole or a portion of the length of the mole, then a corresponding addition would have to be made to the estimate.

It is not possible to express an absolutely definite opinion on this point at present, although it is probable, having regard to the size of the stone available, that no staging will be required.

12. Under the lee of the proposed mole and along the existing sea front, extending from the former to the grounds opposite Modara House, we have shown a beaching ground, which we are of opinion will be mainly formed by the action of the sea, after the mole has been partially constructed. It may not improbably become necessary to "scarp" away some of the projecting rocks above this growth and to supplement it by depositing cabook, hardened by an admixture of small stone, in order to form a suitable and satisfactory beaching ground.

13. The length of the beach which will be available in south-west monsoons, after the completion of the works contemplated, will be about 1,400 feet, as compared with 2,400 feet, the combined length of the ramp now used within the existing Harbour. Seeing, however, that the fishermen have not the sole use of these lengths, and also that the breadth of the proposed beaching ground at Mutwal is fully three times as great as that of the space available in the Harbour, there would appear to be no reason to doubt the sufficiency of the proposed accommodation. On this point a local inquiry would be desirable prior to a decision being arrived at with regard to the execution of the project.

14. It is possible that further effective shelter could be provided, if required hereafter, and at no great additional cost, by forming a supplementary mole over the ridge of rocks northward of Modara House. We should prefer not to express a definite opinion on this point until the action of the main mole seaward had been ascertained after its construction.

15. We estimate the cost of the works, including such rock removal as now appears to be necessary, at the sum of £35,400, or, say, Rs. 531,000. Until the works in progress in the Harbour are practically complete, it will only be possible to obtain stone for the proposed mole from Mutwal during south-west monsoons, when operations in connection with the Harbour undertakings in progress do not necessitate such large supplies of material of a similar character.

16. We have shown on the plan a site for an extended fish market, but have not included any sum to cover the cost of such a building.

COODE, SON & MATTHEWS.

No. 2.

From the CHAIRMAN, Harbour Board, to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Report No. 13.

H. M. Customs,
Colombo, February 18, 1902.

After consideration, the Harbour Board resolved :—

(*a*) That to obtain the best results from the foreshore, the fishermen must be provided for outside the Harbour.

(*b*) That the Board is of opinion that before Mr. Matthews' scheme is finally adopted, the inquiry that he recommends as to the sufficiency of the accommodation to be provided should be made.

(*c*) That in the event of the accommodation being shown to be sufficient, the Board, taking into consideration the paramount importance of relieving the foreshore of the port from the fishing boats, is of opinion that the cost of the scheme should not stand in the way of its adoption.

The plan is herewith returned.

W. H. JACKSON,
Chairman, Harbour Board.

No. 3.

The Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY to the COMMITTEE, PROPOSED FISHERY HARBOUR :

Hon. Mr. F. R. ELLIS, C.M.G.; Hon. Mr. G. M. FOWLER; Hon. Mr. W. H. JACKSON; and J. H. BOSTOCK, Esq.

No. 2,625.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, February 26, 1902.

GENTLEMEN,—IN forwarding to you the accompanying letter* from Messrs. Coode, Son & Matthews, submitting proposals for the formation of a Fishery Harbour to the north-east of Mutwal Point for the use of the fishermen now frequenting the Colombo Harbour, I am directed to inform you that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint you to be a Committee to inquire and report as to the sufficiency of the proposed accommodation for the fishermen.

2. The plan referred to by Messrs. Coode, Son & Matthews is also forwarded.

A. G. CLAYTON,
for Colonial Secretary.

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* See No. 1.

No. 4.

The COMMITTEE, PROPOSED FISHERY HARBOUR, to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Colombo, March 5, 1902.

Present:—The Hon. Mr. F. R. Ellis, C.M.G.; the Hon. Mr. G. M. Fowler; the Hon. Mr. W. H. Jackson; J. H. Bostock, Esq.

ACCORDING to calculations made by the Harbour Engineer, it seems probable that the available extent of land marked with red spots is greater than that now at the disposal of the fishermen, and therefore will be sufficient for the present. It also seems almost certain that the accretion of sand will not terminate at the boundary of the red-spotted area, but will continue seawards to a considerable extent, thus adding largely to the land available for the fishermen to draw up their boats.

FRAS. R. ELLIS.
GEORGE M. FOWLER.
W. H. JACKSON.
J. H. BOSTOCK.

No. 5.

The Right Hon. J. CHAMBERLAIN, M.P., to Lieut.-Governor E. F. IM THURN, Esq., C.B., C.M.G.

Ceylon.—No. 192. Downing street, May 23, 1902.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to inform you that I have received from the Crown Agents a copy of a report, dated February 7 last, by Messrs. Coode, Son & Matthews on the proposed Fishery Harbour at Colombo.

2. Should your opinion of this scheme be favourable, I shall be glad if, in reporting upon it, you will furnish full information as to how it is proposed to provide the necessary funds for carrying it into execution, and whether any part of the cost will be ultimately recovered by additional taxation or otherwise.

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

No. 6.

Lieut.-Governor E. F. IM THURN, Esq., C.B., C.M.G., to the Right Hon. Mr. J. CHAMBERLAIN, M.P.

Queen's House, Colombo,
Miscellaneous.—No. 289. Ceylon, June 23, 1902.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your despatch No. 192 of May 23, 1902, informing me that you have received from the Crown Agents a copy of Messrs. Coode, Son & Matthews' report of February 7 last on the proposed Fishery Harbour at Colombo, and desiring me to furnish full information as to how the cost will be met, if the scheme is approved by the Colonial Government.

2. In reply, I have the honour to state that when Mr. Matthews visited Colombo in the early part of the year 1899, Sir West Ridgeway requested him to prepare a design and estimate for a Fishery Harbour at the north-east of Mutwal Point, to provide shelter and beaching ground for the fishermen frequenting Colombo Harbour. A report, with plan, was accordingly submitted by Messrs. Coode, Son & Matthews on the occasion of Mr. Matthews' last visit to Colombo, explaining how the desired facilities could be provided by constructing a breakwater at Mutwal, which would render available for other purposes the valuable space now occupied by the fishermen on the foreshore. The scheme, the estimated cost of which is £35,400 = Rs. 531,000, provides a beaching ground 1,400 feet in length, as compared with a frontage of 2,400 feet now occupied by the fishermen.

3. Local inquiry was suggested by the Consulting Engineers in paragraph 13 of their report as to the adequacy of the reduced length of beach ground proposed. Sir West Ridgeway accordingly ordered a reference to the Harbour Board, and appointed a Committee consisting of the following officers: Mr. F. R. Ellis, Auditor-General; Mr. G. M. Fowler, Government Agent, Western Province; Mr. W. H. Jackson, Principal Collector of Customs; Mr. J. H. Bostock, Resident Engineer, Colombo Harbour Works, to report on the question.

4. The Harbour Board reported that in order to obtain the best results from the foreshore the fishermen must be provided for outside the Harbour; that before Mr. Matthews' scheme was finally adopted, the inquiry recommended by him as to the sufficiency of the accommodation to be provided should be made, and that in the event of the accommodation being shown to be sufficient, the Board, taking into consideration the paramount importance of relieving the foreshore of the port from occupation by fishing boats, was of opinion that the cost of the scheme should not stand in the way of its adoption.

5. The Committee in their report,* of which a copy is enclosed, expressed the opinion that the area which would be made available for the fishermen would be greater than that now at their disposal, and would therefore suffice for the present. They further anticipated that the space to be made available would be naturally increased by future accretion of sand.

6. With regard to the cost of the work, I have the honour to state that it is proposed to meet the expenditure from the Harbour loan, but it is not expected that any part of this expenditure will be directly recouped, though great advantage will, it is hoped, be derived from the work, in that it will free for other purposes a considerable and very valuable area now occupied by the fishermen within the actual Harbour.

EVERARD IM THURN.

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* See No. 4, above.

XXVI.—1902

SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY BILL, 1902.

REPORT of a SUB-COMMITTEE of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL appointed to report upon the Bill intituled "An Ordinance for making provision for the Supplementary Contingent Charges for the Year 1902."

Ordered by the Legislative Council to be Printed.

Colombo:
PRINTED BY H. C. COTTLE, ACTING GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.
To be purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO, price 5 cents.

1902.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Legislative Council dated December 3, 1902.

Resolved,—That the following gentlemen be appointed a Sub-Committee to report upon the Bill intituled "An Ordinance for making provision for the Supplementary Contingent Charges for the Year 1902":—

The Hon. Mr. EVERARD IM THURN, C.B., C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor.
The Hon. Mr. C. A. MURRAY, Acting Auditor-General.
The Hon. Mr. H. H. CAMERON, Treasurer.
The Hon. Mr. F. A. COOPER, C.M.G., Director of Public Works.
The Hon. Mr. H. L. CRAWFORD, Acting Principal Collector of Customs.
The Hon. Mr. J. N. CAMPBELL,
The Hon. Mr. W. G. ROCKWOOD, M.D.,
The Hon. Mr. S. C. OBEYESEKERE,
The Hon. Mr. S. BOIS,
The Hon. Mr. E. ROSLING
} Unofficial Members.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY BILL, 1902.

THE Sub-Committee having considered the provisions of the Bill, and having heard the explanations thereon of the Lieutenant-Governor, recommend that the Draft Ordinance be passed, with some additions, of which a list is attached, which have been inserted at the instance of the Lieutenant-Governor.

The Bill as submitted by the Sub-Committee provides for Rs. 1,968,185·29, as against Rs. 1,886,053·71 included in the original draft.

The Sub-Committee observes that under some heads large supplementary provision seems to be required year by year; and it suggests that before the preparation of the Supply Bill for 1904 is undertaken, each of these cases should be carefully considered, with a view to making more adequate provision on the Supply Bill itself, and thus avoiding the necessity of swelling the Supplementary Supply Bill.

The Members of the Sub-Committee desire also to call attention to the fact that the custom begun in 1898, on the suggestion of His Excellency the Governor and with the concurrence of Members of the Legislative Council, of laying on the table of the Council from time to time, and as far as circumstances allow, statements of the items which it is proposed to include in the next Supplementary Supply Bill, has latterly fallen into disuse, and they desire to suggest its revival.

Lastly, the Sub-Committee again desires to call attention to the large additional provision for travelling, and would especially instance the case of the Medical Department; and it trusts that all possible steps will be taken to keep such expenditure in check.

EVERARD IM THURN.
C. A. MURRAY.
H. H. CAMERON.
F. A. COOPER.
H. L. CRAWFORD.
J. N. CAMBPELL.
W. G. ROCKWOOD.
S. C. OBEYESEKERE.
S. BOIS.
E. ROSLING.

Legislative Council Chamber,
Colombo, December 9, 1902.

LIST OF ADDITIONS.

	Rs.	c.
4.—SECRETARIAT—*Printing Branch.*		
Paper	2,000	0
5.—AUDIT OFFICE.		
Extra clerical assistance	207	0
6.—TREASURY.		
Travelling expenses, conveyance of treasure, &c.	500	0
7.—PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION.		
Agent, Central Province.		
Nuwara Eliya: Wages of messenger for Gravets Mudaliyar ...	90	0
Agent, Southern Province.		
Matara: Law prosecutions	36	0
Matara: Hire of watchers to prevent illicit digging of plumbago at Dangala	239	0
Agent, Eastern Province.		
Trincomalee: Cost of collecting and storing salt	4,000	0
Carried over ...	7,072	0

		Rs.	c.
	Brought forward ...	7,072	0
14.— LEGAL DEPARTMENTS.			
Fiscal, Southern Province.			
Witnesses' expenses		1,000	0
Batta to headmen escorting prisoners		300	0
Fiscal, North-Western Province.			
Witnesses' expenses		335	0
15.—POLICE.			
Northern Province.			
Punitive Police, Neervali, from October 20 to December 31, 1902 ...		725	0
17.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.			
Difference of passage money of Miss F. E. Thomas to England ...		275	34
20.—EDUCATION.			
Result payments to certificated Head Teachers in Government Schools...		2,000	0
Grants to pupil teachers of Aided Schools		2,000	0
23.—MILITARY EXPENDITURE.			
Cost of guard room, Welikada Magazine (re-vote)		1,155	56
24.—MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.			
Census of 1901		7,000	0
Half salary of Mr. Pagden from September 5 to October 19, 1896, at Rs. 300 per month as Commissioner to inquire into frauds, Borella Convict Hospital		443	87
Expenses connected with the visit of His Highness the Sultan of the Maldives		50	0
Cost of additions to embankments, Colombo Waterworks (from surplus and savings)		15,266	24
25.—GOVERNMENT STORES.			
Maintaining the public furniture at Queen's House, Colombo, &c. ...		1,000	0
28.—POST OFFICE.			
Repair of furniture		1,200	0
Stationery		3,000	0
Transport		7,500	0
29.—RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.			
Ways and Works Department.			
Expenses in connection with the landslip near Wattegama ...		18,187	0
Locomotive Department.			
Fitting brakes to two cranes		1,460	0
Traffic Department.			
Travelling allowance		800	0
33.—PUBLIC WORKS ANNUALLY RECURRENT.			
Maintenance of Roads.			
Central Province.			
Road from hospital junction to Brewery, Nuwara Eliya... ...		27	14
34.—PUBLIC WORKS EXTRAORDINARY.			
Alterations and Additions to Buildings.			
Central Province.			
Converting a portion of Grand Hotel, Kandy, into public offices ...		2,000	0
New Roads.			
Province of Uva.			
To Chairman, District Road Committee, Badulla.			
Cost of construction of Bandarawela-Diyatalawa road (re-vote) ...		3,559	0
Miscellaneous.			
Western Province.			
Extending Master Attendant's boat shed, Colombo		3,213	43
Central Province.			
For flood damages, Katugastota-Madulkele road		322	0
Province of Sabaragamuwa.			
For flood damages, Karawanella-Glenalla road		2,300	0
	Total ...	82,131	58

XXVII.—1902.

REPORT

ON

THE INSPECTION OF THE PEARL BANKS,

NOVEMBER, 1902.

BY CAPTAIN J. A. LEGGE,

Master Attendant, Colombo, and Inspector of the Pearl Banks.

Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.

Colombo:

PRINTED BY H. C. COTTLE, ACTING GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.

To be purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO, price 10 cents.

1902.

INSPECTION OF PEARL BANKS.

No. 1.

The MASTER ATTENDANT, Colombo, to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Barque "Rangasamy Purawy,"
Negombo, November 26, 1902.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to report on my recent examination of the Pearl Banks, during which the following were inspected:—

2. *Banks in the neighbourhood of Arippu.*—Cheval Paar, Periya Paar, Periya Paar Karrai, and Kondatchi Paar.

3. *Banks off Karaitivu Island.*—Dutch Modragam and Muttuvarattu Paars.

4. *Banks off Chilaw.*—Chilaw Paar.

5. *Banks off Negombo.*—Old and new Negombo Paars.

6. *Cheval Paar.*—On this bank the oysters are in six detached beds, three on the east and three on the west:—

(*a*) The north-east bed is of 530 acres, contains 12,960,000 oysters, of which a sample of 2,000 was lifted; this bed would give a fishery of seven days for 200 boats.

(*b*) The east bed is of 500 acres containing 11,232,000 oysters, from which a sample of 1,000 was lifted, and would give a fishery of five days for 200 boats.

(*c*) The south-east bed is of 570 acres containing 49,449,000 oysters, from which 12,000 were lifted for a sample, and would give a fishery of twenty-four days for 200 boats.

(*d*) The north-west bed is of 370 acres containing 22,800,000 oysters; no sample was lifted.

(*e*) The west bed is of 26 acres containing 1,109,000 oysters; no sample was lifted.

(*f*) The south-west bed is of 540 acres containing 33,696,000 oysters; no sample was lifted.

(*g*) The oysters are about 3½ to 4 years old; those on the west side have diminished in quantity very largely since last March, which appears due to a wash up of sand during the south-west monsoon, as I found that side extensively covered with sand and no oysters anywhere on sand; they were perfectly healthy, and only about one per cent. dead shells were found. Those on the East Cheval were of a much more advanced appearance, were also perfectly healthy, with about one per cent. of dead shells; as I judged that these would give the best results I lifted the sample from them.

7. *Periya Paar.*—On this bank, which was covered with myriads of young oysters last March, I found no oysters whatever.

8. *Periya Paar Karrai.*—On this bank I found a bed of healthy oysters of a like age to the Cheval oysters, 230 acres in extent containing 8,064,000 oysters, from which I lifted a sample of 2,000; this bed would give a fishery of four days for 200 boats.

9. *Kondatchi Paar.*—This bank I found bare of oysters, though it had a fair bed last March.

10. *Dutch Modragam Paar.*—This bank contains a bed of 660 acres containing 48,000,000 oysters; no sample was lifted.

11. *Muttuvarattu Paar.*—This bank contains a bed of 1,420 acres containing 85,320,000 oysters, from which a sample of 12,000 was lifted.

12. *Chilaw Paar.*—Here a small patch of one year old oysters was found, and 100,000 were lifted for transplantation to Galle lagoon.

13. *Negombo Paars.*—These were found quite bare of oysters, though they both had young oysters in April last.

14. In summing up the results I have the honour to state that there are 4,846 acres carrying 272,630,000 oysters in the healthiest condition; there is also joining on and continuing to the southern extreme of the East Cheval a bed of 930 acres covered with oysters of one year old, which should be hopeful for continuous fisheries.

15. The inspection has been carried out on the lines of Captain Donnan, but the weather has been anything but favourable during the latter period of inspection.

16. I am now washing the samples at this place, and will bring the results to Colombo for valuation as soon as this is completed.

JOHN A. LEGGE,
Inspector of Pearl Banks.

Statement of Oysters, November, 1902.

Name of Bank.	Acreage.	Total Oysters.	Age. Years.	Prospects.
Cheval Paar	2,536	131,246,000	3½ to 4	Very good
Periya Paar Karrai	230	8,064,000	do.	do.
Dutch Modragam Paar	660	48,000,000	do.	do.
Muttuvarattu Paar	1,420	85,320,000	do.	do.
Total	4,846	272,630,000		

No. 2.

The MASTER ATTENDANT, Colombo, to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Master Attendant's Office,
Colombo, December 4, 1902.

SIR,—IN continuation of my letter dated November 26, I have the honour to report my return to Colombo and to enclose the valuation statements of the samples referred to therein.

It will be seen that the south-eastern bed of oysters on the *Cheval Paar* is valued at Rs. 10·25 per thousand, the eastern bed of the same Paar at Rs. 18·17½, and the north-eastern bed of this Paar at Rs. 23·12½, which gives for the whole Eastern Cheval Paar, on a sample of 15,000 oysters, a valuation of Rs. 12·48½ per 1,000 oysters.

The *Periya Paar Karrai* is valued at Rs. 13·25 per 1,000 oysters.

I beg to respectfully submit that the valuation of these four beds justifies the advertisement of a fishery for next year.

As regards the 12,000 oysters lifted from the Muttuvarattu Paar, the pearls found after washing were too small and too few to be worth valuing.

JOHN A. LEGGE,
Master Attendant and Inspector of Pearl Banks.

Statement of Valuation of 2,000 Oysters taken from the Periya Paar Karrai in November, 1902.

No.	Description.	Size in Basket.	Number.	Quantity in Chevoe.	Kalangey.	Manjady.	Total. Kalangey.	Total. Manjady.	Value.	Total Value.	Per Chevoe.	Per Kalangey.
									Rs. c.	Rs. c.		
1	Ani	30	1	$\frac{16}{320}$	—	$\frac{6}{32}$	—	$\frac{6}{32}$	10 50	10 50	—	—
2	Kalippu	50	1	—	—	$\frac{5}{32}$	—	$\frac{5}{32}$	0 55	0 55	—	—
3	Kalippu	80	2	—	—	$\frac{9}{32}$	—	$\frac{9}{32}$	1 50	1 50	—	—
4	Kuruval	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Pesal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Vadiva	100	—	$\frac{25}{320}$	—	$\frac{24}{32}$	—	$1\frac{10}{32}$	9 60	—	—	—
7	Excluding	200	—			$\frac{12}{32}$						
8	Madanku	400	—			$\frac{26}{32}$				9 60	—	—
9	Tul	600	—	—	—	$1\frac{6}{32}$	—	—	3 83			
10		800	—	—	—	$1\frac{9}{32}$	—	—		—	—	—
11		1,000	—	—	—	$\frac{24}{32}$	—	$3\frac{4}{32}$		3 83		
12	Masu-tul	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	0 52	0 52	—	—
								$5\frac{28}{32}$	—	26 50		

Negombo, December 3, 1902.

JOHN A. LEGGE,
Inspector of Pearl Banks.

ஜி. மு. முகம்மது யூசுப்பு, }
மு. அ. க. செய்யிதமது, }
ஜி. மு. க. முகம்மது கல்தான், } Merchants.
லெ. மு. க. முகம்மது முதலியாலெவ்வை, }
த. கு. மு. ஜி. செய்கு அப்துல்காதிரு மரைக்காயர், }

Statement of the Valuation of 12,000 Oysters from the South-East Part of the Cheval Paar in November, 1902.

No.	Description.	Size in Basket.	Number.	Quantity in Chevoe.	Kalangey.	Manjady.	Total. Kalangey.	Total. Manjady.	Value.	Total Value.	Per Chevoe.	Per Kalangey.
									Rs. c.	Rs. c.		
1	Kuruvał Kalippu	20	—	—	—	—	—		—		—	—
2	Kuruval	20	1	—	—	$\frac{17}{32}$	—		0 75		—	8 star pagodas
3	Pisal	20	—	—	—	—	—	$\frac{17}{32}$	—	0 75	—	—
4	Kodai	20	—	—	—	—	—		—		—	—
5	Anatari	30	1	$\frac{16}{320}$	—	$\frac{9}{32}$	—		6 0		30 star pagodas	—
6	Masakoe	30	2	—	—	$\frac{16}{32}$	—	$\frac{27}{32}$	0 60	6 60	—	6 star pagodas
7	Kuruvàl Kalippu ...	30	—	—	—	—	—		—		—	—
8	Pisal	30	—	—	—	—	—		—		—	—
9	Anatari	50	2	$\frac{16}{340}$	—	$\frac{12}{34}$	—		5 25		—	30 star pagodas
10	Kalippu	50	1	—	—	$\frac{6}{32}$	—		0 77		—	25 star pagodas
11	Kuruval Kalippu ...	50	—	—	—	—	—		—		—	—
12	Pisal	50	2	—	—	$\frac{16}{34}$	—	$1\frac{3}{32}$	0 31	6 33	—	—
13	Kodai	—	—	—	—	—	—		—		—	—
14	Ani	80	1	$\frac{5}{320}$	—	$\frac{6}{34}$	—		2 $18\frac{3}{4}$		40 star pagodas	—
15	Anatari	80	2	$\frac{9}{320}$	—	$\frac{9}{34}$	—		2 47		25 star pagodas	—
16	Kalippu	80	3	—	—	$\frac{15}{34}$	—		2 ·5		—	25 star pagodas
17	Kuruval	80	2	—	—	$\frac{10}{34}$	—		1 10		—	20 star pagodas
18	Pisal	80	2	—	—	$\frac{10}{32}$	—	$1\frac{17}{34}$	0 22	8 $0\frac{3}{4}$	—	4 star pagodas
19	Kodai	—	—	—	—	—	—		—		—	—
20	Vadivu	100	3	—	—	$4\frac{8}{32}$	—		—		—	—
21	Excluding	200	—	$\frac{119}{320}$	—	$6\frac{4}{32}$	—		67 81		25 star pagodas	—
22	Madanku	400	—	$\frac{95}{320}$	—	$9\frac{8}{32}$	—	$19\frac{20}{32}$	—	67 81	—	—
23	Tul	600	—	$\frac{92}{340}$	—	$8\frac{8}{32}$	—		26 75		—	7 star pagodas
24		800				$10\frac{28}{32}$						
25		1,000				$2\frac{24}{32}$		$21\frac{28}{32}$		26 75		
26	Masu-tul	—	—	—	—	$11\frac{24}{32}$	—	$11\frac{24}{32}$	6 17	6 17	—	3 star pagodas
27	Shell Pearls ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 $56\frac{1}{4}$	0 $56\frac{1}{4}$	—	—
					2	$17\frac{3}{16}$	2	$17\frac{3}{16}$	123 0	123 0	—	—

Negombo, December 3, 1902.

JOHN A. LEGGE, Inspector of Pearl Banks.

ஈ. மு. முகம்மது யூசுப்பு,
மு. அ. க. செய்யிதமது,
ஈ. மு. க. முகம்மது சுலத்தான், } Merchants.
லெ. மு. க. முகம்மது முதலியா லெவ்வை,
ந. சு. மு. ஈ. செய்கு அப்துல்காதிரு மரைக்காயர், }

Valuation Statement of 1,000 Oysters taken from the East Cheval Paar in November, 1902.

No.	Description.	Size in Basket.	Number.	Quantity in Chevoe.	Kalangey.	Manjady.	Total. Kalangey.	Total. Manjady.	Value.	Total Value.	Per Chevoe.	Per Kalangey.
									Rs. c.	Rs. c.		
1	Ani	80	2	$\frac{11}{320}$	—	$\frac{5}{16}$	—		4 81		40 star pagodas	—
2	Kuruval	80	1	—	—	$\frac{5}{32}$	—	$1\frac{5}{32}$	0 55	5 36	—	20 star pagodas
3	Vadiva	100	—	$\frac{38}{320}$	—	$\frac{10}{16}$	—		10 40		—	—
4	Excluding	200				$\frac{14}{16}$	—					
5	Madanku	400				$1\frac{1}{16}$	—	$2\frac{9}{16}$		10 40		
6	Tul	600	—	—	—	$\frac{10}{16}$	—		2 $21\frac{1}{4}$		—	—
7		800	—	—	—	$\frac{14}{16}$	—					
8		1,000	—	—	—	$\frac{5}{16}$	—	$1\frac{13}{16}$		2 $21\frac{1}{4}$		
9	Masu-tul	—	—	—	—	$\frac{6}{16}$	—	$\frac{6}{16}$	0 20	0 20	—	—
								$5\frac{7}{32}$		18 $17\frac{1}{4}$		

Statement of Valuation of 2,000 Oysters taken from the North-East Cheval Paar in November, 1902.

No.	Description.	Size in Basket.	Number.	Quantity in Chevoe.	Kalangey.	Manjady.	Total. Kalangey.	Total. Manjady.	Value.	Total Value.	Per Chevoe.	Per Kalangey.
									Rs. c.	Rs. c.		
1	Ani	30	1	$\frac{23}{320}$	—	$\frac{10}{32}$	—	$\frac{10}{32}$	10 6	10 6	40 star pagodas	—
2	Ani	50	1	$\frac{15}{320}$	—	$\frac{8}{32}$	—		6 56		40 star pagodas	—
3	Kuruval	—	1	—	—	$\frac{6}{32}$	—	$\frac{14}{32}$	0 66	7 22	—	20 star pagodas
4	Ani	80	2	$\frac{8}{320}$	—	$\frac{9}{32}$	—		3 50		40 star pagodas	—
5	Kuruval	—	1	$\frac{8}{320}$	—	$\frac{6}{32}$	—		2 $18\frac{3}{4}$		25 star pagodas	—
6	Kalippu	—	1	—	—	$\frac{4}{32}$	—	$\frac{30}{32}$	0 $68\frac{1}{4}$	6 37	23 star pagodas	—
7	Vadiva	100	—	$\frac{66}{320}$	—	$1\frac{4}{32}$	—		18 5		25 star pagodas	—
8	Excluding	200				$1\frac{8}{32}$	—					
9	Madanku	400				$1\frac{19}{32}$	—	$3\frac{31}{32}$		18 5		
10	Tul	600	—	—	—	$1\frac{6}{32}$	—		3 90		—	—
11		800	—	—	—	$1\frac{6}{32}$	—					
12		1,000	—	—	—	$1\frac{26}{32}$	—	$3\frac{6}{32}$		3 90		
13	Masu-tul	—	—	—	—	$\frac{20}{32}$	—	$\frac{20}{32}$	0 34	0 34	—	—
14	Shell Pearls	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0 31	0 31	—	—
						$9\frac{5}{32}$	—	$9\frac{5}{32}$	46 25	46 25		

Negombo, December 3, 1902.

JOHN A. LEGGE, Inspector of Pearl Banks.

சி. மு. முகம்மது யூசுப்பு,
மு. அ. க. செய்யிதமது,
சி. மு. க. முகம்மது சுலத்தான்,
லெ. மு. க. முகம்மது முதலியாலெப்பை,
த. ஞ மு. சி. செய்கு அப்துல்காதிரு மரைக்காயர், } Merchants.

I.—1903.

MEMORANDUM AND ESTIMATE

OF THE COST OF

THE UNNICHCHAI SCHEME.

By Mr. H. T. S. Ward,

Director of Irrigation.

Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.

Colombo:

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1902.

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UNNICHCHAI SCHEME.

MEMORANDUM to accompany Estimate for Rs. 777,100 for the Construction of a Tank and Channels at Unnichchai, in the Batticaloa District of the Eastern Province.

1. *Situation and Extent of Irrigable Land.*—The tract proposed to be irrigated lies on the western shore of the Batticaloa lake nearly due west of Batticaloa.

There are 32,482 acres surveyed, and at the time of survey 8,700 were in private hands. The private owners, when the scheme was first proposed, refused to agree to any assessment for the repayment of the cost of the scheme, being then satisfied that the rainfall was sufficient for their wants.

Subsequent loss of crops through the failure of rainfall has altered the attitude of those whose lands would benefit by the scheme, and another meeting has been held, at which it was resolved that Government aid was necessary.

2. *Reasons in favour of the Scheme.*—The irrigable land being so easy of access from Batticaloa, where there is a large available population, should be exceptionally valuable, and the 10,000 odd acres available for sale will be worth Rs. 30 per acre, and on account of its proximity to and easy access from Batticaloa, it should find a ready sale at that price when the works are completed. The scheme is one that contains all the elements of success, and but few years will be required after its completion to develop it.

3. *Site.*—The site of the proposed tank is about 4 miles to the east of the Tumpalancholai resthouse, which is 23½ miles from Batticaloa on the main Batticaloa-Badulla road. The tank is to be formed by an embankment thrown across the Makilavattavan-aar (which empties into the northern end of the Batticaloa lake), a few yards below the junction of the Karavetti-aar with the above-named stream.

4. *Object.*—The works are to be constructed with a view of irrigating the low-lying land between the embankment of the tank and the north-western shores of the Batticaloa lake. The total area which it is estimated will be able to be irrigated, is about 19,000 acres. The Makilavattavan-aar runs through this area, dividing it into two unequal portions, about 12,000 acres lying on the left bank and 7,000 acres on the right bank of the river.

Some portion of the above area is already cultivated for paddy, but up to now has depended for water upon the rainfall, which is frequently scanty, and in consequence the paddy crops fail.

With a view to ensuring a steady supply of water at all seasons, the above works have been proposed.

5. *Rainfall and Flow-off.*—The watershed area which will be drained by the tank (in shape a long narrow strip running south-west from the embankment) is about 91½ square miles, and is surrounded by hills, some of which rise to a considerable height. The length of the river traversing the area is about 232 miles, and average rainfall over the whole area is estimated at 75 inches per annum. This might produce a maximum flood of 16,400 cubic feet per second.

6. *Spill Discharge.*—To carry this off, a spill wall 500 feet long has been designed, which, should the above-mentioned maximum flood take place, would be covered to a depth of about 5 feet. The embankment is proposed to be carried to a height of 8 feet above the spill wall, thus allowing 3 feet clear of any flood.

Works.—The works proposed to be constructed are as follows:—

(1) A service road.
(2) A tank.
(3) Two main channels.

7. (1) *Service Road.*—A service road will be necessary from Tumpalancholai resthouse on the main road to the site of the embankment, and, on account of a detour having to be made to avoid the bed of the tank, will require to be about 5½ miles long. This road will be 12 feet wide and gravelled in the centre, and side drains, a bridge, culverts, &c., necessary have been estimated for.

8. (2) *The Tank.*—The tank will be formed by an embankment about 1¼ mile long, and about 35 feet above the low-lying ground in the middle of the embankment.

At spill level (8 feet below top of embankment) it is estimated that the water will flood an area of about 2,920 acres, with a capacity of about 1,437 million cubic feet.

9. *Embankment.*—The embankment is to be of earthwork, 8 feet wide on top, with a slope on the up-stream side of 3 to 1 and on the down-stream side of 2 to 1. The core is to be formed of puddled clay, 4 feet thick on top with a batter on each side of 1 in 8 down to ground level. This is to be taken into the ground to a maximum depth of 18 feet (according to the results of the trial holes which have been sunk) to ensure a watertight foundation. The thickness of the puddle at the bottom of the trench to be 6 feet.

10. *Spill.*—The spill will be situated in the embankment on some high ground 4,000 feet from the northern end of the embankment, and is proposed to be a masonry wall 8 feet thick on top with a batter of 1 in 4 on down-stream face, and to be carried down to the solid rock, which, according to the trial holes, varies from 8 feet to 19 feet below spill level.

11. *Outlet Sluices.*—The outlet sluices, two in number, have been designed as masonry stop walls in open cutting, in preference to culverts, which are difficult of access in case of repairs being necessary. To ensure safety they have been placed in a considerable depth of rock cutting.

The reduced level of sills of the sluices is 66 above mean sea level, and the level of the spill is 89, thus giving an available head, when the tank is full, of 23 feet. The northern sluice is designed for two sluice gates and the southern sluice for one sluice gate.

12. *Channels.*—The main channels, two in number, are to be taken in an easterly direction from the sluices in the embankment: one to the north of the Makilavattavan, the other to the south.

13. *Northern Main Channel.*—The northern main channel starts from the northern sluice, and is designed with a bottom width of 20 feet and side slopes of 1 to 1 and a fall of 2½ feet per mile. This, with a depth of 3½ feet of water and a velocity of 2·48 feet per second, will carry 210 cubic feet per second. An embankment, 8 feet wide on top and slopes of 2 to 1, is to be constructed on the lower side of the channel, and spills to carry off surplus flood water, which may be brought down by the numerous small streams traversing the line of the channel, will be necessary, roughly speaking, about every three-fourths of a mile.

Distribution sluices are to be inserted about every half mile. It is intended to carry this channel for a distance of 10 miles approximately.

14. *Southern Main Channel.*—The southern main channel starts from the southern sluice, and is designed with a bottom width of 12 feet and side slopes of 1 to 1 and a fall of 2½ feet per mile. This, with a depth of 3½ feet of water and a velocity of 2·34 feet per second, will carry 120 cubic feet per second. An embankment, 4 feet wide on top and slopes of 2 to 1, is to be constructed on the lower side of the channel, and spills to carry off surplus flood water will be necessary about every three-fourths of a mile.

Distribution sluices are to be inserted about every half mile. It is intended to open this channel for a distance of about 15 miles.

15. *River Irrigation.*—Of the 19,000 acres to be irrigated, about 2,000 acres will in all probability be irrigated from the river, and to enable this to de done, the quantity of water required for this area will be passed out of the northern main channel immediately below the northern sluice.

16. *Design.*—The line of the embankment and site and length of the spill are the same as those proposed by the Provincial Engineer, Eastern Province, in 1893, but in other respects it has been found necessary to make new designs for the works.

Probable Return.—The estimated cost of the proposed works, including the sum of Rs. 92,421 for interest, amounts to Rs. 777,100, and the area that the tank is calculated to irrigate is 19,000 acres (which area of land is available under the tank, and has already been surveyed). The repayment therefore in ten annual instalments will amount to Rs. 41 per acre nearly, or Rs. 4·10 per acre per annum for ten years.

If the cultivators resolve to commute at the rate of Re. 1 per acre under clause 7 of Ordinance No. 23 of 1889, the recoveries when all the land is cultivated will amount to about 2½ per cent. on the capital, and the cost of upkeep will amount probably to Rs. 5,000 per annum, so that the eventual return will be under 2 per cent., which I consider is not sufficient. If the rate of commutation is fixed at Re. 1·50 under the proposed amended Ordinance, the return, deducting the Rs. 5,000 for maintenance, ought eventually to reach 3 per cent., while, if the maximum rate of Rs. 2 per acre be fixed, the return ought eventually to reach 4¼ per cent., which appears reasonable.

17. *Proposed procedure.*—I submit, therefore, for the consideration of the Board that the preliminary works should be commenced, such as the making of the road, the erection of lines, and the importing of labour; but that the meeting of the proprietors should not be held until the existing Ordinance is amended, partly for the reason given above and partly because of the 19,000 acres. Some portion is in private hands, and if a meeting were held the Government (not being able to be represented under Ordinance No. 23 of 1889), who own the greater portion, would be bound by the decision of the owners of the lesser portion.

Further, if it be now decided that the whole cost be repaid in ten annual instalments, clause 51 of Ordinance No. 23 of 1889 limits the payment due in perpetuity for maintenance to 10 cents per acre, or Rs. 1,900, although it will probably cost Rs. 5,000.

18. *Irrigation Capacity.*—The irrigation capacity of the proposed tank has been fully discussed in Mr. Parker's report on the proposed works in the Eastern Province, page 12. As I agree with his deductions it is unnecessary to repeat them here.

19. *Reason for allowing for Five-feet Flood over Spillway.*—The depth of water, viz., 5 feet, that may in the time of maximum floods flow over the spill wall may seem somewhat great, and I should have been glad had it been possible to reduce it, but owing to the contour of the ground it has not been found possible, without unreasonable expenditure, and the cutting at one end of the spill even as it is reaches 18 feet in depth.

20. *Surveys, Plans, and Estimates by whom made.*—The surveys have been made and the plans and estimates have been prepared by Mr. R. F. Morris, and the works designed by him under the instructions of Mr. Parker and myself.

H. T. S. WARD,
Director of Irrigation.

Colombo, March 2, 1902.

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Estimate of the Expense necessary to be incurred for proposed Works at Unnichchai, Eastern Province.

Quantities.	Items.	Rate.	Amount.	Total.
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
	Item No. 1.*			
Miles 5½	Gravel road, including culverts, &c.	1,300 0	7,150 0	
	Inspection bungalow	—	3,550 0	
	Guardian's bungalow	—	1,623 0	
				12,323 0
	Item No. 2.†			
	Reservoir Bund.			
Acres 40	Jungle clearing, uprooting, &c., clearing grass. ...	50 0	2,000 0	
Cubes 4,536	Surface soil (6 in. to 9 in. deep) to be removed under bund	1 0	4,536 0	
„ 86,775	Earthwork in slopes of bund, &c.	2 0	173,550 0	
„ 6,100	Excavation from puddle trench	5 0	30,500 0	
„ 14,225	Puddle clay in puddle wall and trench	3 50	49,787 50	
				260,373 50
	Northern Sluice.‡			
Cubes 438	Excavation in foundation	No charge	—	
„ 625	Excavation in inlet channel	do.	—	
„ 443	Excavation (rock) in foundations and in inlet channel ...	10 0	4,430 0	
„ 130	Masonry in cement	60 0	7,800 0	
„ 110	Masonry in lime	30 0	3,300 0	
Cubic ft. 182	Three-inch timber with wrought iron hooks ...	3 0	546 0	
Cwt. 30	Wrought iron in gratings	12 0	360 0	
No. 2	4 ft. by 3 ft. sluice gates with girders, connections, &c. ...	2,000 0	4,000 0	
				20,436 0
	Southern Sluice.			
Cubes 408	Excavation in foundation	No charge	—	
„ 1,780	Excavation in inlet channel	do.	—	
„ 630	Excavation (rock) in foundations and in inlet channel ...	10 0	6,300 0	
„ 97	Masonry in cement	60 0	5,820 0	
„ 87	Masonry in lime	30 0	2,610 0	
Cubic ft. 110	Three-inch timber with wrought iron hooks ...	3 0	330 0	
Cwt. 20	Wrought iron in gratings	12 0	240 0	
No. 1	4 ft. by 3 ft. sluice gates with girders, connections, &c. ...	—	2,000 0	
				17,300 0
	Spill Wall.			
Cubes 1,358	Excavation in foundation	2 0	2,716 0	
„ 125	Excavation in foundation (rock)	10 0	1,250 0	
„ 714	Masonry in cement, &c.	60 0	42,840 0	
„ 91	Masonry in lime	30 0	2,730 0	
				49,536 0
	Item No. 3.§			
	Northern Main Channel.			
	Mile No. 1.			
Acres 9·20	Jungle clearing, uprooting, &c.	50 0	460 0	
Cubes 5,688	Excavation in channel to be formed into bund ...	1 20	6,825 60	
„ 450	Excavation (rock), extra price	6 50	2,925 0	
„ 30	Pitching in channel	25 0	750 0	
No. 2	Spill, type No. 2	882 0	1,764 0	
„ 1	Distribution sluice	410 0	410 0	
Cubes 63	Puddle clay	3 0	189 0	
				13,323 60
	Mile No. 2.			
Acres 9·20	Jungle clearing, uprooting, &c.	50 0	460 0	
Cubes 6,040	Excavation	1 20	7,248 0	
„ 30	Excavation (rock), extra price	6 50	195 0	
No. 1	Spill, type No. 1	—	1,222 0	
„ 2	Distribution sluices	410 0	820 0	
Cubes 83	Puddle clay	3 0	249 0	
				10,194 0
	Mile No. 3.			
Acres 9·20	Jungle clearing, uprooting, &c.	50 0	460 0	
Cubes 5,440	Excavation	1 20	6,528 0	
„ 30	Excavation (rock)	6 50	195 0	
No. 1	Spill, type No. 2	—	882 0	
„ 1	Distribution sluice	410 0	410 0	
Cubes 82	Puddle clay	3 0	246 0	
				8,721 0
	Carried over ...	—	—	392,207 10

* Item No. 1 includes construction of a gravel roadway 12 ft. wide from Tumpalancholai resthouse to the site of the embankment, and permanent inspection and Guardian's bungalows according to the type approved by the Central Irrigation Board.

† Item No. 2 includes the construction of an earthwork embankment about 1¼ mile long, 8 ft. wide on top, and with slopes of 3 to 1 and 2 to 1. A masonry spill wall 500 ft. long, 8 ft. wide on top, with abutments, wing walls, &c.

‡ A (northern) sluice built of masonry with wing walls, &c., and No. 2 iron sluice gates. A (southern) sluice built of masonry with wing walls, &c., and No. 1 iron sluice gate.

§ Item No. 3 includes the cutting of a main channel about 10 miles long, to be 20 ft. wide at the bottom and slopes 1 to 1, and the construction of an embankment along lower side of channel, to be 8 ft. wide on top with slopes of 2 to 1, together with construction of the spill and distribution sluices which are necessary.

Quantities.		Items.	Rate.	Amount.	Total.
			Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
		Brought forward ...	—	—	392,207 10
		Mile No. 4.			
Acres	9·20	Jungle clearing, uprooting, &c.	50 0	460 0	
Cubes	4,894	Excavation	1 20	5,872 80	
,,	30	Excavation (rock)	6 50	195 0	
No.	1	Spill, type No. 2	—	882 0	
,,	1	Spill, type No. 3	—	832 0	
,,	1	Distribution sluice	410 0	410 0	
Cubes	49	Puddle clay	3 0	147 0	
					8,798 80
		Northern Main Channel.			
		Mile No. 5.			
Acres	9·20	Jungle clearing, uprooting, &c.	50 0	460 0	
Cubes	4,727	Excavation	1 20	5,672 40	
,,	30	Excavation rock (extra)	6 50	195 0	
No.	2	Spill, type No. 2	882 0	1,764 0	
,,	1	Distribution sluice	410 0	410 0	
Cubes	15	Puddle clay	3 0	45 0	
					8,546 40
		Mile No. 6.			
Acres	9·20	Jungle clearing, uprooting, &c.	50 0	460 0	
Cubes	4,541	Excavation	1 20	5,449 20	
,,	30	Excavation (rock)	6 50	195 0	
No.	1	Spill, type No. 2	—	882 0	
,,	1	Distribution sluice	410 0	410 0	
Cubes	.62	Puddle clay	3 0	186 0	
					7,582 20
		Mile No. 7.			
Acres	9·20	Jungle clearing, uprooting, &c.	50 0	460 0	
Cubes	4,783	Excavation	1 20	5,691 60	
,,	30	Excavation (rock)	6 50	195 0	
No.	1	Spill, type No. 1	—	1,222 0	
,,	1	Spill, type No. 2	—	882 0	
,,	1	Distribution sluice	410 0	410 0	
Cubes	44	Puddle clay	3 0	132 0	
					8,992 60
		Mile No. 8.			
Acres	9·20	Jungle clearing, uprooting, &c.	50 0	460 0	
Cubes	5,070	Excavation	1 20	6,084 0	
,,	30	Excavation (rock)	6 50	195 0	
No.	1	Spill, type No. 2	—	882 0	
,,	1	Spill, type No. 4	—	1,714 0	
,,	1	Distribution sluice	410 0	410 0	
Cubes	146	Puddle clay	3 0	438 0	
					10,183 0
		Northern Main Channel.			
		Mile No. 9.			
Acres	9·20	Jungle clearing, uprooting, &c.	50 0	460 0	
Cubes	4,731	Excavation	1 20	5,677 20	
,,	30	Excavation (rock)	6 50	195 0	
No.	1	Spill, type No. 2	—	882 0	
,,	1	Spill, type No. 3	—	832 0	
,,	1	Distribution sluice	410 0	410 0	
Cubes	128	Puddle clay	3 0	384 0	
					8,840 20
		Mile No. 10.			
Acres	9·20	Jungle clearing, uprooting, &c.	50 0	460 0	
Cubes	4,053	Excavation	1 20	4,863 60	
,,	30	Excavation (rock)	6 50	195 0	
No.	1	Spill, type No. 1	—	1,222 0	
,,	1	Spill, type No. 2	—	882 0	
,,	2	Distribution sluices	410 0	820 0	
Cubes	82	Puddle clay	3 0	246 0	
					8,688 60
		ITEM No. 4.*			
		Southern Main Channel.			
		Mile No. 1.			
Acres	7·90	Jungle clearing, uprooting, &c.	50 0	395 0	
Cubes	4,343	Excavation in channel to be formed into bund ...	1 20	5,211 60	
,,	400	Excavation (rock), extra	6 50	2,600 0	
No.	1	Spill, type No. 2	—	770 0	
,,	2	Distribution sluices	365 0	730 0	
Cubes	48	Puddle clay	3 0	144 0	
					9,850 60
		Mile No. 2.			
Acres	7·90	Jungle clearing, uprooting, &c.	50 0	395 0	
Cubes	3,416	Excavation	1 20	4,099 20	
,,	30	Excavation (rock)	6 50	195 0	
No.	1	Spill, type No. 1	—	1,007 0	
,,	1	Spill, type No. 2	—	770 0	
,,	1	Distribution sluice	365 0	365 0	
Cubes	18	Puddle clay	3 0	54 0	
					6,885 20
		Carried over ...	—	—	470,574 70

* Item No. 4 includes the cutting of a main channel about 15 miles long, to be 12 ft. wide at the bottom and slopes of 1 to 1, and the construction of an embankment along lower side of channel, to be 4 ft. wide on top with slopes of 2 to 1, together with the construction of the spills and distribution sluices which are necessary.

Quantities.		Items.	Rate.	Amount.	Total.
			Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
		Brought forward ...	—	—	470,574 70
		Mile No. 3.			
Acres	7·90	Jungle clearing, uprooting, &c.	50 0	395 0	
Cubes	3,290	Excavation	1 20	3,948 0	
,,	30	Excavation (rock)	6 50	195 0	
No.	1	Spill, type No. 1	—	1,007 0	
,,	2	Distribution sluices	365 0	730 0	
Cubes	20	Puddle clay	3 0	60 0	
					6,335 0
		Mile No. 4.			
Acres	7·90	Jungle clearing, uprooting, &c.	50 0	395 0	
Cubes	3,240	Excavation	1 20	3,888 0	
,,	30	Excavation (rock)	6 50	195 0	
No.	1	Spill, type No. 1	—	1,007 0	
,,	1	Spill, type No. 2	—	770 0	
,,	1	Distribution sluice	365 0	365 0	
Cubes	30	Puddle clay	3 0	90 0	
					6,710 0
		Mile No. 5.			
Acres	7·90	Jungle clearing, uprooting, &c.	50 0	395 0	
Cubes	3,641	Excavation	1 20	4,369 20	
,,	30	Excavation (rock)	6 50	195 0	
No.	1	Spill, type No. 2	—	770 0	
,,	2	Distribution sluices	365 0	730 0	
Cubes	32	Puddle clay	3 0	96 0	
					6,555 20
		Mile No. 6.			
Acres	7·90	Jungle clearing, uprooting, &c.	50 0	395 0	
Cubes	3,295	Excavation	1 20	3,954 0	
,,	30	Excavation (rock)	6 50	195 0	
No.	1	Spill, type No. 1	—	1,007 0	
,,	1	Spill, type No. 3	—	720 0	
,,	2	Distribution sluices	365 0	730 0	
Cubes	20	Puddle clay	3 0	60 0	
					7,061 0
		Mile No. 7.			
Acres	7·90	Jungle clearing, uprooting, &c.	50 0	395 0	
Cubes	3,184	Excavation	1 20	3,820 80	
,,	30	Excavation (rock)	6 50	195 0	
No.	1	Spill, type No. 2	—	770 0	
,,	2	Distribution sluices	365 0	730 0	
Cubes	20	Puddle clay	3 0	60 0	
					5,970 80
		Mile No. 8.			
Acres	7·90	Jungle clearing, uprooting, &c.	50 0	395 0	
Cubes	3,293	Excavation	1 20	3,951 60	
,,	30	Excavation (rock)	6 50	195 0	
No.	1	Spill, type No. 1	—	1,007 0	
,,	1	Spill, type No. 2	—	770 0	
,,	1	Distribution sluice	365 0	365 0	
Cubes	59	Puddle clay	3 0	177 0	
					6,860 60
		Mile No. 9.			
Acres	7·90	Jungle clearing, uprooting, &c.	50 0	395 0	
Cubes	3,303	Excavation	1 20	3,963 60	
,,	30	Excavation (rock)	6 50	195 0	
No.	1	Spill, type No. 2	—	770 0	
,,	2	Distribution sluices	365 0	730 0	
Cubes	20	Puddle clay	3 0	60 0	
					6,113 60
		Mile No. 10.			
Acres	7·90	Jungle clearing, uprooting, &c.	50 0	395 0	
Cubes	3,292	Excavation	1 20	3,950 40	
,,	30	Excavation (rock)	6 50	195 0	
No.	1	Spill, type No. 2	—	770 0	
,,	1	Spill, type No. 3	—	720 0	
,,	2	Distribution sluices	365 0	730 0	
Cubes	20	Puddle clay	3 0	60 0	
					6,820 40
		Mile No. 11.			
Acres	7·90	Jungle clearing, uprooting, &c.	50 0	395 0	
Cubes	3,203	Excavation	1 20	3,843 60	
,,	30	Excavation (rock)	6 50	195 0	
No.	1	Spill, type No. 1	—	1,007 0	
,,	1	Spill, type No. 2	—	770 0	
,,	1	Distribution sluice	365 0	365 0	
Cubes	80	Puddle clay	3 0	240 0	
					6,815 60
		Carried forward ...	—	—	529,816 90

Quantities.	Items.	Rate.	Amount.	Total.
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
	Brought forward ...	—	—	529,816 90
	Mile No. 12.			
Acres 7·90	Jungle clearing, uprooting, &c.	50 0	395 0	
Cubes 3,265	Excavation	1 20	3,918 0	
,, 30	Excavation (rock)	6 50	195 0	
No. 1	Spill, type No. 3	—	720 0	
,, 2	Distribution sluices	365 0	730 0	
Cubes 20	Puddle clay	3 0	60 0	
				6,018 0
	Mile No. 13.			
Acres 7·90	Jungle clearing, uprooting, &c.	50 0	395 0	
Cubes 3,484	Excavation	1 20	4,180 80	
,, 30	Excavation (rock)	6 50	195 0	
No. 1	Spill, type No. 1	—	1,007 0	
,, 1	Spill, type No. 2	—	770 0	
,, 1	Distribution sluice	365 0	365 0	
Cubes 15	Puddle clay	3 0	45 0	
				6,957 80
	Mile No. 14.			
Acres 7·90	Jungle clearing, uprooting, &c.	50 0	395 0	
Cubes 3,362	Excavation	1 20	4,034 40	
,, 30	Excavation (rock)	6 50	195 0	
No. 1	Spill, type No. 2	—	770 0	
,, 1	Spill, type No. 3	—	720 0	
,, 2	Distribution sluices	365 0	730 0	
Cubes 30	Puddle clay	3 0	90 0	
				6,934 40
	Mile No. 15.			
Acres 7·90	Jungle clearing, uprooting, &c.	50 0	395 0	
Cubes 3,262	Excavation	1 20	3,914 40	
,, 30	Excavation (rock)	6 50	195 0	
No. 1	Spill, type No. 2	—	770 0	
,, 2	Distribution sluices	365 0	730 0	
Cubes 49	Puddle clay	3 0	147 0	
				6,151 40
	ITEM No. 5.*			
	Non-effective Charges.			
—	Temporary buildings, cooly lines, stores, &c. ...	Lump	12,000 0	
Years 6	Salary of medical officer and one orderly per month ...	60 0	4,320 0	
No. 5	Drinking wells	200 0	1,000 0	
Years 6	Salary of one clerk and one storekeeper per month ...	70 0	5,040 0	
—	Maintenance on road and completed portion of work ...	Lump	5,000 0	
—	Local transport	do.	5,000 0	
—	Transport and marching of labour	do.	10,000 0	
				42,360 0
				598,238 50
	10 per cent. Contingencies ...	—	—	59,053 50
				657,292 0
	Transport 4 per cent. on whole = 4·16 ...	—	—	27,387 0
	Grand Total ...	—	—	684,679 0
	Interest on capital ...	—	—	92,421 0
	Total ...	—	—	777,100 0

* Item No. 5 includes the construction of all temporary cooly lines, quarters for clerk, storekeeper, dispenser, overseers, dispensary, powder magazine, and any other temporary buildings which may be required for the proper carrying out of the work, the sinking of temporary wells, the pay of a medical officer, 1 clerk, 1 storekeeper, and an orderly for the Medical Officer, the maintenance of the road and any works which may be finished before completion of the whole works, the cost of transport of materials from the main Batticaloa road to the works, and for other local transport and any charges which may be incurred in importing coolies from India or elsewhere.

Irrigation Department,
Colombo, March 2, 1902.

H. PARKER,
for Director of Irrigation.

II.—1903.

CORRESPONDENCE

RELATING TO

THE CENSUS OF CEYLON, 1901.

Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.

Colombo:

PRINTED BY H. C. COTTLE, ACTING GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.

To be purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO, price 5 cents.

1903.

CENSUS OF CEYLON, 1901.

No. 1.

The Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY to the SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, March 22, 1900.

SIR,—I AM directed to inform you that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint you to be the officer to superintend the taking of the Census of 1901, and I am to invite your attention to the Proclamation published in the *Gazette* of March 16, 1900.

2. The Government Agents of the several Provinces in the Island have been informed of your appointment, and that you have been authorized to correspond direct with them on Census matters. They have been further reminded that, under section 6 of the Census Ordinance, No. 9 of 1880, each Government Agent is Commissioner of his Province.

3. Similar instructions have been issued to the Chairmen of the Municipalities and of the Local Boards in the Island, and they have also been reminded that they are Commissioners within the limits of their respective Municipality and Local Board.

4. Your appointment will be duly gazetted.

I am, &c.,

J. J. THORBURN,
for Colonial Secretary.

No. 2.

The SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. 65. Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, December 19, 1902.

Census Report, 1901.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to forward herewith, for submission to His Excellency the Governor, the complete Report on the Census of Ceylon, 1901, in four volumes, previously submitted in parts.

I am, &c.,

P. ARUNACHALAM,
Superintendent of Census.

No. 3.

The Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY to the SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS.

No. 49. Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, December 30, 1902.

Census Report, 1901.

SIR,—I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 65 of December 19, and the complete Report on the Census of Ceylon, 1901, in four volumes, therewith forwarded, and to convey to you an expression of His Excellency the Governor's high appreciation of the care and ability shown by you in the preparation of the Report, which will be a very useful work of reference.

2. I am to add that the zeal and capacity which characterized your organization and direction of the Census operations equally meet with His Excellency's approbation.

I am, &c.,

C. R. CUMBERLAND,
for Colonial Secretary.

III.—1903.

VILLAGE COMMUNITIES.

A STATEMENT

SHOWING

THE DISTRICTS, PRESIDENTS, THEIR SALARIES AND STAFF; AND THE NUMBER AND NATURE OF THE CASES DISPOSED OF DURING 1901.

Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.

Colombo:
PRINTED BY H. C. COTTLE, ACTING GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.
To be purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO price 10 cents.

1903.

VILLAGE COMMUNITIES.

RETURN showing the Names of Districts, presidents, &c., and the Number of Cases instituted, decided, and in Appeal, during 1901.

Districts.	Presidents.	Salaries.	Staff.	Cost of Staff per Annum.	Pending on January 1, 1901.		Instituted during 1901.		Amicable Settlements under Section 23.		Decisions.											Appeals.				Pending on December 31, 1901.	
											Civil.		Criminal.									To Govt. Agent.		From G. A. to Governor in Executive Council.			
					Civil.	Criminal.	Civil.	Criminal.	Civil.	Criminal.	Money.	Land.	Breach of V.C. Rules.	Irrigation.	Vaccination	Assault.	Theft.	Malicious Injury.	Cattle Trespass.	Public Nuisance	Maintenance.	Confirmed.	Set Aside.	Confirmed.	Set Aside.	Civil.	Criminal.
WESTERN PROVINCE.		Rs.		Rs.																								
Alutkuru Korale South.																												
Gampaha ...	This Tribunal is in charge of Siyane korale west President	—	—	—	—	—	107	183	15	38	107	—	89	3	—	58	31	2	—	1	—	10		—	—	—	—
Kanuwana ...	This Tribunal is in charge of Alutkuru korale North President	—	—	—	7	28	107	324	6	49	114	—	166	3	—	127	50	1	5	—	—	12	3	2	—	—	—
Village Committee : Wattala ... Ambatalenpahala Kanuwana ...	J. Abesekara, Mudaliyar...	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hewagam Korale.																												
Hanwella ...	A. J. Seneviratne ...	1,650	1 Clerk, 2 Peons, and 1 Sweeper ...	600	10	21	297	504	10	2	304	—	189	13	—	145	128	31	—	—	—	55	10	6	1	3	19
Aturugiriya ...					9	11	184	354	6	—	190	—	109	3	—	100	104	25	1	—	—	42	7	1	—	3	23
Kaduwela ...					3	14	103	193	7	1	106	—	63	—	—	65	50	16	—	—	—	13	3	—	—	—	13
Salpiti Korale.																												
Gangodawila ...	D. D. H. Perera, Mudaliyar	1,760	1 Clerk and 2 Peons	540	—	—	256	795	63	298	256	—	300	—	—	257	204	34	—	—	—	46	—	7	—	—	—
Honnantara ...					—	—	267	476	66	159	267	—	157	—	—	121	154	44	—	—	—	35	2	3	—	—	—
Siyane Korale West.																												
Mahara ...	F. A. Wijeyesekara ...	1,980	1 Clerk and 2 Peons	540	—	—	165	375	58	142	165	—	172	2	—	113	83	5	—	—	—	10	7	1	—	—	—
Henaratgoda ...					—	—	201	559	66	260	197	4	232	4	—	153	162	6	2	—	—	20	2	—	—	—	—
Negombo.																												
Minuwangoda ...	J. E. de Silva, Muhandiram	1,760	1 Clerk, 1 Messenger, and 1 Sweeper ...	504	32	27	457	753	40	109	489	—	282	7	—	229	198	49	15	—	—	21	5	4	—	—	—
Katana ...					14	15	155	338	13	38	169	—	128	4	—	100	85	21	9	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	6
Village Committee : Hapitigam korale *Kalutara.*	L. A. Dasanayaka, Mudaliyar, Chairman	—	1 Clerk and 1 Peon	300	—	2	—	374	—	100	—	—	374	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Village Committee : Pasdun korale west	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CENTRAL PROVINCE. *Kandy.*																												
Udunuwara ...	L. B. Ranaraja (K. B. Samaratun acted till June 30)	1,452	1 Clerk at Rs. 240, 1 Peon at Rs. 120, and 1 Watcher at Rs. 30 per annum	390	—	—	299	680	16	94	201	98	447	—	—	77	38	80	38	—	—	23	3	—	2	—	—
Yatinuwara ...	Do. ...	360	1 Clerk at Rs. 240, 1 Peon at Rs. 120, and 1 Watcher at Rs. 30 per annum	390	—	7	281	468	30	52	268	13	290	—	—	79	28	62	16	—	—	48	3	1	2	—	—
Tumpane ...	Do. ...	—	1 Clerk at Rs. 180, 1 Peon at Rs. 60, and 2 Watchers at Rs. 30 each per annum	300	—	2	204	376	31	145	188	16	214	—	—	48	40	49	27	—	—	17	—	2	—	—	—

Districts.	Presidents.	Salaries.	Staff.	Cost of Staff per Annum.	Pending on January 1, 1901.		Instituted during 1901.		Amicable Settlements under Section 23.		Decisions.											Appeals.				Pending on December 31, 1901.	
											Civil.		Criminal.									To Govt. Agent.		From G. A. to Governor in Executive Council.			
					Civil.	Criminal.	Civil.	Criminal.	Civil.	Criminal.	Money.	Land.	Breach of V. C. Rules.	Irrigation.	Vaccination.	Assault.	Theft.	Malicious Injury.	Cattle Trespass.	Public Nuisance.	Maintenance.	Confirmed.	Set Aside.	Confirmed.	Set Aside.	Civil.	Criminal.
		Rs.		Rs.																								
Harispattu ...	J. E. P. Kehelpannala (L. B. Ranaraja acted till June 30)	—	1 Clerk at Rs. 180, 1 Peon at Rs. 60, and 1 Watcher at Rs. 30 per annum	270	—	—	370	819	43	150	343	27	448	—	—	124	50	188	9	1	—	44	2	3	1	—	—
Pata Dumbara ...	Do. ...	1,650	2 Clerks, 1 at Rs. 240 and 1 at Rs. 120; 2 Peons at Rs. 90 each; and 1 Watcher at Rs. 36 per annum	576	—	—	605	1083	59	202	568	37	644	—	—	192	110	111	20	—	—	58	6	2	—	—	—
Uda Dumbara ...	T. B. Rambukwela ...	240	1 Clerk at Rs. 240 and 1 Peon at Rs. 120 per annum	360	1	8	267	411	46	92	267	1	211	18	—	84	21	8	74	—	—	13	3	—	—	—	3
Pata Hewaheta ...	L. B. Yatawara ...	—	1 Clerk at Rs. 180 per annum ...	180	—	1	—	475	—	66	—	—	351	—	—	—	—	—	74	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	51
Udapalata ...	T. B. Yatawara ...	—	1 Clerk at Rs. 240 per annum ...	240	1	18	28	501	11	329	—	—	472	33	—	—	—	—	28	—	—	8	1	—	—	1	14
Uda Bulatgama ...	A. J. W. Marambe (R. E. Paranagama acted till May 31)	—	1 Clerk at Rs. 60 per annum ...	60	—	8	—	123	—	77	—	—	122	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Matale.																												
Matale north ...	T. B. Tenne	1,320	1 Clerk at Rs. 240, 1 Peon at Rs. 150, 1 Watcher at Rs. 30, 1 Watcher at Rs. 24, 2 Watchers at Rs. 18 each, and 1 Watcher at Rs. 12 per annum	492	—	7	439	683	43	116	400	39	44	—	—	90	23	13	123	—	—	59	—	2	—	—	—
Matale east ...	T. B. Hulangamuwe ...	1,320	1 Clerk at Rs. 240, 1 Peon at Rs. 150, 5 Watchers at Rs. 12 each, 1 Peon at Rs. 90, and 1 Watcher at Rs. 18 per annum	558	5	7	403	586	3	24	386	21	383	—	—	116	46	3	38	—	—	40	7	—	—	1	7
Matale south ...	M. Keppitipola ...	—	1 Clerk at Rs. 180 and 1 Peon at Rs. 90 per annum	270	—	10	—	382	—	98	—	—	384	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	8
Nuwara Eliya.																												
Uda Hewaheta ...	A. B. Galagoda (P. B. Andarawewa acted till Oct. 17)	720	1 Clerk at Rs. 180, 1 Bookbinder at Rs. 30, and 1 Peon at Rs. 108 per annum	318	31	7	693	307	62	28	655	32	179	—	—	93	17	8	1	—	—	20	5	—	—	37	16
Walapane ...	Do. ...	—	1 Clerk at Rs. 180, 1 Bookbinder at Rs. 30, and 1 Peon at Rs. 60 per annum	270	27	6	363	254	40	34	323	44	141	—	—	60	46	1	—	—	—	18	2	1	—	23	12
Kotmale ...	W. P. Banda ...	200	1 Clerk at Rs. 180 per annum ...	180	—	—	51	119	14	66	51	—	60	—	—	35	17	7	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
NORTHERN PROVINCE.																												
Mullaittivu.																												
Vavuniya north, Vavuniya south, Panankamam, and Metkumulai	C. Chellaiyah ...	1,650	2 Clerks, 1 at Rs. 240 and 1 at Rs. 180; 1 Peon at Rs. 90 per annum	510	16	12	248	91	—	—	253	1	6	—	—	72	9	3	11	—	—	6	—	—	1	10	2
SOUTHERN PROVINCE.																												
Galle.																												
Bentota-Walallawiti korale	T. R. Sumanasekera ...	1,200*	—	600	11	11	1279	884	237	196	1258	3	466	2	—	201	119	49	51	—	—	161	20	34	11	29	7
Gangaboda and Hinidum pattus	T. Dunuwille	1,000† / — ‡	—	456	3 / 7	2 / 4	387 / 61	287 / 40	7 / 20	32 / 12	384 / 62	—	205 / 30	—	—	45 / 4	24 / 4	12 / —	—	—	—	44 / 3	18 / —	9 / 1	3 / 1	6 / 6	3 / 6
Matara.																												
Gangaboda pattu ...	A. C. Gunatillaka ...	1,100§	—	460	—	—	458	1770	35	93	457	1	1178	—	—	300	186	40	66	—	—	74	10	6	—	—	—
Wellaboda pattu ...	H. C. Gooneratne ...	1,200§	—	420	36	83	960	940	156	37	989	4	521	—	—	169	219	52	3	—	—	85	55	17	5	3	59
Weligam korale ...	G. E. de S. Gooneratne ...	1,210§	—	450	1	2	431	816	87	80	430	1	313	—	—	259	202	43	—	—	—	92	33	20	3	1	1
Morawak korale ...	H. W. Alahakoon ...	924	—	420	30	23	44	905	157	94	753	8	531	—	—	154	132	55	35	—	—	57	28	4	3	13	21

Hambantota.																															
Giruwa pattu west...	F. W. de Silva	...	1,300‖	—	549	58	109	786	1646	97	102	815	2	973	—	37	201	233	39	136	—	—	79	4	6	—	27	136
EASTERN PROVINCE.																															
Batticaloa.																															
Batticaloa north ...	Ebenezer Crowther	...	1,320	3 Clerks, 1 at Rs. 240, 1 at Rs. 180, 1 at Rs. 120; 1 Messenger at Rs. 90; and 3 Watchers at Rs. 36 each per annum	738	17	19	1744	570	528	146	1734	1	223	—	—	191	114	28	12	—	—	7	—	1	—	26	21
Batticaloa south ...	Albert Kanagasapai	...	1,320	4 Clerks, 1 at Rs. 240, 2 at Rs. 180 each, 1 at Rs. 150; 2 Messengers at Rs. 120 each; 4 Watchers, 1 at Rs. 60, 1 at Rs. 48, 1 at Rs. 36, and 1 at Rs. 30 per annum	1,164	5	14	2703	1198	1725	407	2706	—	524	39	26	481	111	18	7	—	—	50	2	5	—	2	6
Bintenna ...	William Robert Bibile	...	— ¶	—	—	—	4	46	134	—	—	45	—	6	123	—	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Trincomalee.																															
Trincomalee ...	Venkidachchalacheddiyar Kanakasapai, Mudaliyar		1100°°	2 Clerks, 1 at Rs. 240 and 1 at Rs. 180; 1 Messenger at Rs. 120 per annum	540	170	86	1527	482	461	185	1525	15	136	—	—	269	46	5	37	—	—	19	2	1	—	157	74
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.																															
Kurunegala.																															
Wendawili hatpattu	L. Nugawela	...	1,320	1 Clerk at Rs. 20, 2 Messengers at Rs. 10 each, 2 Court-keepers at Rs. 2·50 each per month	540	37	21	724	786	95	242	718	32	451	—	—	135	151	16	21	—	—	63	1	1	1	11	33
Wanni hatpattu ...	B. W. Relapanawa	...	1,320	1 Clerk at Rs. 20, 1 Assistant Clerk at Rs. 15; 1 Extra Clerk for five months at Rs. 15; 2 Messengers at Rs. 10 each, 2 Court-keepers; 1 at Rs. 2·50 and 1 at Rs. 5; and 1 Ambalam-keeper at Rs. 2·50 per month	955	215	217	1724	552	—	—	1824	30	420	—	—	126	67	21	36	—	—	142	14	11	—	85	99
Dambadeni do.	W. Jayatileka from Jan. 1 to Sept. 9, T. B. Madawala from Sept. 10, 1901		1,320	1 Clerk at Rs. 20, 2 Messengers at Rs. 10 each, 2 Court-keepers at Rs. 2·50 each per month	540	61	41	968	554	3	7	974	24	213	—	—	130	167	14	37	—	—	39	11	1	2	31	34
Dewamedi do.	A. B. Galagoda up to October, M. Dodanwela from November		1,320	1 Clerk at Rs. 20, 1 Assistant Clerk at Rs. 15 for three months, 2 Messengers at Rs. 10 each, 2 Court-keepers at Rs. 2·50 each, and 1 Extra Clerk at Rs. 15 for seven months	765	53	89	681	1641	21	23	642	36	1028	—	—	80	54	18	48	—	—	46	2	—	—	56	502
Hiriyala do.	G. W. Bakmiwewa	...	1,320	1 Clerk at Rs. 20, 1 Extra Clerk at Rs. 15 for three months, 2 Messengers at Rs. 10 each, and 2 Court-keepers at Rs. 2·50 each per month	585	23	64	853	1124	26	53	697	30	443	180	—	88	52	24	175	—	—	43	3	—	—	149	226
Katugampola do.	P. B. Dissanayaka up to May, A. W. Senanayaka from June		1,320	1 Clerk at Rs. 20, 2 Messengers at Rs. 10 each, 2 Court-keepers at Rs. 2·50 each	540	6	8	804	890	30	75	774	12	277	—	—	216	208	37	111	—	—	47	3	—	—	24	49
Puttalam.																															
Demala hatpattu ..	R. A. H. Banda	...	1320††	1 Clerk at Rs. 15, 1 Liyanarala at Rs. 15, 1 Messenger at Rs. 8, 2 Court-keepers at Rs. 2·50 each per month	516	20	45	225	435	25	13	210	3	290	—	—	52	9	—	31	—	—	5	1	—	—	32	99
NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.																															
Nuwaragampalata...	K. B. Samaratun	...	1,650	1 Native Writer at Rs. 240, 1 Assistant Writer at Rs. 180, 2 Messengers at Rs. 90 each, and 2 Court-keepers at Rs. 48 each per annum	696	3	1	556	1209	108	110	544	7	947	41	—	71	11	4	112	—	—	45	37	6	—	8	24
Kalagampalata ...	Kunchikulame Rajakaruna Kapuruhami Appuhami		1,650	1 Native Writer at Rs. 240, 1 Assistant Writer at Rs. 180, 3 Messengers at Rs. 90 each, 3 Court-keepers at Rs. 48 each per annum	834	—	—	239	781	46	39	222	8	549	8	—	32	9	9	135	—	—	31	30	7	—	9	39

* And travelling allowance of Rs. 360.
† And travelling allowance of Rs. 240.
‡ And travelling allowance of Rs. 160.
§ And travelling allowance of Rs. 300.
‖ And travelling allowance of Rs. 360.
¶ And travelling allowance of Rs. 180 per annum.
** And travelling allowance of Rs. 200 per annu
†† And travelling allowance of Rs. 360.

Districts.	Presidents.	Salaries.	Staff.	Cost of Staff per Annum.	Pending on January 1, 1901.		Instituted during 1901.		Amicable Settlements under Section 23.		Decisions.										Appeals.				Pending on December 31, 1901.	
											Civil.		Criminal.													
					Civil.	Criminal.	Civil.	Criminal.	Civil.	Criminal.	Money.	Land.	Breach of V. C. Rules.	Irrigation.	Vaccination.	Assault.	Theft.	Malicious Injury.	Cattle Trespass.	Public Nuisance.	Maintenance.	To Govt. Agent. Confirmed.	To Govt. Agent. Set Aside.	From G. A. to Governor in Executive Council. Confirmed.	From G. A. to Governor in Executive Council. Set Aside.	Civil.	Criminal.
NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE—*contd.*		Rs.		Rs.																						
Hurulupalata ...	Walter A. Udugama ...	1,650	1 Native Writer at Rs. 240; 1 Assistant Writer at Rs. 180; 2 Messengers at Rs. 90 each; 2 Court-keepers, 1 at Rs. 120 and 1 at Rs. 48 per annum	768	—	—	436	1105	51	81	416	20	875	17	—	40	3	6	148	—	—	16	9	1	—	—	16
Tamankadupalata ...	Gabriel Wijesinghe Jayawardene	858	1 Native Writer at Rs. 240; 2 Messengers at Rs. 90 each; 4 Court-keepers, 2 at Rs. 120 each, 1 at Rs. 60, and 1 at Rs. 36; 1 Gansabhawa Clerk in Kachcheri at Rs. 600; and 1 Assistant Clerk at Rs. 600 per annum	1,956	—	—	337	253	—	—	331	1	155	1	—	27	4	2	60	—	—	2	—	—	—	5	4
PROVINCE OF UVA.																										
Udukinda ...	D. W. Banda, Ratemahatmaya	—†	1 Clerk at Rs. 10 per month ...	120	—	6	—	566	—	135	—	—	391	121	—	—	—	6	40	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	14
Yatikinda ...	T. B. Katugaha do. ...	—	1 Clerk at Rs. 12·50 per month ...	150	—	1	—	391	—	26	—	—	294	92	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	4	2	2	—	—	1
Wiyaluwa ...	T. B. Giragama do. ...	—	1 Clerk at Rs. 10 per month ...	120	—	2	—	210	—	51	—	—	105	43	—	—	—	—	27	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	37
Wellassa ...	T. B. Mediwaka do. ...	—	2 Clerks, 1 at Rs. 20 and 1 at Rs. 10; 2 Peons at Rs. 10 each per month	600	8	171	222	527	58	67	197	3	258	172	—	13	19	94	75	—	—	4	3	—	—	30	67
Buttala ...	T. B. Katugaha do. ...	—	1 Clerk at Rs. 20 and 1 Peon at Rs. 12 per month	384	—	—	44	275	7	21	27	7	99	42	—	56	4	—	4	—	—	1	4	—	—	10	70
Bintenna ...	A. A. Mediwaka do. ...	—	1 Clerk at Rs. 20 and 1 Peon at Rs. 10 per month	360	—	—	31	102	6	32	19	5	11	27	—	22	6	4	22	—	1	3	—	3	—	7	9
Wellawaya ...	K. B. Kadurugamuwa do. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	7
PROVINCE OF SABARAGAMUWA.																										
Ratnapura.																										
Kuruwiti korale V.T.	J. A. C. Rambukpota, President	1,650	1 Native Writer at Rs. 360; 1 Messenger at Rs. 150; 2 Court-keepers, 1 at Rs. 45 and 1 at Rs. 12 per annum	567	13	53	405	748	—	—	386	2	628	—	—	17	50	3	12	—	2	28	14	4	1	30	89
Village Committee:																										
Kuruwiti korale...	T. B. Ekneligoda, Chairman	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nawadun korale...	F. T. Ellawala, do. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	94	—	—	—	—	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—
Atakalan korale...	E. A. Elapata, do. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	81	—	—	—	—	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Kadawata korale	S. D. Mahawalatenne, do. ...	—	—	—	—	29	—	80	—	8	—	—	50	5	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	40
Meda korale ...	Do. do. ...	—	—	—	—	48	—	38	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64
Kolonna korale ...	J. W. Maduwanwala, do. ...	—	—	—	—	14	—	22	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Kukulu korale ...	H. A. Goonesekera do. ...	—	—	—	—																						
Kegalla.																										
Galboda and Kinigoda korales	L. B. Nawaratna ...	1,650	1 Native Writer at Rs. 240, 1 V. T. Peon and 2 V. T. keepers at Rs. 270 per annum	510	—	1	673	712	167	229	646	22	448	14	—	78	116	—	51	—	—	40	3	1	1	5	6
Three Korales and Lower Bulatgama	Richard Eheliagoda ...	1,650	1 Native Writer at Rs. 240, 1 V. T. keeper and 1 V. T. Peon at Rs. 180 per annum	420	—	6	398	572	83	88	284	112	390	—	—	81	75	—	28	—	—	13	3	—	—	2	4

* The post was vacant since October, 1901. Temporary arrangements had been made on Rs. 20 per month. A permanent Clerk has been appointed from January 1, 1902, on Rs. 35 per month.

† Presidents of Wellassa and Buttala draw a travelling allowance of Rs. 480 per annum each. President of Bintenna draws a travelling allowance of Rs. 330 per annum.

RETURN OF REVENUE, 1901.

Districts.	Revenue from all Sources for 1901. Rs. c.	Average Revenue for Five Years. Rs. c.	Total Advances received up to end of 1901. Rs. c.	Indebtedness on account of Establishment a the end of 1901 Rs. c.
Western Province.				
Colombo.				
Alutkuru Korale South.				
Gampaha				
Kanuwana				
Village Committees of Wattala, Ambatalenpahala, and Kanuwana ...	596 5	1,260 36	—	—
Hewagam Korale.				
Hanwella				
Aturugiriya ...	1,616 73	1,320 62	—	—
Kaduwela				
Salpiti Korale.				
Gangodawila ...	2,920 15	2,419 0	—	—
Honnantara... ...				
Siyane Korale West.				
Mahara	980 46	1,828 41	—	—
Henaratgoda ...				
Negombo.				
Minuwangoda ...	1,721 76	1,504 45	—	—
Katana				
Village Committee of Hapitigam korale ...	629 85	902 75	—	—
Kalutara.				
Agalawatta ...				
Lewanduwa ...	—	—	—	—
Matugama				
Central Province.				
Kandy.				
Udunuwara ...	1,397 20	1,340 12	—	—
Yatinuwara ...	633 39	668 33	—	—
Tumpane	883 10	668 12	—	—
Harispattu	2,023 71	1,349 44	—	—
Pata Dumbara ...	1,599 61	1,630 78	—	—
Uda Dumbara ...	590 7	559 39	—	—
Pata Hewaheta ...	816 20	981 5	—	—
Udapalata	443 74	1,072 14	—	—
Uda Bulatgama ...	124 25	109 45	—	—
Matale.				
Matale north ...	2,066 45	1,426 1	—	—
Matale east ...	1,671 40	1,212 81	—	—
Matale south ...	490 48	465 24	—	—
Nuwara Eliya.				
Uda Hewaheta ...	2,151 71	2,040 76	600 0	—
Walapane	1,702 0	1,520 3		
Kotmale	1,831 33	2,247 88	—	—
Northern Province.				
Mullaittivu.				
Vavuniya north, Vavuniya south, Panankamam, and Metkumulai ...	320 5	—	—	—
Southern Province.				
Galle.				
Bentota-Walallawiti korale...	1,144 20	1,325 7	—	—
Gangaboda pattu ...	285 70	455 86	—	—
Hinidum pattu ...				
Matara.				
Gangaboda pattu ...	1,930 72	1,233 83	—	—
Wellaboda pattu ...	1,104 48	1,467 66	—	—
Weligam korale ...	2,098 1	2,332 53	—	—
Morawak korale ...	858 71	1,012 66	—	—
Hambantota.				
Giruwa pattu west ...	2,803 22	2,073 17	—	—
Eastern Province.				
Batticaloa.				
Batticaloa north ...	717 75	817 44	—	—
Batticaloa south ...	1,511 46	1,134 85	—	—
Bintenna	32 60	38 19	—	—
Trincomalee.				
Trincomalee ...	1,846 20	1,374 43	—	—

Districts.	Revenue from all Sources for 1901. Rs. c.	Average Revenue for Five Years. Rs. c.	Total Advances received up to end of 1901. Rs. c.	Indebtedness on account of Establishment at the end of 1901. Rs. c.
North-Western Province.				
Kurunegala.				
Weudawili hatpattu ...	2,947 0	3,946 77	—	—
Wanni hatpattu ...	10,328 63	5,252 16	—	—
Dambadeni hatpattu ...	2,794 86	2,937 68	—	—
Dewamedi hatpattu ...	13,107 63	2,844 6	—	—
Hiriyala hatpattu ...	7,113 67	7,757 69	—	—
Katugampola hatpattu ...	4,624 87	7,939 1	—	—
Puttalam.				
Demala hatpattu ...	2,371 50	1,409 84	—	—
North-Central Province.				
Nuwaragampalata ...	2,137 9	2,619 61	—	—
Kalagampalata ...	3,588 40	2,729 55	—	—
Hurulupalata ...	650 20	1,972 68	—	—
Tamankadupalata ...	1,752 56	3,725 10	—	—
Province of Uva				
Udukinda ...	—	—	—	—
Yatikinda ...	—	—	—	—
Wiyaluwa ...	—	—	—	—
Wellassa ...	—	—	—	—
Buttala ...	—	—	—	—
Bintenna ...	—	—	—	—
Wellawaya ...	—	—	—	—
Province of Sabaragamuwa.				
Ratnapura.				
Kuruwiti Korale V. T. ...	830 66	421 85	—	—
Village Committee :				
Kuruwiti korale ...	974 70	559 21	—	—
Nawadun korale ...	1,674 37	1,337 84	—	—
Atakalan korale ...	1,168 50	320 34	—	—
Kadawata korale ...	471 75	369 0	—	—
Meda korale ...	1,330 95	1,129 83	—	—
Kolonna korale ...	919 76	916 58	—	—
Kukulu korale ...	168 25	414 52	—	—
Kegalla.				
Galboda and Kinigoda korales	1,966 91	1,863 93	—	—
Three Korales and Lower Bulatgama ...	1,358 42	1,912 4	—	—

IV.—1903.

THE RAILWAY BILL.

REPORT of a SUB-COMMITTEE of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL appointed to report upon the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend 'The Ceylon Railways Ordinance, 1902.'"

Ordered by the Legislative Council to be Printed.

Colombo:

PRINTED BY H. C. COTTLE, ACTING GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.

To be purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO, price 5 cents.

1903.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Legislative Council dated January 7, 1903.

Resolved,—That the following gentlemen be appointed a Sub-Committee to report upon the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend 'The Ceylon Railways Ordinance, 1902'":—

The Hon. Mr. A. G. LASCELLES, K.C., Attorney-General.
The Hon. Mr. F. R. ELLIS, C.M.G., Auditor-General.
The Hon. Mr. J. N. CAMPBELL,
The Hon. Mr. S. C. OBEYESEKERE, } Unofficial Members.
The Hon. Mr. F. C. LOOS,

THE RAILWAY BILL.

THE Sub-Committee recommend the adoption of the Draft Ordinance with the amendments shown on the annexed copy of the Ordinance.

Legislative Council Chamber,
Colombo, January 23, 1903.

A. G. LASCELLES.
F. R. ELLIS.
J. N. CAMPBELL.
S. C. OBEYESEKERE.
F. C. LOOS.

V.—1903.

CEYLON CURRENCY COMMISSION

REPORTS of the COMMISSIONERS appointed to inquire into and report on the existing scarcity of Silver in the Colony, and to suggest some way of meeting the present difficulty and of preventing its recurrence.

Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.

Colombo:

PRINTED BY H. C. COTTLE, ACTING GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.

To be purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO, price 90 cents.

1903.

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LETTER FORWARDING COMMISSION.

The Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY to the Hon. Mr. A. G. LASCELLES, Chairman, Currency Commission.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, November 5, 1902.

SIR,—I AM directed to send you the accompanying Commission, under the hand of the Governor and the Public Seal of the Island, appointing Messrs. F. W. Bois, W. T. Highton, D. R. Marshall, P. Freudenberg, J. Spicer, and R. A. Brohier, under your presidency, to inquire into and report on the existing scarcity of silver in this Colony, and to suggest some way of meeting the present difficulty and of preventing its recurrence.

2. Mr. A. R. Slater will act as Secretary.

3. I am to state that His Excellency specially desires the Commissioners to advise whether silver should now be imported by the Government, and if so, whether through the medium of the banks or by direct shipment of gold to India.

I am, &c.,
C. R. CUMBERLAND,
for Colonial Secretary.

COMMISSION.

IN the Name of His Majesty EDWARD THE SEVENTH, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith.

By His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir J. WEST RIDGEWAY, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Orde of the Star of India, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Ceylon, with the Dependencies thereof.

WEST RIDGEWAY.

To the Hon. Mr. A. G. LASCELLES, Attorney-General; the Hon. Mr. E. ROSLING; F. W. BOIS, Esq.; W. T. HIGHTON, Esq.; D. R. MARSHALL, Esq.; P. FREUDENBERG, Esq.; J. SPICER, Esq.; and R. A. BROHIER, Esq.

GREETING.

WHEREAS We deem it expedient that a Commission should issue for the purpose of inquiring into and reporting on the existing scarcity of silver in the Colony, and of suggesting some way of meeting the present difficulty and of preventing its recurrence:

Now know Ye that We, the said Governor, reposing great trust and confidence in your prudence, ability, and fidelity, have, with the advice of Our Executive Council, in pursuance of the powers in Us vested by the Ordinance No. 9 of 1872, nominated, constituted, and appointed, and by these presents do nominate, constitute, and appoint you, the Hon. Mr. A. G. LASCELLES, Attorney-General; the Hon. Mr. E. ROSLING; F. W. BOIS, Esq.; W. T. HIGHTON, Esq.; D. R. MARSHALL, Esq.; P. FREUDENBERG, Esq.; J. SPICER, Esq.; and R. A. BROHIER, Esq., to be Our Commissioners for the purpose aforesaid, with authority to exercise all the powers which Commissioners appointed under the said Ordinance may lawfully use and exercise.

And We do hereby nominate, constitute, and appoint you, the Hon. Mr. A. G. LASCELLES, Attorney-General, to be the Chairman of Our said Commission.

And We do further hereby authorize and empower you, Our said Commissioners, to make all necessary inquiries into the said matter, and to report to Us under your hands within one month from this date, or so much earlier as may be possible, upon the matter referred to you as aforesaid.

Given at Colombo, under the Seal of this Island, this Fifth day of November, 1902.

By His Excellency's command,
EVERARD IM THURN,
Colonial Secretary.

CEYLON CURRENCY COMMISSION.

INTERIM REPORT of the Commissioners appointed by His Excellency the Governor to inquire into and report on the existing scarcity of Silver, and to suggest some way of meeting the present difficulty and of preventing its recurrence.

IN accordance with the special desire of His Excellency expressed in the Colonial Secretary's letter of November 5, 1902, to the President, the Commissioners have first directed their inquiry to the question whether there is any immediate necessity for the importation of silver, and if so, whether this operation should be carried out through the medium of the banks or by Government itself.

2. The stock of silver in the hands of the Currency Commissioners on November 11 was Rs. 1,958,309, of which Rs. 50,000 was represented by subsidiary coins. The average demand for silver, estimated from the Treasury returns showing the issues of silver during the two "normal years" 1900 and 1901, is 6 lacs (Rs. 600,000) a month. This amount would for a time, however, probably be largely exceeded if the present restrictions on the issue of silver were removed, and we estimate that in order to provide an adequate supply of silver for the next two months an addition of 20 lacs (Rs. 2,000,000) to the present stock is necessary.

3. We have taken the evidence of representatives of the Mercantile, Banking, Planting, and Native Trading interests on the special point as to whether there is any immediate necessity to import silver, and there has been practical unanimity among the witnesses that it is necessary to import a considerable amount before the close of the year. It is admitted that the present stringency is not so marked as it was; on the other hand; there will in three or four weeks' time be a large demand in view of the Thai Pongal festival in January, which the present supply will be inadequate to meet. Mr. Steuart, Acting Manager of the Mercantile Bank, informed the Commission that in his opinion there would soon be a demand at the rate of 8 lacs a month. We therefore recommend the importation of 20 lacs of rupees from India before the close of the year.

4. Without in any way committing ourselves at this stage to any opinion as to whether the obligation to import silver should as a general principle be borne by Government, we consider that in the particular emergency on which we have been desired to advise, the onus rests with Government, in view of the fact that the present difficulty has arisen owing to the recent gold legislation.

5. Of the alternative courses for increasing the stock of silver, we recommend the export of gold in preference to the sale of securities, as there is no necessity to alter the proportion between securities and specie while the stock of gold is far in excess of any probable requirements.

6. In the Colonial Secretary's letter above referred to we are further desired, in the event of our recommending that silver should be imported, to advise whether it should be through the medium of the banks or by direct shipment of gold to India. According to the evidence adduced before us, Government prior to the current year never imported rupees, and the small amount that was imported this year was, we understand, through the medium of a bank. So far as we are aware, Government have not any agency through which a direct exchange of gold for silver could be effected. We understand that the approximate cost of exchanging gold for silver rupees through the agency of a bank would be about $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., or Rs. 15,000 on 20 lacs. If the Government is in a position to effect the exchange at a smaller cost, we would recommend that the transaction be carried out without the intervention of the banks, otherwise we would suggest that tenders should be called for, for the importation of 20 lacs of rupees in exchange for sovereigns.

7. In thus recommending the export of gold in exchange for silver as a temporary expedient to meet the present emergency, we desire to record our opinion that it would be advisable to amend the local Ordinances in the manner suggested by the India Office in the letter to the Colonial Office dated August 29, 1902, by providing explicitly that gold in transit from Ceylon for the purpose of being exchanged for rupees, and rupees in transit for Ceylon, may be regarded for the purpose of the Currency Ordinance as a part of the coin reserve held by the Commissioners of Currency.

8. We annex a memorandum from Mr. Rosling, who dissents from our recommendation that silver should be imported forthwith.

ALFRED G. LASCELLES.
FRED. WILLIAM BOIS.
PH. FREUDENBERG.
W. T. HIGHTON.
D. R. MARSHALL.
JOHN SPICER.
R. A. BROHIER.

November 21, 1902.

MEMORANDUM BY MR. ROSLING.

I RECOMMEND that the Government should take no steps at the present juncture, pending the final recommendations of the Commission.

2. The scarcity of rupees is due to their use as a means of remittance and not from any increased use as currency.

3. In other countries the question of remittances is left entirely to banks and business houses, and it would appear that the banks here would have to provide silver for their customers should the Government take no action.

4. Should the Government arrrange to import rupees and to issue the same on demand against gold, it can but have a temporary effect on the currency, but will serve as a great convenience to those wishing to remit silver to India.

5. Should the banks import, the cost falls on their customers. Should Government import, the cost falls on the general public.

November 21, 1902.

E. ROSLING.

CEYLON CURRENCY COMMISSION.

REPORT of the Commission appointed for the purpose of inquiring into the existing scarcity of Silver in the Colony, and of suggesting some way of meeting the present difficulty and of preventing its recurrence.

1. *History of the Difficulty.*—Before proceeding to the discussion of the various remedies which have been suggested for the present scarcity of Indian rupees, it is desirable to review briefly the circumstances which led up to the Order in Council of September 26, 1901, declaring the sovereign to be legal tender, and the consequent amendment of "The Ceylon Paper Currency Ordinance, 1884," by Ordinance No. 13 of 1901.

2. Prior to this the only coin in which other than small payments could legally be made was the Indian rupee, which was effectively standardized by the policy of the Indian Government at the rate of fifteen to the sovereign.

3. The question of introducing the sovereign as one of the standard coins of the Colony arose after the passing of the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act of 1899, which constituted gold legal tender in India. There was an obvious advantage in being able to retain a portion of the currency note reserve in coin with an intrinsic value and small bulk such as the sovereign, rather than in coin of artificial value and large bulk like the rupee; at the same time it was recognized that if it was to be made legal to retain a portion of the currency note reserve in gold coin at the rate of one sovereign for Rs. 15, it would also be necessary to constitute the sovereign legal tender at the same rate, to enable the Commissioners of Currency to pay out gold in exchange for notes.

4. A draft Ordinance was accordingly submitted to the Secretary of State for his approval, the main provisions being—

(*a*) That the sovereign should be a legal tender in Ceylon at the rate of Rs. 15 per sovereign.

(*b*) That holders of currency notes should be entitled to obtain on demand at the office of the Commissioners of Currency in exchange for such notes, coin, which at the option of the Commissioners might be either the silver rupee of India or the sovereign.

(*c*) That the Commissioners should on demand of any person issue currency notes in exchange for sovereigns.

5. *Enactment of Order in Council constituting Gold Legal Tender (September 26, 1901).*—The Secretary of State approved of these proposals, but as an Order of His Majesty the King in Council was required to make the sovereign a legal tender in the Colony, the provision (*a*) was enacted by means of the Order in Council we have referred to, while the provisions (*b*) and (*c*) were embodied in a draft Ordinance for introduction into the Legislative Council.

6. *Amendment of "The Ceylon Paper Currency Ordinance, 1884," by Ordinance No. 13 of 1901 (November 6, 1901).*—His Majesty's Order in Council was published in the *Gazette* of October 25, 1901, and the draft Ordinance was introduced and passed through the Legislative Council on November 6. It is worthy of note that the sole comment on the Bill was the following question of the Hon. the Mercantile Member :—

"Am I right, Sir, in understanding that there will be no limit to the extent to which sovereigns may be accepted at the Treasury? It would be a great convenience to bankers in arranging their finance, and it would partially obviate the necessity for bringing silver over from India."

The Attorney-General, in reply, referred the Hon. Member to the provision requiring the Commissioners to issue notes in exchange for sovereigns, and the matter then dropped. That the provision might lead to an embarrassing influx of gold from other countries, and its accumulation in the Treasury, was clearly not realized by the Council.

7. *The effects of Ordinance No. 13 of 1901.*—The Ordinance came into force at once, and its effect is shown by the following table exhibiting the monthly fluctuations of the gold and silver reserves in the hands of the Currency Commissioners :—

Date.	Amount of Notes in Circulation.	Gold Reserve to the value of	Silver Reserve.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. c.
1901.			
December 1 ...	13,058,950 ...	787,500 ...	5,256,609 56
1902.			
January 1 ...	13,213,950 ...	1,612,500 ...	4,586,609 56
February 1 ...	11,456,450 ...	645,000 ...	3,796,609 56
March 1 ...	10,688,950 ...	82,500 ...	3,591,609 56
April 1 ...	10,023,200 ...	126,750 ...	2,881,609 56
May 1 ...	10,246,450 ...	870,000 ...	2,361,609 56
June 1 ...	10,166,450 ...	892,500 ...	2,259,109 56
July 1 ...	10,731,450 ...	1,612,500 ...	2,104,109 56
August 1 ...	11,296,450 ...	2,857,500 ...	2,264,109 56
September 1 ...	12,433,940 ...	4,059,990 ...	2,299,109 56
October 1 ...	12,239,940 ...	4,112,490 ...	2,176,309 77
November 11 ...	14,012,440 ...	6,234,990 ...	1,958,309 77
December 1... ...	13,955,440 ...	6,159,990 ...	1,844,309 77
December 31 ...	13,868,440 ...	6,174,990 ...	1,742,309 77

We understand that the sudden drop in the amount of the gold reserve during the months of February and March was due to large remittances in response to demands from India.

That the condition of the silver reserve disclosed by these figures is abnormal is shown by the following statement (A 1) showing the reserve during the past three years :—

A 1.—Currency Notes in Circulation and Coin Reserves in 1900, 1901, and 1902.

Date.	Currency Notes in Circulation. Rs.	Coin Reserve. Rs.	Investments. Rs.	Proportion of Coin Reserve to Notes in Circulation. Per Cent.
1900.		Silver.		
January 31	14,152,450	7,849,777		55
February 28	13,912,450	7,609,777		54
March 31	13,087,450	6,784,777		52
April 30	12,162,450	5,859,777		48
May 31	12,057,450	5,754,777		47
June 30	11,692,450	5,389,777	6,302,672	46
July 31	13,407,450	7,104,777		53
August 31	13,847,450	7,544,777		54
September 30	12,937,450	6,634,777		51
October 31	13,377,450	7,074,777		53
November 30	13,922,450	6,907,609	7,014,840	49
December 31	13,292,450	6,277,609		47
1901.				
January 31	12,767,450	5,752,609		45
February 28	11,882,450	4,867,609		41
March 31	10,846,450	3,831,609		35
April 30	10,446,450	3,431,609		33
May 31	10,256,450	3,241,609		31
June 30	11,406,450	4,391,609		38
July 31	11,831,450	4,816,609	7,014,840	40
August 31	12,081,450	5,066,609		42
September 30	12,156,450	5,141,609		42
October 31	12,026,450	5,011,609		41
		Gold and Silver.		
November 30	13,058,950	6,044,109		46
December 31	13,213,950	6,199,109		46
1902.				
January 31	11,456,450	4,441,609		39
February 28	10,688,950	3,674,109		34
March 31	10,023,200	3,008,359	7,014,840	30
April 30	10,246,450	3,231,609		31
May 31	10,166,450	3,151,609		31
June 30	10,731,450	3,716,609		34
July 31	11,296,450	5,121,609	6,174,840	45
August 31	12,433,940	6,359,099	6,074,840	51
September 30	12,239,940	6,288,799		51
October 31	13,872,440	7,921,299	5,951,140	57
November 30	13,955,440	8,004,299		57
December 31	13,868,440	7,917,299		57

8. Although, as the comparison shows, the silver reserve fell to a figure quite unprecedented the fall would have been still more marked had all demands been met. The Clerk to the Commissioners of Currency informed us in his evidence that after the end of April, 1902, the Commissioners ceased to issue silver to the banks, and that later on even private individuals had to rest content with receiving only a small portion of their requirements.

9. The following table (A 2) exhibits the monthly issues of rupees by the Currency Commissioners during the years 1900, 1901, and 1902 :—

Table A 2.

Month.	1900. Total Rupees issued.	1900. Of this Total there were issued to the Banks.	1901. Total Rupees issued.	1901. Of this Total there were issued to the Banks.	1902. Total Rupees issued.	1902. Of this Total there were issued to the Banks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
January	656,000	406,000	534,000	280,000	800,000	540,000
February	361,000	150,000	885,000	750,000	330,000	180,000
March	814,000	390,000	1,110,000	845,000	688,000	500,000
April	920,000	570,000	460,000	300,000	454,000	260,000
May	480,000	180,000	610,000	310,000	292,000	30,000
June	446,000	220,000	330,000	100,000	290,000	—
July	340,000	70,000	460,000	50,000	320,000	—
August	660,000	380,000	418,000	100,000	324,000	
September	910,000	610,000	430,000	160,000	202,000	—
October	1,200,000	855,000	640,000	360,000	154,000	—
November	402,168	200,000	243,000	—	184,000	—
December	666,000	500,000	694,000	589,000	96,000	—
Total for the Year	7,855,168	4,531,000	6,814,000	3,835,000	4,084,000	1,510,000
Monthly Average	654,597	377,583	567,833	319,583	340,333	125,833

Assuming that in 1900 and 1901 the issues satisfied all requirements, it will be seen that the average demand for rupees was about 6 lacs (Rs. 600,000) a month. The question at once arises—from what source was this demand supplied? The following table (A 3) gives the clue:—

A 3.—Statement showing the Amount of Rupees received from the Banks and lodged in the Currency Commissioners' Vault during the Years 1900, 1901, and 1902.

Month.	1900. Rs.	1901. Rs.	1902. Rs.
January	140,000	65,000	60,000
February	110,000	—	70,000
March	—	50,000	—
April	—	—	—
May	225,000	400,000	—
June	40,000	1,400,000	15,000
July	2,090,000	900,000	—
August	1,110,000	700,000	—
September	—	550,000	—
October	1,700,000	560,000	—
November	256,000	580,000	—
December	—	20,000	—
Total for the Year	5,671,000	5,225,000	145,000
Monthly Average	472,583	435,416	—

During the years 1900 and 1901 the banks deposited with the Commissioners of Currency in exchange for notes nearly 11 millions of rupees.

10. A further examination of Table A 3 reveals the cause of the present depletion of the silver reserve. The banks in 1902 entirely ceased (with three unimportant exceptions) to deposit silver in exchange for notes. Instead, as will be seen from the next table (A 4), they deposited gold to the extent of over 6 millions of rupees.

A 4.—Table showing the Receipts and Issues of Gold from the introduction of the Ordinance (Monthly).

Receipts.			Issues.						
	Amount.			Treasurer.		Banks.		Total.	
1901.	£	Rs.	1901.	£	Rs.	£	Rs.	£	Rs.
November	52,500	787,500	November	—	—	—	—	—	—
December	55,000	825,000	December	—	—	—	—	—	—
1902.			1902.						
January	—	—	January	500	7,500	64,000	960,000	64,500	967,500
February	5,000	75,000	February	—	—	42,500	637,500	42,500	637,500
March	3,000	45,000	March	50	750	—	—	50	750
April	53,500	795,000	April	850	12,750	2,600	39,000	3,450	51,750
May	13,000	202,500	May	2,000	30,000	10,000	150,000	12,000	180,000
June	50,000	750,000	June	2,000	30,000	—	—	2,000	30,000
July	91,000	1,365,000	July	4,000	60,000	4,000	60,000	8,000	120,000
August	80,666	1,209,990	August	500	7,500	—	—	500	7,500
September	6,000	90,000	September	2,500	37,500	—	—	2,500	37,500
October	125,000	1,875,000	October	4,500	67,500	—	—	4,500	67,500
November	22,000	333,000	November	4,000	60,000	2,000	30,000	6,000	90,000
December	7,000	105,000	December	3,000	45,000	3,000	45,000	6,000	90,000
Total	563,666	8,454,990		23,900	358,500	128,100	1,921,500	152,000	2,280,000

The banks, in short, largely curtailed their importations of silver, finding it cheaper and more convenient to import gold.

11. An attempt was made to meet the difficulty which ensued by a strict exercise of the option of redeeming notes with gold instead of silver, but sovereigns were only accepted to a small extent, and the reserve of gold had by the beginning of November reached the sum of over 6 millions, while the silver reserve had dropped to under 2 millions.

12. *The proposed remedies.*—Having reviewed the origin of the present situation, we proceed to enumerate the various courses which have been suggested as remedies.

13. (i.) *Repeal or Modification of Ordinance No. 13 of 1901.*—Attention was first directed to the Ordinance which has given rise to the difficulty, and up to the time of our appointment the solutions which had been suggested were the repeal of the Ordinance, or its modification in one of the following ways:—

(*a*) By placing a limit on the gold reserve and empowering the Commissioners of Currency to refuse to accept gold in exchange for notes when the gold in the currency reserve amounted to a certain sum or to a certain proportion of the total.

(*b*) By giving the Currency Commissioners a general option of refusing to issue notes in exchange for gold.

14. We propose first to examine the evidence which has been brought before us in so far as it bears on these proposals.

15. In two despatches from the Secretary of State which were laid before us, Mr. Chamberlain has expressed his opinion that the provisions of Ordinance No. 13 of 1901 appear naturally to follow from His Majesty's Order in Council of September 26, 1901, declaring gold to be legal tender. We have therefore endeavoured to elicit information whether the fact of the sovereign being a legal tender has led to its use as a circulating medium in the Island, and also whether it is likely to come into general use in the future either for internal circulation or for purposes of foreign remittance.

16. *Gold as a Currency for Ceylon.*—There is a general agreement among the witnesses that up to the present sovereigns have not been used to any considerable extent either for local currency or for remittances. There was always, even before gold was made legal tender, a limited demand for sovereigns in Colombo by passengers and by ships calling at the port. The Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce has further informed us that from inquiries made of coolies, traders, and others, there seems to be a growing tendency to use gold when silver is not readily obtainable.

17. The Chetties and other native traders who have appeared before us do not support this view. According to their evidence, gold is not used as a means of remittance to India; the scarcity of silver, it has been stated, has led to a greater use of bank drafts, but not of gold; if gold is sent over to India it is only for the purpose of being made into jewellery. On the other hand, the Treasurer reports that during the months of August, September, and October, 1902, £5,710 in sovereigns were issued at the Treasury in exchange for notes, "chiefly to Moorish traders, Chetties, and Tamils going to the Coast."

18. With regard to up-country districts, the Managers of the Hatton and Uva Banks agree that there has been no demand for sovereigns, except perhaps by visitors. On the other hand, the Government Agents of the Eastern Province and the Province of Sabaragamuwa have informed us that small remittances of gold made to their Kachcheries have been found useful for payment of salaries to Government officers, and to a smaller extent for payment of wages to coolies.

19. Turning to the evidence as to the prospect of the sovereign becoming popular in the future, we find that the balance of opinion is unfavourable. The main objections to the sovereign may be stated as follows:—In the first place, it is of too high a value for circulation in Ceylon. The members of the community who chiefly require coins are poor, and their weekly wages do not amount to anything approaching the value of a sovereign. For the great mass of the population of the Island, therefore, the sovereign can never be of use as a medium of circulation.

20. Some of the witnesses have also urged that it will never become popular, even among other classes, so long as it is not absolutely interchangeable with rupees, *i.e.*, obtainable for Rs. 15 without any premium, as well as exchangeable for Rs. 15 without any discount. It is instructive to compare the obligations and practice of the Indian and Ceylon Governments regarding this point. In India the Government undertake to buy sovereigns for Rs. 15, but accept no obligation to sell them at that price, although when there is a sufficient supply they will do so. In this Colony the Commissioners of Currency must issue on demand notes to the value of Rs. 15 in exchange for a sovereign, but need not issue or receive rupees in exchange for gold. The sovereign, therefore, although legal tender in Ceylon, is not readily exchangeable with rupees at the standard rate.

21. Secondly, if the sovereign is unsuitable for local circulation, it is according to the majority of the witnesses still less suitable for the purposes for which coin is shipped to India.

There are no reliable data for forming an accurate estimate of the amount of coin which actually leaves the Island by native craft and in the waist-cloths of native passengers, but such evidence as there is goes to prove that it is very large, averaging probably not much less than a lac a week. This coin represents in some cases the savings of the estate cooly returning to his Coast, but probably the bulk of it represents remittances in payment for rice and other food products. We are informed that rice is purchased in small quantities varying in value from Rs. 5 upwards. For most of the payments, therefore, rupees are necessary, and if sovereigns are taken over they must first be exchanged for rupees, an exchange which can only be effected at par at the Currency Offices. One witness, indeed, a native trader, stated that the cost of remitting by gold would be considerably greater than by draft. In view of these facts, which do not appear to admit of any dispute, it seems improbable that the sovereign will ever become popular for remittances of this nature.

22. On the question of the utility of the sovereign there thus appears to be a general concensus of opinion that, while it may be premature to condemn it finally as unsuitable for the requirements of the Colony, the nature of those requirements renders its extended use very improbable.

23. *Reluctance to repeal the Ordinance without further trial.*—Notwithstanding this conclusion, with regard to which there is, as we have already stated, very general agreement, the witnesses have for the most part evinced a decided reluctance to advocate the demonetization of the sovereign as a remedy for the existing scarcity of silver. That this measure would remove the difficulty by causing the banks to resume the importation of silver seems to be universally admitted, and for this reason some are of the opinion that it would not be considered a retrograde step. On the other hand, it appears to be generally felt that the sovereign as a medium of circulation has not yet had a fair trial, and that its demonetization, without first trying one of the other expedients which have been suggested, is to be deprecated.

24. The question whether such a step is desirable or otherwise must, however, be considered in conjunction with the other suggested remedies, and we pass therefore to an examination of the two modifications of the Ordinance which were originally proposed.

25. *Alternatives to Repeal.*—The alternative modifications, it will be remembered, were as follows:—

(*a*) To place a limit on the gold reserve, and (*b*) to give Government the option of issuing or refusing to issue notes for gold.

26. The first proposal, as originally formulated and suggested to Government by one of our number, was that not more than a certain sum (*e.g.*, £100,000) should be retained in sovereigns as a portion of the reserve against currency notes in circulation. Mr. J. G. Wardrop, who advocated amendment of the Ordinance only as an alternative to the minting of a Ceylon rupee, proposed that the maximum gold reserve, instead of being a fixed amount, should be in a fixed proportion (say one-third) to the total cash reserve. The chief objections to either of these courses are as follows:—

(1) If a restriction is placed on the extent to which sovereigns will be received at the Treasury, gold ceases to be a legal tender in the full sense of the term.

(2) The exchange banks would be placed at a considerable disadvantage in their gold import transactions, because the limit of the gold reserve might be reached while sovereigns were in course of shipment to the Island.

The representatives of the local banks whom we have examined (viz., the Agent of the Chartered Bank, the Agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and the Manager of the Mercantile Bank) are opposed to either a restriction of the reserve or to any arrangement by which the Commissioners should have the option of issuing or refusing to issue notes in exchange for sovereigns. Otherwise

opinion appears to be divided regarding the principle that Government should be empowered to refuse to issue notes for coin which is a legal tender. It is recognized that such a provision would check the import of gold; on the other hand, it might tend to make the sovereign more unpopular.

27. Before dealing with the proposal which has found the largest number of supporters—viz., that Ceylon should have its own rupee—we may briefly notice some other suggestions which have been made to us.

28. (ii.) *To Tax the import of Gold.*—The first is contained in the following letter from the Hon. Mr. W. H. Jackson, Principal Collector of Customs:—

The Hon. Mr. W. H. JACKSON to the SECRETARY, Currency Commission.

Colombo, November 10, 1902.

SIR,—FOR the consideration of the Commission I beg to submit the following suggestions:—

1. I assume that the scarcity of silver is due to the working—the unexpected working—of the Gold Act.

2. The banks after the passing of that Act found it cheaper to import their specie requirements in sovereigns in place of the Indian rupees.

3. If this advantage can be made to disappear, it is fair to assume that silver will again be imported.

4. The advantage in the gold import does not, I believe, exceed $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. is certainly the maximum of that advantage.

5. The Gold Act was not passed without, presumably, good reason; I do not therefore advocate its repeal.

6. I think the end to aim at is to confer on Government the power to encourage or discourage the import of gold according to the circumstances of the moment. The power should therefore be elastic.

7. I therefore suggest the passing of an Act empowering the Government by Proclamation to impose a duty not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the import of sovereigns. By further Proclamation to vary the rate of duty, and even, when desirable, to waive the duty, always with the power of re-imposing when the state of the currency required it.

8. I believe that such an Act would result in leaving in the hands of Government the direction of a stream of gold or silver importations according to requirements.

9. Experience would soon show the exact rate at which gold or silver would be indifferently imported, and a very slight variance from that rate would ensure importations of gold or silver, as the requirements of the time demanded.

10. Not to hamper private individuals, I would exempt imports of, say, less than £100 sterling in gold from this duty.

11. The foregoing will in time correct matters so far as the future is concerned; as regards the past, I can see nothing for it but for Government to import, say, 20 lacs of silver and pay the attending expenses to meet the present need.

12. I need hardly add that I advocate a very plentiful supply of small silver, though with our dependence on India for almost all native articles of diet and clothing, local coins can never have more than a circumscribed utility.

W. H. JACKSON,
Principal Collector of Customs.

In our opinion this proposal is impracticable. The regulation of the rate of import duty so as to control the importation of gold or silver according to requirements would be a matter of great difficulty. On the other hand, the uncertainty of a constantly varying tariff would seriously hamper commercial operations.

29. Mr. C. E. Haslop suggested the imposition of a fixed duty on the importation of gold, sufficient in amount to recoup Government for the cost of importing rupees. The imposition of a duty on the importation of the sovereign is, however, in our opinion, inconsistent with the position of this coin as legal tender.

30. (iii.) *Prohibition of Importation of Gold from India.*—The representatives of the Chartered and Mercantile Banks disapproved of the idea of taxing the import of gold, but recommended that the importation of gold from India should be totally prohibited. We are unable to concur in this suggestion.

31. (iv.) *Issue of Notes of smaller value than Rs. 5.*—A suggestion was made that the issue of notes of smaller value than Rs. 5 might meet the difficulty to some extent, but opinions were practically unanimously unfavourable to the proposal.

32. (v.) *Increase of Subsidiary Coinage.*—A remedy which would perhaps partially meet the difficulty as far as purely local requirements are concerned would be the increased coinage of 50-cent pieces and the raising of the limit to which the subsidiary coins are legal tender. Such an expedient, although desirable in itself, would not, however, obviate the continual demand for coin which can be remitted to India.

33. (vi.) *Government to import Rupees;* (vii.) *Laissez faire.*—There are still two other suggested courses which we may notice before proceeding to consider the important proposal to have a Ceylon rupee: (1) that the Ordinance No. 13 of 1901 should be retained as it stands, Government undertaking the importation of rupees when necessary by inviting tenders; (2) that the present situation should be allowed to continue, the contention being that the banks will ultimately renew the importation of rupees in order to meet the demands of their constituents. Even if this contention were admitted, we would hesitate to recommend a policy of inaction, as we agree with the unanimous opinion of the witnesses that Government should redeem their notes in rupees if required. On the other hand, we are not prepared to recommend that the obligation of importing rupees should rest upon Government. Such an obligation would entail a large and recurring expenditure which would fall on the general community, but which would confer a benefit which might be confined to that section who require to make cash remittances to India.

34. (viii.) *A Ceylon Rupee.*—We pass now to a consideration of the Ceylon rupee.

The general recognition of the fact that the cause of the scarcity of silver in Ceylon is the continual drain of rupees to India by native traders, coolies, and others has not unnaturally revived

the proposal, which was the subject of inquiry in 1894, that the Colony should have its own rupee. The view that a Ceylon rupee would be a partial, if not an entire, solution of the difficulty has been supported by witnesses representing a variety of interests, viz., Sir William Mitchell; Mr. J. G. Wardrop; Mr. A. C. Kingsford, Chairman of the Planters' Association; Mr. R. Wilson, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank; Mr. Ferguson, editor of the *Observer*; Mr. J. H. Templer, Crown Counsel; and Mr. Pestonjee Khan, a leading Indian merchant; and the witnesses who have not favoured the suggestion have based their objections on the statement that Indian rupees, being necessary for purposes of remittance to India, would go to a premium when compared with the local coin. We have, therefore, made some attempt to ascertain what alternative means of remittance there would be in the event of a Ceylon rupee being current, and whether it would still be necessary to import Indian rupees, and to what extent.

35. Before dealing with the evidence regarding these points, it is desirable to analyze the various forms in which the proposal for a local rupee has been made. And first as to the intrinsic value of such a coin. All the witnesses except Mr. J. H. Templer were agreed that it should be the same as that of the Indian rupee. Mr. Templer, on the other hand, urged the desirability of establishing the local coin on a commercial basis, *i.e.*, on the present market value of bar silver. Taking this at 22*d.* per ounce, Mr. Templer would allow 4*d.* for seignorage, and then convert an ounce of silver into one Ceylon rupee and an eighth (2*d.*). Such a coin would necessarily be a large one, resembling a dollar in size, but Mr. Templer is strongly of the opinion that to establish the local rupee on any other than a strictly commercial basis is to run considerable risk of forgery. Apart, however, from the drawback to such a coin on account of its inconvenient size and weight, there is at least one serious objection to a rupee having an intrinsic value so far exceeding that of the Indian token. If there was a sufficient rise in the price of bar silver the whole of the heavy Ceylon currency would immediately disappear. Moreover, with such a high seignorage as 4*d.* per ounce, the coin would still be a token, and as such would need to be guaranteed.

36. The more widely recommended proposal is that the Ceylon coin should correspond exactly to the Indian rupee in weight and fineness, although it might be necessary, in order to meet the objections of the Indian Government, to introduce some well marked distinction beyond the local superscription in order to prevent any possible confusion with the Indian rupee.

37. In considering the desirability of introducing a Ceylon rupee either of equal or greater intrinsic value than the Indian, the question arises, Is the Indian rupee to be demonetized in Ceylon?

Three courses have been suggested:—

(1) To demonetize the Indian rupee, which would then be no longer legal tender in the Colony.

(2) To admit it as legal tender, but without any obligation on the part of Government to redeem currency notes therewith.

(3) To allow it to remain on its present footing.

The first course is open to the objection that the Indian rupee will always be required for remittance purposes, and if it is demonetized, bankers and others would be subjected to the inconvenience of having to import a coin which is only available for remittances and not for circulation. There does not appear to be any reason why Indian rupees should not still be allowed to circulate freely, provided no obligation is laid on Government to redeem their notes in that coin. Such a liability, which the adoption of the third course practically involves, would, it has been suggested, necessitate the Government keeping two separate silver reserves, a condition which would not only be cumbrous in itself, but might lead to a partial recurrence of the present difficulty.

38. The second course has been represented to be free from the objections attendant on the other two. The Indian rupee would still be legal tender in Ceylon, but the Government would redeem its notes in its own rupees. These rupees, which would not be legal tender in India, would for that reason remain in the Island.

39. There appears to be a general feeling, though it has been definitely expressed by only one witness (Mr. J. G. Wardrop), that if a local rupee is introduced, it should be placed on a firmer basis than the present Indian coin by being made convertible into gold at the rate of Rs. 15 to the sovereign, as well as exchangeable for gold at that rate. There can be no doubt that such a course would have the effect of popularizing both the local rupee and the sovereign, and to some extent would counteract the bias in favour of the Indian rupee caused by the latter's value for remittance purposes. On the other hand, it must be remembered that if Government undertake to redeem their rupees in gold, they incur a liability besides creating an incentive to forgery. The danger of spurious coinage might be reduced by the imposition of a duty on the import of bar and coined silver, the importation of Ceylon rupees except by Government being prohibited, and Indian rupees being passed free.

40. We should have had less difficulty in weighing the advantages and disadvantages of a Ceylon rupee if expert evidence had been available for our guidance. Such evidence would presumably indicate technical difficulties, and it is impossible for us to express any opinion as to what extent such difficulties would prove serious obstacles. Assuming, however, that these difficulties were overcome, and that a local rupee was brought into circulation, it remains to consider what would be the means of settling the balance of trade with India, to which we have already drawn attention. (*Vide* paragraph 21.)

41. The greater part of the balance would no doubt be financed, as at present, by bank and Chetty drafts, telegraphic transfers, and money orders, and it may be anticipated that these means would be more widely employed. It has been suggested that the cooly would make more frequent use of the money order system if the rates of commission were reduced. The present rates are as follows:—

				Rs. c.
For an order not exceeding	Rs. 10	... ...	Commission,	0 12
Do.	„ 25	... ...	„	0 25
Do.	„ 50	... ...	„	0 50
Do.	„ 75	... ...	„	0 75
Do.	„ 100	... ...	„	1 0
Do.	„ 125	... ...	„	1 25
Do.	„ 150	... ...	„	1 50

It is open to question, however, whether the reduction of a few cents would have much effect; if the cooly takes over actual cash, it is because he finds it both safer and quicker, there being great delay and a certain amount of risk of wrong payment in the money order system. It must be remembered also that the rates of commission could not be altered without the agreement of the India Post Office.

42. With a coinage consisting of local rupees and gold, the sovereign naturally suggests itself as a form of remittance whenever it is necessary to import or export actual bullion to settle trade transactions with India. It has however been pointed out above that for most of the payments that have to be made in Southern India gold is unsuitable and rupees are necessary. Either, therefore, the gold remittances from Ceylon must be changed into silver in India, or else Indian rupees must still be imported into Ceylon in order that they may be re-exported to Southern India. The situation would, in fact, partially resemble that which existed prior to the introduction of the sovereign as legal tender. The banks then used to import Indian rupees for the purposes of their financial requirements, and these rupees speedily found their way over to India again in settlement of trade balances. The banks now import gold, which serves their purpose equally well, and the natural influx of rupees from India has therefore ceased. With a complete local currency the Currency Office would be in a position to meet in full all the demands for local coins, while those who required Indian rupees for purposes of remittance would then apply to those whose business it is to arrange such remittances. We consider it probable, therefore, that the necessary amount of Indian rupees, sufficient to supply the demand for cash remittances, would be imported. According to the evidence before us, the cost of importing silver is estimated at from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{5}{16}$ per cent., and this would fall, we presume, primarily on those requiring the rupees, viz., native traders, &c., and ultimately on the consumer.

43. No consideration of the proposal to mint a Ceylon rupee would be complete without some reference to the "profit" which, it is assumed, would accrue to Government if it was decided to make the local coin of the same intrinsic value as the Indian. It is generally felt that this should not, as in the case of the profit on the subsidiary coinage, be credited to revenue, but should form a special reserve from which should be met all expenses attendant on re-coinage of worn rupees, &c. Moreover, if, as has been proposed, it was decided to adopt a Ceylon rupee, but at the same time to undertake that currency notes should be redeemable in Indian rupees also, the special reserve fund might be utilized to defray the cost which Government would incur in importing Indian rupees.

44. *Recapitulatory.*—We have now reviewed all the more important points which have been brought before us in the evidence, and have enumerated the various proposals which have been suggested with a view to solve the present difficulty and to prevent its recurrence. These proposals may briefly be recapitulated as follows:—

(1) Repeal of Ordinance No. 13 of 1901.
(2) Modification of the Ordinance either (*a*) by limitation of the gold reserve, or (*b*) by giving the Commissioners of Currency the option of issuing or refusing to issue currency notes in exchange for gold.
(3) Imposition of an import duty on sovereigns.
(4) Prohibition of importation of sovereigns from India.
(5) Increase of subsidiary coinage and raising the limit of its legal tender.
(6) Issue of notes of smaller value than Rs. 5.
(7) Importation of rupees by Government.
(8) Allowing the present situation to continue.
(9) Minting of a Ceylon rupee.

45. Of the above, we consider (3) and (4) unworkable, (5) and (6) inadequate, and (7) and (8) impolitic. We shall, therefore, now confine ourselves to a further examination of the proposals (1), (2), and (9), and in view of the importance which the question of a Ceylon rupee has assumed in the course of the evidence, it will be convenient to deal first with that suggestion.

46. It is not necessary to enlarge on the advantages which would ensue if the Colony possessed a rupee which would remain in the Island. These advantages will be found fully stated in the evidence, and they have already been referred to above. We have also given some indication of the corresponding disadvantages which would be experienced by those who require rupees for remittance to India, and we shall now briefly notice some other objections to the proposal.

47. *Objections to a Ceylon Rupee.*—In the first place, the situation, in our opinion, demands a more immediate solution than could possibly be effected by such a radical step as the minting of a Ceylon rupee.

48. Secondly, by issuing its own rupees at the rate of Rs. 15 to the sovereign the Colony would undertake the sole burden of a liability which at present is borne by India—the liability, namely, to keep up the gold value of the rupee.

49. Thirdly, we desire to emphasize the fact that no clearly formulated scheme for a local currency has been suggested. Although, as we have said, the proposal for a local rupee currency has been made by a numerous and influential section of the witnesses, there was a marked divergence regarding the form which such a currency should take, and in the absence of expert criticism of the various suggestions, we do not feel competent to judge between them.

50. While, therefore, some members of the Commission are, in principle, in favour of minting a Ceylon rupee, we are not prepared in the face of the above consideration to recommend the adoption of a local currency, but we are agreed that this question should receive further investigation at the hands of competent authorities outside the Island.

51. It may not be out of place to record here an opinion very strongly held, we understand, by many important trading firms in Ceylon, viz., that the limit up to which the existing local silver coins are legal tender should be raised from Rs. 5 to, say, Rs. 20, and that concurrently with such a step the coinage of 50-cent pieces should be materially increased. There can be no doubt that the inconvenience caused by the scarcity of rupees would have been sensibly lessened if the Treasury had been in a position to meet all the demands for small silver, and although we would not without further inquiry commit ourselves to approval of the raising of the legal tender limit, we venture to suggest that more careful attention might be paid to the requirements of the Island in the matter of the supply of small silver.

52. *Should Ordinance No. 13 of 1901 be repealed or modified?*—We have now arrived at a point where only two courses remain open to us, *i.e.*, the demonetization of the sovereign or some modification of Ordinance No. 13 of 1901, and before we proceed to recommend one of these alternatives in preference to the other, we will first state certain conclusions which will, we think, command general assent.

(1) That although it is doubtful whether gold will ever circulate freely in Ceylon, there is no inherent objection, but on the contrary some slight advantage, in having gold legal tender at the fixed rate of Rs. 15 to the sovereign.

(2) That there is no objection to, but on the other hand a certain advantage in, the Commissioners of Currency holding in gold a limited amount of the coin reserve against currency notes.

(3) That owing to the corresponding depletion of the silver reserve grave inconvenience arises as soon as the gold in the reserve accumulates to an extent in excess of the very limited requirements of the public.

(4) That this accumulation of gold is not a direct consequence of the sovereign being legal tender in the Colony, *i.e.*, it is not a direct consequence of His Majesty's Order in Council dated September 26, 1901, but is rendered possible by section 3 of Ordinance No. 13 of 1901. This section amended section 11 of Ordinance No. 32 of 1884, which then read as follows :—

> "..... the Commissioners shall, on the demand of any person, issue currency notes in exchange for the amount thereof in silver rupees of India *or in gold coin which is legal tender in this Colony under any Order of His Majesty the King in Council.*"

The words which we have italicized make it obligatory on the Commissioners to issue notes for gold, and as we have already pointed out, the banks have freely availed themselves of the opportunity thus presented to them of laying in their funds in a coin easily and cheaply importable.

53. *Modification of Section 3 of Ordinance No. 13 of 1901 would meet the difficulty.*—It appears to us, in view of these considerations, that a recurrence of the present difficulty would be effectually prevented by a modification of section 3 of Ordinance No. 13 of 1901. We would draw attention to the fact referred to in the opening paragraphs of this report, that the original object of the Ordinance was to enable the Commissioners of Currency to hold a portion of their reserve in gold, and provision for this was duly made in section 4. The section 3, which has caused the difficulty, was inserted in imitation of a corresponding section of the Indian Act of 1899, and we have already pointed out that its embarrassing consequences were not anticipated by the members of the Legislative Council.

54. We are aware that the Secretary of State has expressed himself as unfavourably disposed towards any such modification of the Ordinance as we have stated, but we are not satisfied that there would be any real inconsistency in the position which it would create, that position being as follows :— Gold would still remain legal tender in the Colony, but would not be available to an unlimited extent for the purchase of currency notes at the Currency Office.

55. *Recommendation.*—We concur, therefore, in recommending that the Ceylon Paper Currency Ordinance of 1884 should be amended in the following form :—

"For section 11 of 'The Ceylon Paper Currency Ordinance, 1884,' as amended by section 3 of Ordinance No. 13 of 1901, the following section shall be substituted :—

> The Commissioners shall, on the demand of any person, issue currency notes in exchange for the amount thereof in silver rupees of India.
>
> The Commissioners may also issue such notes in exchange for the amount thereof in gold coin which is legal tender in the Colony under any Order of His Majesty the King in Council, but the Commissioners may decline to do so whenever it is inexpedient in their judgment to increase the amount of gold coin held as reserve under this Ordinance."

56. In our opinion, if this amendment of the Ordinance is effected, the situation will right itself; the banks will cease to import gold in inconvenient quantities, having no guarantee that it will be accepted by the Treasury, and they will therefore recommence the importation of rupees in order to meet their financial requirements. On the other hand, gold will still remain legal tender, and will remain a legal coin to hold as reserve against notes.

57. It has been suggested that, even if the above amendment is carried out, it would still be desirable to place a limit on the amount of gold which the Commissioners should be empowered to hold. While, however, we consider that any inflation of the gold reserve to the detriment of the silver reserve should be most carefully guarded against by Government, we are unwilling to recommend the fixing of the amount of that reserve by legislative enactment, nor do we regard such a step as necessary if the course we have recommended in paragraph 55 is pursued.

58. *The alternative—Repeal.*—Lastly, if it is ruled that to refuse to issue notes for a coin which is a legal tender is so opposed to sound currency principles and practice that it would be dangerous to adopt it, we see no satisfactory alternative but the repeal of Ordinance No. 13 of 1901, and consequently also of the Order in Council constituting gold a legal tender.

Some of us see no serious objection to this course, and do not believe that such a step would, in view of the peculiar circumstances and position of the Colony, be really a retrograde one. There is no doubt, however, that there exists a widespread objection to repeal, and we are so far in accordance with the general reasons urged against it, that we would only advocate a complete reversion to the *status quo* in the event of expert condemnation of the measure we have proposed.

59. In conclusion, we desire to place on record our appreciation of the services of our Secretary, Mr. A. R. Slater, who has greatly facilitated our inquiry by his uniform courtesy and the ability and diligence with which he has discharged his duties.

ALFRED G. LASCELLES.
E. ROSLING.
W. T. HIGHTON.
D. R. MARSHALL.
JOHN SPICER.
FRED. WILLIAM BOIS.
FH. FREUDENBERG.
R. A. BROHIER.

January 20, 1903.

APPENDIX A.

MINUTES OF MEETINGS.

First Meeting: November 8, 1902.

Present:—All the members, with the exception of Mr. Rosling.

Resolved,—To obtain at the next meeting the evidence of representatives of the Customs and Treasury Departments with special regard to the following points:—

(*a*) From the Customs Department—
Statistics of the amount of gold imported from the United Kingdom, Australia, and India during the past three years.

(*b*) From the Treasury Department—
(1) The exact holding at date in rupees, small silver (different denominations), copper, and gold.
(2) Statistics showing the demand on the Treasury for silver, month by month, for the years 1900 and 1901.

Resolved further,—That the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce be requested to nominate two or three gentleman likely to assist the Commission by material evidence, and that the names of native and other witnesses be suggested at the next meeting.

The Commission then adjourned till Tuesday, November 11, 1902, at 11 A.M.

Second Meeting: November 11, 1902.

All the members were present.

Mr. George van Hoff, clerk to the Currency Commissioners, was examined, and produced certain returns. (See Appendix E.)

Mudaliyar H. Perera, shroff of the General Treasury, was also examined.

The names of certain witnesses were handed in by Mr. Highton, Mr. Bois, and Mr. Rosling, and it was resolved that at the next meeting a set of questions should be drawn up, which should be sent to the witnesses prior to examination.

Mr. Bois proposed that the Commission should at once recommend to Government the conversion of a portion of the present gold balance into rupees, but it was ultimately decided to defer any recommendation till the following meeting.

The Commission then adjourned till Tuesday, November 18, 1902, at 11 A.M.

Third Meeting: November 18, 1902.

All the members were present.

The following witnesses were examined:—Mr. Stanley Bois, Chairman, Chamber of Commerce; Mr. P. D. Khan; Mr. Edgar Turner, Hewaheta; S. S. Alagappa Chetty; Mr. F. Bennett, Chartered Bank; Mr. J. Steuart, Mercantile Bank; K. N. Ahamado Tamby Marikar.

The Commission, with the exception of Mr. Rosling, decided that in view of the evidence there was an immediate necessity for Government to import silver, exporting gold in exchange, and it was resolved that a report recommending such a course should be drafted for consideration at the next meeting.

The Commission adjourned till Thursday, the 20th instant, at 7.30 A.M.

Fourth Meeting: November 20, 1902.

All the members were present.

Mr. R. Wilson, Agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, was examined.

The draft interim report was discussed, and after certain amendments was agreed to. Mr. Rosling submitted a memorandum dissenting from the recommendation of the report.

It was resolved to ask Sir William Mitchell, C.M.G., Mr. Wardrop, Mr. Patterson, Mr. George John, and the bankers to give evidence at the next meeting.

The Commission adjourned till Monday, November 24, 1902, at 10.30 A.M.

Fifth Meeting: November 24, 1902.

All the members were present.

Mr. J. G. Wardrop and Sir William Mitchell, C.M.G., were examined, and the Commission then adjourned till Tuesday, the 25th instant.

Sixth Meeting: November 25, 1902.

All the members were present.

Mr. R. Wilson, Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank; Mr. W. B. Patterson, Manager of the Hatton Bank; and Mr. A. C. Kingsford, Chairman of the Planters' Association, were examined, and the Commission then adjourned till Wednesday, November 26, 1902, at 10.30 A.M.

Seventh Meeting: November 26, 1902.

All the members were present.

The following witnesses were examined:—Mr. F. Bennett, Chartered Bank; Mr. J. Steuart, Mercantile Bank; Tambo Sockanathan, Head Shroff of the Bank of Madras.

The Commission adjourned till Wednesday, December 3, 1902, at 10.30 A.M.

Eighth Meeting: December 3, 1902.

All the members were present.

Read despatch from the Secretary of State dated November 7 (see Appendix D).

Brought up reference from Government as to proposal of Commissioners of Currency to make an immediate investment of Rs. 1,000,000 in sterling securities.

Resolved,—That the Commission is not in a position to say whether such a proposal will conflict with the terms of its ultimate report, but that it be suggested to Government that no further investments be made pending the submission of the report.

Read letter from Mr. Dick-Lauder, of Diyagama, Agrapatana, replying to certain of the printed questions.

The following witnesses were examined:—S. S. A. Alagappa Chetty, Mr. Pestonjee Dinshawjee Khan, A. R. S. Muttiah Chetty.

The Commission adjourned till Friday, December 5, 1902.

Ninth Meeting: December 5, 1902.

All the members were present.

Mr. John Ferguson and Mr. J. H. Templer were examined.

The Commission adjourned till Wednesday, December 10, 1902.

Tenth Meeting: December 10, 1902.

All the members were present, with the exception of Mr. Spicer.

Mr. C. E. Haslop was examined.

The form in which the report should be drafted was discussed.

The Commission adjourned till Wednesday, December 17, 1902.

Eleventh Meeting: December 17, 1902.

All the members were present.

A draft report was brought up and discussed, and the Commission adjourned till Friday, the 19th instant, at 10.30 A.M.

Twelfth Meeting: December 19, 1902.

All the members were present, with the exception of Mr. Rosling.

The discussion of the draft report was proceeded with, and the Commission adjourned till Saturday, the 20th instant, at 10.30 A.M.

Thirteenth Meeting: December 20, 1902.

All the members were present, with the exception of Mr. Rosling.

The discussion of the draft report was continued, and the Commission adjourned till Monday, December 22, 1902, at 5 P.M.

Fourteenth Meeting: December 22, 1902.

All the members were present.

The discussion of the draft report was proceeded with, and the Commission adjourned till Thursday, January 8, 1903.

Fifteenth Meeting: January 8, 1903.

All the members were present.

The discussion of the draft report was proceeded with, and the Commission adjourned till Saturday, January 10, 1903, at 10.30 A.M.

Sixteenth Meeting: January 10, 1903.

All the members were present, with the exception of Mr. Rosling.

The discussion of the draft report was proceeded with, and the Commission adjourned till January 13, 1903.

Seventeenth Meeting: January 13, 1903.

All the members were present, with the exception of Mr. Rosling.

The consideration of the draft report was completed, and it was resolved to refer it, as amended, to a Sub-Committee consisting of the President, Mr. Bois, and the Secretary, for final revision.

The Commission adjourned to Friday, January 16, 1903.

Eighteenth Meeting: January 16, 1903.

All the members were present.

The draft report, as revised by the Sub-Committee, was approved by all the Commissioners, with the exception of Mr. Rosling.

APPENDIX B.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

November 11, 1902.

Mr. GEORGE VAN HOFF, *Clerk to the Commissioners of Currency.*

Have you a return showing the holdings of the Treasury in silver at the present time?—Yes (see Appendix E 1).

How much is the total amount of the silver held at the present time?—Rs. 1,908,309 in rupees, Rs. 50,000 in small silver coins.

How much in copper?—Rs. 60,650 is the equivalent in rupees.

Is that included in the balance shown in the monthly statement?—No, copper is not shown in that balance.

All that is shown in the monthly statement is practically rupees and small silver?—Rupees and small silver and gold. The gold amounts to £415,666, equivalent, at Rs. 15, to Rs. 6,234,990.

Mr. Bois.—What is the note issue?

The witness.—The currency notes in circulation amount to Rs. 14,144,440.

Mr. Freudenberg.—We now come to the working of the Treasury. We want to know what was the influx of coin a few years ago, and what it is now.

The Chairman (to the witness).—Have you held your present place long?—Since the introduction of gold and silver.

Can you describe the working of the Department as to the issue of coin?—Up to the end of last year we used to receive specie from the banks and issue notes.

Up to that time it was entirely silver?—Entirely silver.

Can you show the amount of silver issued monthly?—Yes, from 1900–1901.

Start from 1900 and tell us the monthly issue.

Witness.—The issue of silver in exchange for notes totalled Rs. 7,855,168 (for details see Appendix E 2).

Mr. Bois.—With reference to these figures, it is essential that the Commission should know what proportion of this amount was issued to the banks. We should like to know any alteration in the transactions of the banks or public.

Mr. Marshall.—At the same time you will have to find out how much of that is supplied by the banks.

Mr. Highton.—Of course the banks withdraw the money for the public.

Mr. Bois.—That is all right. What we want to arrive at is this: the Commission must see in what direction alteration has taken place. Is it the public or the banks?

The Chairman (to witness).—Please state first the total issue of silver, and then the total issued to the banks.

Witness.—Taking the previous figures for 1900, what went to the banks each month was Rs. 4,531,000 (for details see Appendix E 2).

The Chairman.—Rather more than half the total.

In answer to a further question, the witness said the amount lodged in the Treasury vault from the banks in 1900 was Rs. 5,671,000.

The Chairman.—Therefore, that exceeded the amount issued to the banks.

Mr. Rosling.—Can you give us the total altogether paid in by the banks and public?

Mr. Bois.—The total from the banks and public received in the Treasury?

Witness.—We do not receive from the public; we only receive from the banks.

The Chairman.—All payments are made by the banks.

Mr. Highton.—That is an important issue; the public never pay into the Treasury.

Mr. Bois.—We wish to find out the alteration that has taken place from that date.

Mr. Spicer (to witness).—Did they get all the rupees from the banks, importing none whatever themselves?—Yes.

The Chairman.—All came from the banks, or all imported?—All from the banks.

There was no importing at all during 1900 by the Currency Commissioners?—No.

Mr. Bois.—That shows that the Government depended upon the banks for the supply of rupees, and that the banks actually paid in to a larger amount than they received out of the Treasury.

The Chairman.—Now we will pass on to the year 1901. Gold currency was introduced on November 6, 1901. What were the monthly issues of silver in 1901?

Witness.—

		Rs.
January	...	534,000
February	...	885,000
March ...	...	1,110,000
April ...	...	460,000
May ...	...	610,000
June ...	...	330,000
July ...	...	460,000
August	...	418,000
September	...	430,000
October	...	640,000
November	...	243,000
December	....	694,000
Total	...	6,814,000

The Chairman.—Of that, how much was issued to the banks? Perhaps the total will be enough.

Witness.—Rs. 3,835,000.

Mr. Bois.—Excuse me, I should like to know the details.

Witness.—		Rs.
January	...	280,000
February	...	750,000
March...	...	845,000
April ...	...	300,000
May ...	...	310,000
June ...	...	100,000
July ...	...	50,000
August	...	100,000
September		160,000
October	...	360,000
November	...	—
December	...	580,000
Total	...	3,835,000

The Chairman.—The next thing would be to get the amount paid in by the banks.

Mr. Bois.—I think the total would do, but it would be rather interesting to get the last two months.

Witness.—The total was Rs. 5,225,000.

Mr. Bois.—November and December?

Witness.—November, Rs. 580,000; December, Rs. 20,000.

The Chairman.—And the banks again were the only people who paid in?

Witness.—Yes.

Questioned by Mr. Marshall, the witness said the Treasury purchased one lac of rupees from the Mercantile Bank in the early part of this year.

Mr. Freudenberg.—We want to get the figures for 1902.

Mr. Spicer.—The banks have paid in nothing.

Mr. Bois.—Do I understand that the payments by the banks ceased from the beginning of this year?

Mr. Rosling.—Yes, all but one lac from the Mercantile Bank in the early part of this year.

Mr. Bois.—Have you got a return of gold paid in by the banks?

Witness.—The balance at the end of November was 52,500 sovereigns.

The Chairman.—How was it paid into the Treasury?

Witness.—It was paid in by the banks into the Treasury.

Mr. Highton.—No sovereigns were received from the public?—No.

Or silver?—It would be hard to say.

Mr. Bois.—What period is covered by this amount, £52,500?

Mr. Brohier.—That is the balance.

Witness.—That represents the amount that has been received during November. At end of December the balance was £107,500.

The Chairman.—What was the balance at the end of January?—£43,000.

At the end of February?—£55,000.

March?—£84,500, April £58,000, at the end of May £59,500, at the end of June £107,500, at the end of July £190,500, at the end of August £270,666, at the end of September £274,166, at the end of October £394,666, and at date £415,666. (See also Appendix B 4.)

Mr. Bois.—What we have to consider is the steady increase of gold in exchange for notes. They are practically exchanged for silver.

Mr. Highton.—That is just what does not happen practically.

Mr. Brohier.—It would be interesting to know when the notes are presented whether payments are all made in gold or in gold and silver, and in what proportion.

The Chairman.—Under the law the Commissioners have the option of paying either gold or silver for notes. How have they exercised their option from the beginning of the year, or, say, from November of last year?

Witness.—In November and December, and in the early part of this year, we gave silver in exchange for gold when silver was demanded.

The Chairman.—In full?—Yes, in full.

The Chairman.—Up to what date did you continue to give silver in full?

Witness.—From and after the end of April the Commissioners ceased to issue silver.

Mr. Highton.—They were issuing silver to the banks, not in large amounts?

Witness.—Forty-five thousand went to the National Bank on April 15. Roughly speaking, they ceased to give silver to the banks from the beginning of May.

The Chairman.—After you stopped issuing to the banks, did you issue to the ordinary public?

Witness.—The Treasurer in his discretion did. If a party came for a large amount, the Treasurer would say: "Take so much of gold and so much of silver in such and such proportion."

The Chairman.—Give us a few instances of the proportionate quantities.

Witness.—If the amount was, say, Rs. 30,000, the Treasurer would say: "Take Rs. 1,000 of silver, and the rest in gold."

Mr. Highton.—Did they take the gold?

Witness.—In some cases.

Mr. Highton.—Not generally?

Witness.—They took the silver and refused the gold.

Mr. Rosling.—Has the Treasurer any knowledge of gold being withdrawn to be remitted abroad?

The Chairman (to witness).—Do you know of any cases when gold has been withdrawn to be remitted abroad?

Mr. Rosling.—To the south of India. I mean more in small sums which people take over in their pockets, and so on?

Witness.—I could not say.

The Chairman.—Has the total of the note issue increased since last April?

Witness.—Last April it was Rs. 10,246,450.

Mr. Bois.—What is it now at the present day?

Witness.—Rs. 14,444,000.

The Chairman.—In practice the notes are mostly issued to the banks?—Yes.

Mr. Brohier.—The notes brought into circulation are mostly through the agency of the banks?—Almost wholly so.

Mr. H. S. PERERA, *Mudaliyar, Shroff of the General Treasury.*

For some time the issue of silver in exchange for notes has been more or less stopped?—Sometimes it has been restricted.

How has it been restricted?—I assumed duties as Shroff on August 1 of this year. About the end of September Mr. de Saram asked me to issue no sums over Rs. 500 in silver. Till then we had been issuing up to Rs. 2,000 in silver in exchange for notes.

And you satisfied all demands up to that date?—We satisfied all demands.

The Chairman.—How about the demands of the banks? In September you were not issuing to the banks?—We were not issuing unless ordered to do so by special agreement.

Also in September you stopped to a certain extent issuing to the public?—Yes.

How are you doing now, at the present time?—We are giving as far as Rs. 500 and no more, unless we have the special permission of the Treasurer.

Mr. Brohier.—What about the demand of the public before scarcity began?

Would you say scarcity of silver commenced to be felt in consequence of the Ordinance?—I was told there was no scarcity of silver. Mr. de Saram gave me to understand there was no scarcity in the Treasury.

If people wanted two or three bags of silver?—If they asked for them they got them.

You are not quite in a position to say that: it was before your time?—Yes, it was before my time.

Mr. Highton.—If a person presented Rs. 5,000 worth of notes and asked for silver, you would only give him Rs. 500?—That I cannot say.

Why?—If it was not under ordinary circumstances I should ask the Treasurer.

As a matter of fact you would have met them?—No.

The Chairman.—If a large amount of notes are presented now, you would only issue part of it in silver. If the bank asked for two bags of silver, would you issue them now?—Not without the instructions of the Treasurer.

Is there a large demand for silver?—There was a large demand.

Do you think it is likely to remain?—Yes, for some time.

And if an order was to be given now that silver was to be issued for all demands, would there not be an increased demand?—Yes, I think there would be an increased demand.

A large increase?—Yes.

The Hon. Mr. STANLEY BOIS, *Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, and member of the firm of Messrs. Bois Bros.*

You are a merchant here?—Yes.

What is the general course of your business so far as coinage is concerned?—So far as coinage is concerned I am not directly interested, but hear a good deal of it in view of the fact that we are Agents of the British India Company, and a large number of coolies and traders come into our office daily on their way to Tuticorin, to the south of India, or to various ports, such as Paumben, Tondi, and Negapatam, and I hear their views on the subject.

It is admitted now that there is a considerable scarcity of silver?—That is the complaint I have heard. It was more stringent some months ago than it is at the present moment.

There is no doubt as to the cause of this stringency, that it has resulted from the introduction of gold coinage?—I think there can be no doubt about that.

Have you any particular views on the question that you would like to place before the Commission?—Well, so far as I have been able to make out from inquiry through our head clerk, coolies, traders, and others, I have ascertained that there seems to be a growing use of gold in consequence of silver not being so easily obtainable. I find some of the cattle and poultry dealers—and the volume of trade you will find is very considerable in the south of India—are now taking currency across in the way of sovereigns, whereas formerly they took it across in the form of rupees, which would make it appear that, finding silver scarce, they are finding that gold will suit their purposes just as well.

I suppose you are not in a position to give any information as to the amount of gold that is used in that way, that is, taken over to India?—I am afraid I have no figures.

Have you any other points that you wish to bring before us?—The only point that has struck me through interrogating coolies and traders is that the small traders and the coolies who have only a limited number of rupees, whose savings are small, of course still endeavour to obtain the Indian rupee, as, for instance, for amounts under Rs. 15 they cannot take it across in sovereigns.

Have you any other point?—I find that estate kanganies still prefer the silver rupee. No doubt they have to distribute in small sums on the other side, but as far as traders are concerned, there seems to be a growing use of gold and drafts on Chetty and other banks. It has also been suggested to me—and I mention it for what it is worth—that an increase of the number of half-sovereigns might possibly lead to an increased use of gold amongst these coolies and the smaller traders.

The half-sovereign is tender in India, is it not?—Entirely golden sovereigns, as far as I have seen.

The Chairman.—As far as you know, is there an urgent scarcity of silver at the present moment?—There has been, but at the moment, from inquiries I have made, I do not find there is any absolute pressure, that is, during the last fortnight or three weeks. What it may be again later on I cannot say; probably it will recur. At the moment there does not seem to be such a demand for silver as there was some months back.

I suppose if this silver was freely issued from the Treasury, the demand might be expected to increase?—Yes.

Is there any difference in different seasons with regard to the demand for silver? For example, is the present time one at which there is any particular demand?—No, I should not like to say authoritatively.

Mr. Highton.—There is one question I should like to ask Mr. Bois. He said there was a growing tendency to use sovereigns instead of rupees by the petty traders. Is not that because they cannot get silver and they are bound to take gold?—That is possibly the case. I only mentioned the fact that they are taking it, but at the same time I am informed they are beginning to be reconciled to it, in view of the fact that it is easier to carry a considerable amount in sovereigns rather than in rupees.

Mr. Marshall.—Is that taken back on their persons?—That is taken on their persons, and that makes it of course very difficult to get figures.

Mr. F. W. Bois.—Supposing that they had the option of taking either gold or silver, what would they take?—It would depend upon the amount they would wish to take across with them. I imagine the smaller man would take rupees, because that would be the form he would disperse it on the other side; but the larger traders, rather than take an inconvenient weight of silver, would take gold and drafts.

And a good deal would depend where they took it to?—Yes, I imagine they would take them to Tuticorin and the larger places in India, where they could get the gold and drafts changed.

Mr. Highton.—I imagine they would not change sovereigns into rupees; the Indian banks would not change them.

Mr. F. W. Bois.—I suppose they could use sovereigns for legal tender?

Mr. Highton.—Not as a choice.

Mr. F. W. Bois.—They can buy their cattle with gold?

Mr. Highton.—At a discount.

Mr. F. W. Bois.—You do not notice the discount. You might possibly pay more for cattle in sovereigns than in rupees.

The Chairman.—At Madras do they exchange at par?

Mr. Highton.—They are legal tender. They would not change sovereigns for the public. The Sub-Treasuries do not change sovereigns for the public. They must receive them in payment of a debt.

The Chairman.—In Madras they take them.

Mr. Highton.—Yes, in Madras, but we were talking about Tuticorin.

Mr. F. W. Bois.—I imagine they would exchange as many sovereigns as possible. They get 6*d.* for every rupee they change. If they get too much gold, they can send it in payment of interest.

Mr. Rosling.—Has the Manager of the British India Coast Service heard of any complaint bearing on the change from silver into gold?

Witness.—I only heard some complaint some months back. There was a great shortage of silver and a great difficulty in getting silver, but, as I say, during the last two or three weeks we have not heard so many complaints.

Mr. Rosling.—And there is distinctly a tendency to use gold?

Witness.—And I am also told there is a distinct tendency to use gold where formerly they used silver.

Mr. Spicer.—Have you heard any complaints that after taking gold they could not change it?

Witness.—No, I have not heard any.

Mr. Rosling.—When these traders and coolies leave Ceylon, do they keep their money entirely in their own possession, or does the ship take care of it for them?

Witness.—I think, unless it is a very considerable amount, they keep it in their own possession: They are given the option of handing it over. If they do hand it over, they have to pay a small amount for keeping it in the ship's safe.

Mr. Rosling.—What amount is allowed to go freight free?

Witness.—Theoretically, nothing is allowed to go freight free, but in practice it is quite possible some does. Everybody has a certain amount on their person.

Mr. Marshall.—You say they hand it over to the ship's officer to keep for them?

Witness.—Yes; they are charged the ordinary rate.

Mr. Marshall.—You do not keep it in the same way pursers on board ship do, put it in the safe and charge the passenger nothing? You charge them something?

Witness.—I might be able to get some figures, but I do not think they would give anything important. The majority of the sums carried is carried in the waist-cloth.

Mr. F. W. Bois.—Bearing in mind that the rupees in the Treasury have fallen to about two millions, are you of opinion that it is necessary, in order to relieve any present inconvenience which is presumed to exist, that Government should import silver?

Witness.—I certainly think the amount of silver is less than is necessary.

Mr. F. W. Bois.—If they do so, do you think they should let it out to any one who asks for silver, or redeem notes by giving a proportion in gold, and if so, what proportion?

Witness.—That would be a question for Government to decide; but in view of the continual drain on silver currency that there is here, unless there is some regulation they would be continually under the necessity of importing large sums in silver.

The Chairman.—Do you know the approximate normal cost of importing silver? What is the average cost for about one lac of rupees?

Witness.—I am afraid I cannot tell you from my own knowledge. No doubt one of the banks would be able to tell you.

The Chairman.—Are you able to suggest any means of importing silver, assuming that it is wanted now? Would you say it was better to get it through a bank, or by sending gold to India, or by selling securities?

Witness.—Well, it is very hard to say. I should say the actual cost of silver and the freight would come to about the same amount whatever course was adopted.

The Chairman.—The actual freight of silver is quite an appreciable amount?

Witness.—Yes, it is bulky, and it has to be carefully packed.

Mr. PESTONJEE DINSHAWJEE KHAN.

You are a merchant here?—Yes, I am a merchant here.

What is the nature of your business?—Import and export.

Do you import from India?—India as well as other places.

What do you import from India mostly, what class of goods, roughly?—Cereals and all sorts of sundries.

Rice?—No.

Mr. F. W. Bois.—Do you import any cattle?—No.

The Chairman.—And from where else do you import besides India, generally speaking?—Europe and Australia, sometimes from America.

You import large consignments at a time?—Fairly large consignments.

And what do you export?—The produce of the Island.

For example, tea and plumbago?—Chiefly cocoanut produce.

To England, or where, mostly?—To England and continental ports.

And you have a good deal of experience of the state of the market in Ceylon?—Yes.

Is there now any considerable scarcity of silver?—Well, about the end of last month there was considerable scarcity. At the present moment there is only just sufficient silver to carry us on, but we shall be very shortly entering on a period when we shall be wanting more in the way of silver.

When will that period arise?—I think in about three or four weeks' time.

Mr. F. W. Bois.—Why?—Because the season for rice sets in and money is required to be sent away to South India.

The Chairman.—And the demand is likely to increase then?—I should say so.

And have you had any difficulty in obtaining silver yourself?—Yes, I had, and since the receipt of the intimation to attend this meeting, I have been making certain inquiries, and I find if I cash a 5-rupee note they want 2 cents.

Is there now a real scarcity of silver?—Not exactly; there is just sufficient.

And that has arisen since gold was made legal tender?—That has been so.

In the course of last year?—Yes, in the course of the last year.

I suppose a considerable amount of silver is from time to time exported to India in payment for produce?—Not exactly for produce, but also for coolies, coast advances, and other such things.

Is money for those purposes entirely taken out in silver, or is gold ever used?—Well, what I would call "fancy gold" is taken to India to a certain extent, but for produce and commerce only silver is taken.

What do you call "fancy gold"?—For instance, shield sovereigns; coolies like to use Australian sovereigns for ornaments, or set them aside as a sort of reserve.

As ordinary currency gold is not used?—Not to that extent; they might take away a little, but not to that extent.

Have you seen any signs of a tendency to use the sovereign for the purchase of goods in India for exportation to Ceylon recently?—In principal towns, I hear, it has been so. I have been here three years, and it is since my arrival that they have established this gold currency. I cannot tell you from personal experience, but what I say is in the large Presidency towns there may be this tendency, but not in villages where they have no banks or agencies. In fact, the people in the villages in India are very shy about using either gold or notes. I know some merchants got currency notes printed on handkerchiefs and cut them off and passed them as true notes. Some people are so very shy in villages and out-of-the-way places that they do not care even for currency notes.

Is there a scarcity now of smaller coins—50-cent pieces, any scarcity of those?—Not at the moment, but there was some little while ago.

To what do you attribute the scarcity of those smaller coins? I understand they are not exported to India?—No, they are not exported to India, but at the same time—whether they have been replenished or not since they came into circulation I do not know—a certain percentage is liable to be lost in some way or other, every year.

You think there is a scarcity of the subsidiary coinage?—I should think so.

And you would advise some increase to it?—Certainly. Small coinage is somewhat scarce, but not to the same extent that the rupee shows a scarcity.

Mr. Highton.—There was a great scarcity before the Teevali festival last month, and a demand is likely to arise again soon?—Yes.

Mr. Highton.—There was a scarcity because the Government refused to give it out.

Mr. Rosling.—Has Mr. Pestonjee Khan shipped much himself over to India?—No.

Mr. Rosling.—What is the main channel by which silver leaves the Island?—By British India steamers.

Presumably for trade; who would be the exporters?—Those who import rice particularly from Southern India. They do use drafts to a certain extent, but there are various places where it is not convenient to use them, and they ship hard cash itself.

Mr. Marshall.—Those are places where British India boats do not call. A bulky quantity must go away in native craft—buggalows?

Witness.—As a rule, buggalows do not take any. Some go by native craft and schooners.

Mr. Spicer.—What is the objection to the sovereign?—People especially in Southern India are poor, except native traders, and, as I say, they are more or less afraid whether there is real gold in the sovereign or something else. They would not take it in large quantities because they are mostly poor people.

Mr. Spicer.—Do you not think that would be overcome in course of time?—It will be some years before we shall see that.

Mr. Spicer.—I mean the feeling that it may not be gold; do you not think they would soon get over it?—I do not think so.

Mr. Rosling.—Do they take over silver in large amounts—in Rs. 1,000 boxes?—Thousands of rupees in hard cash are taken by native boats, country crafts, steamers, and by various channels.

Mr. Marshall.—It would be a difficult matter to place Rs. 10,000 on a B. I. boat without paying freight and without being discovered, and they would come into the Customs Returns. In my opinion about a lac of rupees a week are sent out of the Island in various ways.

Mr. Brohier.—Is not silver taken to the Maldive Islands, too?—No.

I remember a witness before the former Currency Commission saying that Rs. 100,000 per annum went to the Maldives. Do you think that is over-stated?—I do not say it is an over-statement. It may be to that extent, Rs. 100,000 a year.

The Chairman.—That is not very considerable, is it?—As far as I understand there is nothing like currency in the Maldive Islands.

Mr. F. W. Bois.—Bearing in mind that the stock of silver in the Treasury has fallen to less than two million rupees, and in view of the inconvenience which exists owing to the scarcity of the rupee, are you of opinion that Government should import rupees at the present moment?—I think it is the duty of the Government, inasmuch as they have their own notes in circulation. Up to the present time bankers think that Government should import it, and the Government think the bankers should. But the notes are issued by the Government.

Mr. F. W. Bois.—If Government did so, do you think it should be obligatory upon them to pay out silver as demanded for notes to the full extent?—I should think so.

Mr. F. W. Bois.—They should not utilize their power to pay a portion in gold, but pay the whole of it in silver?—When I take into consideration the class of people they have got to deal with, it becomes obligatory on Government that they should cash notes in silver or gold, as it may be demanded.

Mr. Rosling.—Supposing a bank paid into the Treasury £1,000 sterling and takes it out first in notes and then in silver, would you still maintain that was correct action?—Well, in one sense it is correct action.

Witness (continuing).—I think they could have done so at one time if they wished, but at the present time it would be hard.

In answer to Mr. Brohier, witness gave it as his opinion that as the Government had passed this Act, they were bound to receive gold when tendered.

Mr. F. W. Bois.—And still, you think, pay for their notes in silver?—It is so.

Mr. F. W. Bois.—That would mean a heavy charge on Government if carried to excess?—They are making some profit by the circulation of notes.

Mr. Brohier.—Would there be any cause for grievance if the same option was given to the Treasurer to regulate the inflow of coin as was given to him to regulate the outflow?—I cannot follow your question.

Mr. Brohier.—The Treasurer has got the option of issuing out partly in gold and silver. Would there be any grievance if on the other side, when coin was presented for notes, the Treasurer should exercise an option and demand so much in silver and so much in gold?—It all depends on circumstances.

Mr. Brohier.—The exercise of the option would depend on circumstances, but would there be any grievance?

Witness.—It depends on circumstances—the circumstances of people have got something to do with it.

Mr. F. W. Bois.—You think it is the duty of Government to prevent any inconvenience arising from scarcity?

Witness.—I should think so, more especially as the notes are Government. Had they been bank notes, as it was in former days, then I think the banks would have to be held responsible.

Mr. EDGAR TURNER, *Tea Planter, of Hewaheta.*

You have a good many payments to make in silver?—Yes, on pay day.

Paying labourers on your estate?—Yes.

Is there any scarcity of silver?—I have not found any personally.

Are your labourers paid every month?—Every month or two months.

How much?—Personally, my requirements are about Rs. 3,000 on festival occasions, like the Thai Pongal.

And personally you have found no difficulty in obtaining silver?—No, none whatever.

And do you know of any other gentleman in the same industry who has experienced difficulty in obtaining silver?—Not in our part of the world. I have heard of none.

Other parts, do you know?—Only by report I know, as we all do.

As far as you are personally concerned, you are not aware of any particular scarcity?—I have found no scarcity in sending down for money.

From the banks, do you mean?—Personally, I get mine from a Chetty.

And he finds the silver?—Yes.

Is that the ordinary practice?—Some work through a Chetty and some go direct to a bank. It is cheaper for me to go to a Chetty than to a bank, for such reasons, for instance, as convenience of transport.

Have you any information as to the quantity of silver taken out of the Island by coolies?—As a rule, they take sufficient for their own expenses, and send the rest by draft or postal order. That is as far as my experience goes. If they have any quantity they get a bank draft, or a postal order for smaller amounts.

Mr. Highton.—What would you call "any quantity" for a cooly?—They keep Rs. 5 or Rs. 10 per head just for getting there.

Mr. Rosling.—When you get money from a Chetty, do you pay any commission?—One per cent.

Mr. Rosling.—From the mere fact of planters not finding a scarcity of silver you would not argue there was no scarcity?—No, certainly not.

Mr. Rosling.—There are exceptional circumstances governing that.

Mr. F. W. Bois.—Has the Chetty complained of there being any scarcity?—He has wanted more notice, and I have written down to him giving him a week or two longer than usual.

Mr. Rosling.—Have you noticed any tendency amongst your people to use bank drafts?—As far as I am concerned, I think they use more postal and money orders.

The Chairman.—Is gold exported? Do they ever take gold?—I do not think so.

The Chairman.—How long have you been in the habit of paying 1 per cent. for silver?—I used to pay ¾ per cent., but I have paid, I think, 1 per cent. for the last year or two.

Mr. Marshall.—How often do you pay in the course of the year?—About six times.

Mr. Marshall.—Do not a number of estates only pay twice, on Thai Pongal and Teevali?—I should say they averaged between four to six times a year.

Mr. F. W. Bois.—And a great many of them pay monthly. The pay may accumulate, but they pay every month, if so desired?—Yes.

Mr. F. W. Bois pointed out that the average amount realized by postal and money orders was almost exactly the same as it was two years ago, viz., about three million rupees. At three stated periods this was the same, showing that estate coolies were not using the Post Office any more than they formerly did.

S. S. ALAGAPPA CHETTY, *a Natu Kottai Chetty.*

The Chairman.—What is the course of your business?—I do rice business and also give money on interest.

You import rice from India?—Yes.

In large quantities or small?—Generally, I import largely, but sometimes the quantities are not so large.

About how much at a time do you bring over?—Six, seven, or eight thousand bags of rice, native rice.

How do you make your payments?—We send the money by the same vessel. To some ports we send money by drafts, and to others we send in rupees by the same vessel.

I suppose to ports near towns where there are banks you send money in drafts?—Yes.

And the cash to more distant ports?—Yes, where there are no banks.

Do you ever send anything in gold?—No.

Do any of the Chetties, as far as you know, send gold over to India?—No, not one; all send in silver.

Have you found any difficulty in finding silver here lately?—Yes.

For how long? Since when have you found this difficulty?—The last four months I have found great difficulty.

How do you obtain silver, as a rule?—If Chetties want large quantities they go to the bank. If they cannot obtain what they want at the bank, they go to the Treasury.

Has there been any scarcity at the banks during the last four months?—There has been.

And in the Treasury, too?—Yes.

And if you gave them notes, have they refused silver to you?—We take about Rs. 10,000 of notes to the Treasury, and we can get silver for Rs. 1,000, after waiting two or three hours.

And the rest was offered in gold?—They offered gold, but we would not accept it.

Have you accepted gold?—No, I do not want it.

It is not of any use in your trade?—What we want is silver.

Well, is silver as scarce as it was?—Beyond Rs. 1,000 we cannot get silver.

Even now, to-day?—Since their festival day they had had to wait eight or ten days for silver. They had had to obtain drafts for money, and the drafts had had to be cashed here to pay with.

At the present time, if you go to the Treasury to-day, would you find any difficulty in obtaining silver?—I have never been to the Treasury myself. I send my kanakapulles, and the kanaka-

pulles have not been able to bring silver for the whole amount tendered at the Treasury.

How long ago was that?—A little more than twenty days ago.

Mr. F. W. Bois.—Why do you not take gold? Why cannot you pay for some of your rice in gold? What is the objection to gold?—The country from which we get the rice is very poor country, and gold coins would be of no value.

The Chairman.—Rice in India is purchased from small peasants—small growers—a little at a time from each man?—From Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 each purchase. When they have collected 100 bags like that they send here. It is the people who deal with us that object to being paid in anything but silver.

The Chairman.—Cannot you exchange gold over there in banks or with people who will change it?—There are no banks, and the merchants and traders would not accept gold. The money is rolling; it is not kept in one place.

Mr. Rosling.—Who are the chief clients you lend money to? Do you lend any to the cooly class? Have you up-country branches? A lot of the big Chetties have branches up-country?—I have not got any dealings with coolies nor any agents up-country who lend money.

Mr. Marshall.—Have you ever had to pay a premium for silver when sending silver up-country?—My kanakapulles have told me they have had to pay a premium.

Mr. Marshall.—For buying silver in the bazaars?—They get silver in the bazaar and pay 75 cents per Rs. 1,000.

Mr. Bois.—Is there any scarcity of smaller coins?—There is no scarcity of the small coins.

Mr. F. BENNETT, *Acting Agent of the Chartered Bank, Colombo.*

I suppose there is not any doubt there is a scarcity of silver?—There is a scarcity of course, but as far as my business is concerned I have sufficient for the immediate future.

What is the nature of your business particularly?—Exchange banking and discounting bills, and so forth, a general banking business.

About how much is your ordinary consumption of silver? How much do you pay out in a month?—I could not say without looking at my books. It is a difficult question. Some months it may be Rs. 10,000 and another month not more than Rs. 5,000. It may be more or less.

Have you at any time experienced any difficulty in obtaining silver for business purposes?—Yes, some months ago there was difficulty in obtaining it from the Treasury and outside.

Have you obtained silver on your own account?—I have imported it.

When did you import it?—Within the last few months, I suppose about one lac of rupees.

And if you had not imported any, I suppose it would have been difficult for you to obtain silver?—Yes, that is why I imported it. I anticipated there would be trouble in getting it.

And you provided yourself with it?—Yes.

Witness.—I may mention that the Chartered Bank is not drawn upon for silver to the extent that I believe some of the other banks are. Our requirements are not nearly so large as some of the other exchange banks. We have no branches up-country.

Mr. Bois.—Can you tell us the cost of importing silver from India, or where you generally get it from?

Witness.—About ¼ per cent.

Mr. Bois.—And what is the cost of importing gold?

Witness.—Gold from India is one-sixteenth per cent. less than that, I should say.

Mr. Bois.—And from Australia?

Witness.—It depends on the rate of exchange in Australia. You can only import sovereigns from Australia at a certain time of the year.

Mr. Bois.—You only do it if you can do it on the same terms as from India?

Witness.—Yes.

Mr. Bois.—I suppose we can really take it that the cost of importing gold is one-sixteenth less than the cost of importing silver?

Witness.—Yes, approximately.

Mr. Rosling.—What would be the effect of the London bank rate going to 8 or 10 per cent.; would that be sufficient to alter matters and make it cheaper to get in gold?

Witness.—No, it would not necessarily alter the question, because the value of gold from India is the same as silver. It is only a question of getting one currency or another. Probably you would not get sovereigns from Australia with a high bank rate at home. Sovereigns from Australia depend on the rate of exchange.

Mr. Rosling.—Would not a high bank rate mean the influx of gold to India or Ceylon? Supposing there was an adverse trade balance here?

Witness.—In Ceylon?

Mr. Rosling.—Yes, instead of remitting silver, at a high rate of exchange in London, would not that mean an influx of gold to India or Ceylon?

Witness.—No, I do not think so. If there was an adverse balance of trade in Ceylon, you would not want specie imported. You would have to send specie away.

Mr. Rosling.—I mean from India, where you had to bring down specie. All would want to get it. Would not a high rate in London affect the question of importing gold or silver from India?

Witness.—No, I do not think it would.

Mr. F. W. Bois.—Bearing in mind that the stock of silver in the Treasury has fallen to two millions of rupees, do you think the Government should import rupees to correct the present scarcity presumed to exist?

Witness.—Of course, I do not know what demands there are upon the Treasury for silver at the present time.

Mr. F. W. Bois.—From your knowledge of what has been passing during the last few months, and seeing that the balance of silver in the Treasury has fallen below two millions, are you of opinion that Government should import silver, or that they should leave the matter to correct itself?

Witness.—Well, I doubt if the matter will correct itself. So long as the sovereign is cheaper to import than silver, banks will naturally import sovereigns.

Mr. F. W. Bois.—And you think Government will have to import silver?

Witness.—I think so eventually. I do not pay away silver, except to my own constituents.

Mr. Highton.—And that in a very small quantity. You said just now you did not require silver to any extent?

Witness.—No, I am not asked for it to any great extent.

Mr. F. W. Bois.—Most of your constituents deal with cheques, and there is no necessity for you to keep large sums of silver?

Witness.—Yes. Only those who pay labour, viz., planters, mill owners, &c., require a certain number of rupees to pay their coolies.

Mr. F. W. Bois.—Do you issue drafts on India?

Witness.—Yes.

Mr. F. W. Bois.—Can you tell the Commission whether the amount of drafts has increased or decreased or has remained about the same the last few months?

Witness.—There may have been a slight increase perhaps.

Mr. F. W. Bois.—Not marked?

Witness.—No. I draw principally on Madras and Bombay and Calcutta.

Mr. F. W. Bois.—I mean to say, you have not noticed there has been a larger demand than usual for those places?

Witness.—No, I have not noticed a great increase.

Mr. Marshall.—That depends whether you are willing to sell or not.

Mr. Highton.—And whether the other banks are in competition.

Mr. F. W. Bois.—The rate depends on the demand.

Mr. Rosling.—Has the rate of exchange altered between Ceylon and India since gold came in?

Witness.—It has altered. I cannot say it is through the effect of gold coming in. The rate on India is always fluctuating.

Mr. Marshall.—In the early part of the year the rate is high, the rate is at a premium when money is dear in India?

Witness.—Yes.

Mr. F. W. Bois.—It has not altered the rate during the last few months?

Witness.— I think not, as far as I know.

Mr. Marshall.—If you had had demands for silver upon you during the early part of the year instead of being able to draw money at a premium, you would have had to import silver at ½ per cent. discount?

Witness.—Yes, I should have had to import.

Mr. Marshall.—You might have been the loser of ½ per cent.

Witness.—Just so, on the ground that I should have had to import.

Mr. J. STEUART, *Acting Manager of the Mercantile Bank.*

The Chairman.—Have you found any difficulty in obtaining silver for the purposes of your bank?

Witness.—Yes; sometimes there is no silver at all.

The Chairman.—How long has the scarcity prevailed?

Witness.—For some time, I think.

The Chairman.—About how long?

Witness.—We had not felt the pinch until the last month or two. I should say the scarcity has prevailed for the last three or four months. I have had a great many applications for rupees, but knowing I could not get any to replace them, I have not granted these applications, that is, applitions from others than constituents.

The Chairman.—You first felt the pinch three or four months ago?

Witness. — Acutely. During the last few months I have often been asked for rupees by the outside public in exchange for notes.

The Chairman.—Have you a large demand for silver in your bank?

Witness.—A fairly large demand.

The Chairman.—And is the scarcity of silver as bad as it was?

Witness.—Yes.

The Chairman.—Have you imported any silver on your own account?

Witness.—Only a small lot of Rs. 25,000 about a month ago. I had to do it. I had no silver in the safe at all.

The Chairman.—In the ordinary course you do not import silver?

Witness.—Not as a rule, and then only on account of the scarcity, *i.e.*, since gold was allowed.

The Chairman.—How about the cost of importing silver?

Witness.—Five-sixteenths per cent. to get it down here, including shipping charges and interest on specie on the seas.

The Chairman.—It came from India, I suppose?

Witness.—Yes, it came from India.

Mr. F. W. Bois.—You say five-sixteenths, that is the actual cost of importing silver. Do you import gold?

Witness.—I have never imported gold from India, I have imported from Australia.

Mr. F. W. Bois.—What does that cost?

Witness.—It all depends. That is an entirely different matter. We work in "exchange," we work it in with drafts, and we get exchange between Australia and London.

Mr. F. W. Bois.—Do you sell drafts on India?

Witness.—Yes.

Mr. Bois.—Have you noticed at all a larger or equal demand?

Witness.—At this time of the year there is always a larger demand.

Mr. Bois.—Putting aside the period, what would you say?

Witness.—I think it is quite normal. There is always a big demand for the holidays. For the last holidays there was a large demand for silver.

Mr. Marshall.—At what season do you require most silver?

Witness.—During the slack season down here, say, from April to August. For the Thai Pongal festival there is sure to be a big demand in January next. I have received notice from my shroff that a large amount is required in two or three weeks.

Mr. Marshall.—You want that by the turn of the year?

Witness.—Yes.

Mr. F. W. Bois.—Bearing that in mind, and in view of the shortage of silver in the Treasury, do you think Government ought to import silver?

Witness.—If they are going to meet the demand they must certainly import. At this time of the year there is a large demand for remittances to India.

Mr. Bois.—Have you formed any opinion what the demand is for silver to be shipped to India?

Witness.—That is rather hard to answer. At the turn of the year a good many natives cannot buy remittances or drafts. We do not want to draw on India to the extent of the demand, and about the turn of the year there will be a good demand for remittances to India, and a great deal of that will be done by rupees if they can get them.

Mr. Bois.—To what extent is this demand?

Witness.—I worked it out once and made it come to fifty lacs a year exported to India. It is some time since I worked it out.

Mr. Rosling.—If Government does not supply the demand, how will the demand be supplied?

Witness.—That is rather a difficult question to answer. Gold is no use to them; heretofore they have always had silver.

Mr. Freudenberg.—Is your stock of silver about normal or larger or smaller?

Witness.—In former years I did not hold a very large stock of silver. I was always able to draw for it from the Treasury. I have now to hold a much larger stock than usual.

Mr. Freudenberg.—Do you think the other banks are in the same position?

Witness.—I cannot say. I should think they would have to hold a larger stock for the sake of their constituents.

Mr. Marshall.—The stock in the banks is not very large?

Witness.—I should not think so.

Mr. Marshall.—You say your stock is larger than usual?

Witness.—As a rule, we keep very few rupees. Now I have got more than usual.

Mr. Highton.—Your balance does not run into lacs of rupees or one lac?

Witness.—Compared with these figures, I should say it would be Rs. 50,000. I have to supply Kandy and Galle.

Mr. Marshall.—The whole supply in the banks and the Treasury would not last to the end of the year?

Witness.—If silver is put into free circulation, the reflux to India would be eight or ten lacs per month for three or four months. It would not go beyond that. Judging from what I know, I should think eight or ten lacs of silver per month would be exported by the small native traders.

Mr. Marshall.—That is not money going up-country?

Witness.—No, I was talking about exports. I do not know whether that agrees with Mr. Marshall's ideas. I have not worked it out carefully; it is a rough estimate (consulting table—see Appendix E 13). The exports in 1901 were 19¼ lacs, against 3½ lacs this year to date.

M. K. N. AHAMADO TAMBY, *a Coast Trader.*

You are a Coast trader?—Yes.

What is the nature of your business?—Rice business principally.

You buy rice in large quantities at a time?—Yes.

About how much at a time?—About two or three thousand bags each time.

How do you pay for it? How do you send money over to India?—Four months ago we used to remit by silver. For the last four months we have not been able to do that. We have been obliged to get drafts on the bank in Madras and remit the money from there.

You have been unable to find silver either in the bazaar or at the Treasury?—Yes.

The drafts are on banks in India?—Yes. We send drafts from here to Madras and at Madras they get notes.

Have you ever sent any gold over?—We have not sent gold from here in any trade connection. If we have sent gold from here, it is for the purpose of making it into jewellery.

You might send gold over to Madras; it can be changed in Madras?—It is not easy to get silver for gold. It would cost a great deal more than drafts.

Mr. Highton.—If you want to send money to Madras, you send it by draft and not by gold?—Yes, we would prefer to send it by draft.

The Chairman.—Explain why.—It is easier to send by draft than by gold. The rice is bought in small quantities, and the people refuse to accept gold.

I know that, but the bank at Madras will exchange the gold in the same way that they exchange the drafts?—They give notes.

If you take a sovereign to the Treasury at Madras you will get fifteen rupees for it?—Our people do not go to the Treasury.

They have not been, and it is not their custom to do so?—No.

And is the scarcity of silver as bad as it was, do you think?—Yes, even now.

And there is a scarcity in the bazaar as well as at the Treasury?—For the last four or five months there has been a great scarcity even in the bazaar.

Is there a considerable demand for silver at this season, between now and the end of the year?—I cannot say that; there is a demand all through the year.

Mr. F. W. Bois.—You say you send silver for rice; how do you send it, or how used you to send it?—By native vessel.

What is the difference of cost in sending silver and the rate that you pay for drafts?—When remittances are sent by draft they are sent to Madras, and we send a man from the part of the Coast where the produce comes from to get the money from Madras and bring it back.

What is the difference in cost?—There will be a difference of one rupee for every thousand.

Mr. Highton.—Every hundred or every thousand?—For a thousand.

When you send money by draft can you pay for the draft here, send it to Madras, send a man to Madras, and bring all the money back for Re. 1 in the thousand?—Yes; if the remittance was small, it would cost more.*

What would you call a large remittance? What did you usually send?—Between five and twenty thousand rupees, Rs. 20,000 at the largest.

Mr. F. W. Bois.—Do not some of the dealers club together to save the cost?—No, they do not club together.

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* The witness subsequently furnished the following statement at Mr. Highton's request:—

The following are the charges to remit Rs. 1,000 in silver to the villages in South India:—

	Rs. c.
Commission on draft for Rs. 1,000 ...	2 50
Commission to agent at Madras ...	1 25
Rail fare and expenses for 1 man from village to Madras (return)	6 0
Commission to cash notes near the village ...	2 50
	12 25

(Signed) M. K. N. AHAMADO TAMBY.

November 20, 1902.

Mr. ROBERT WILSON, *Agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.*

In your opinion, is there any scarcity of silver in Ceylon now?—There is an undoubted scarcity of silver.

And how long has it existed, approximately?—Nine months.

Practically since the passing of the Ordinance making gold a legal tender?—Yes.

Is the stringency as severe now as it was?—I think it has passed the acute stage for the immediate present.

And, in your opinion, is it likely to recur?—Yes, unless silver is imported.

Is there any particular demand for silver now, or will there be during the next few months?—Yes, there is a steady demand from month to month to meet up-country and local requirements.

Is there a special demand at this time, do you think?—I do not know that there is at present.

Are the smaller coins, the fractional coins, sufficient, in your opinion?—They were not

sufficient about a month ago, at the approach of the Tee Vali festival, but that was an exceptional time. I do not know how much small coin is minted, the quantity in circulation, or the sum kept in reserve by the Treasury.

Does your bank bring over silver, imported from India and China in dollars?—In rupees.

Have you done so recently?—Not for a month.

Have you had any experience of the cost of bringing over rupees from Madras?—Not from Madras, but from Bombay and Calcutta.

Supposing the Government were to exchange gold for rupees in that way, at how much would you estimate the cost?—To send gold to India and bring back silver would cost about five-eighths per cent., five-sixteenths each way. That is speaking roughly.

Mr. Highton.—That is without any profit.

Mr. Spicer.—Would the banks be prepared to do that?—To a small extent they might be in order to oblige the Government, but there is always the probability of a loss when importing rupees. There may be a few spurious coins, also shortage when counted, as well as great delay in getting them counted at the Treasury.

The Chairman.—Shortage is included in that estimate?

Mr. Highton.—Of course, the banks would be responsible for any shortage.

Mr. F. W. Bois.—Do you sell drafts on India?—Yes.

Have you noticed any increase in the demand for them?—No, I sell few drafts to natives under Rs. 1,000.

Mr. Rosling.—Have you had to bring silver down for your own use?—As stated to the President, I have imported silver from China, not from India.

How do your imports compare with your imports of two years ago? Are you importing more now or less?—Do you mean in the aggregate of gold and silver?

Taking the last five months of this year, have you imported more silver for your own requirements than you did two years ago?—In gold and silver the total value, I think, is very much the same.

Mr. Highton.—You have imported silver in previous years, and you now import gold?—Yes.

Mr. Rosling repeated his question.

Witness replied that the value of gold he imported was very much the same as the value of silver. He imported sovereigns instead of rupees, because the former were cheaper and more easily handled coins.

Mr. Rosling.—How much is the difference in cost?—On the basis of five-sixteenths to import silver, there is a saving of one-eighth per cent. in importing gold.

Mr. Freudenberg.—Do you also import gold from England?—No, it is too expensive on the present basis of exchange.

Mr. Marshall.—Any gold imported by you from India passes through the Customs?—Yes.

And they pass it as from India?—Yes, I have imported all my gold from India. I think some of the other banks have imported from Australia, but I have always imported from India.

November 24, 1902.

Mr. J. G. WARDROP, *Manager of the Colombo Commercial Company.*

Have you any experience in matters of currency?—I have been engaged in business in Ceylon for twenty-six years.

Have you formed any opinion as to the cause of the present scarcity of silver?—The opinion I have formed is that the scarcity of silver is due to Government having accepted gold.

It is the direct result of the Gold Ordinance?—It is the direct result of the Gold Ordinance.

Have you formed any opinion as to the desirability of repealing the Gold Ordinance?—I think the present Ordinance must be modified, if not repealed.

In what direction would you suggest that it should be modified?—Well, to prevent a recurrence of what has happened.

In what particulars would you suggest?—Well, my opinion is that the Treasurer should not receive an unlimited quantity of gold.

There should be a restriction?—Yes, a restriction.

You mean, I suppose, when there is a certain amount of gold in the Treasury, that they should refuse to accept gold for notes?—To accept gold for notes certainly. The moment the gold reserve has reached, say one-third of the total cash reserve here, the Government should buy no more gold.

Of course, it involves an amendment of the Ordinance undoubtedly?—Yes.

And you would prefer an amendment of that sort to the total repeal of the Ordinance?—I think the whole question of currency ought to be looked into and put on a more satisfactory basis.

Have you considered at all the proposal of coining a Ceylon rupee?—Yes, I think it would be well to coin our own rupee, providing that the Ceylon rupee is made convertible into gold.

At the rate of?—At the rate of fifteen rupees to the pound.

Would it not cause a certain amount of inconvenience to people who take small quantities of cash to India?—The same quantities of cash would be remitted to India. The real remedy would be through the Post Office and banks, and the loss would be the exchange between Ceylon and India, which after all would amount to a very small percentage.

I was thinking rather of the case of a cooly who had saved some small amount who then returns to the Coast. He would be in the position of being able to change his Ceylon rupees in Colombo either into gold or Indian rupees. I have no doubt it would be possible to get gold or notes. He would not be mulct in much here, possibly a quarter per cent. If the effect would be that he could go and take fifteen rupees to the Treasury and get a sovereign, he then takes over to India a golden sovereign which he can change in India for fifteen rupees.

Some of the witnesses seem to think, indeed have said here, that there is a difficulty in changing gold in India, and that only in the larger towns are they able to do so.—Yes, but then again you see that the fact that it can be done in places puts the native merchant and native trader in a position to accommodate the cooly on very advantageous terms. He would be quite willing to make his quarter per cent. reduction.

If we have a Ceylon rupee, what effect would it have on the local issue of notes?—A Ceylon rupee would have very little effect in increasing or diminishing the issue of notes. It would practically take the place of the Indian rupee. The principal effect would be in the number of rupees in currency rather than the number of notes in currency.

Have you any opinion as to the sufficiency of the smaller coinage, the fractional coinage? The

coins below the value of the rupee ?—I have not found any lack of small coins in Colombo.

The supply is sufficient ?—It is sufficient.

Is gold, in your opinion, likely to come generally into circulation here ?—I look upon Ceylon as a poor country, and not a country for a gold currency. The sovereign is too large and valuable a coin to be largely used in Ceylon. Ceylon is essentially a poor country. A man's weekly wage does not amount to anything like a sovereign.

Just so. Have they half-sovereigns in India ?

Mr. Highton replied in the negative.

The Chairman.—Have you seen any sign of any tendency to adopt gold currency either in Ceylon or for remittances to India ?—No, so far I have seen none. Of course, as far as my experience goes, there has been no attempt to put gold into circulation in Ceylon.

I suppose a large amount of silver is annually sent to India, is it not ?—A very large amount of silver goes to India annually.

Have you had any experience of that in your private business ?—My knowledge of that simply comes from the returns published from time to time by Government and from the fact that the banks are in the habit of importing large quantities from time to time.

Mr. Highton.—Do I understand you to say that the local rupee, if there should be one, should be interchangeable into a sovereign or Indian rupee ?—I never mentioned an Indian rupee. I said if we had a local currency, it must be convertible into gold at the rate of fifteen rupees to the pound.

The trade with India is entirely an import one. The balance of trade is very largely against Ceylon. Fifty millions against five millions.—I can quite believe that.

How are the banks to finance if it is all one way like that? How are they to bring money back ?—That is a matter for a bank to do. It is the banker's business. You will find that imports and exports will balance each other, and it is for the banks to arrange it. It presents no difficulties to me.

Mr. Marshall.—If you limit your gold reserve, it will be impossible for us to equalize that balance of trade ?—I do not see it. I think the two questions are quite distinct—the question of a Ceylon currency and the question of bank facilities. They are two different questions. You can move silver and gold about just as easily as possible. Government are in a different position ; they are not bankers.

Mr. Highton.—They manage the currency of the Island.

Mr. Freudenberg.—Why do you advocate a local currency ? Where is the advantage ?—I mentioned in regard to local currency that the local currency must be convertible into gold, and I do not think you will find that the Indian currency is convertible into gold. I propose to go one step further and make the Ceylon rupee convertible, which the Indian rupee is not now.

Mr. Freudenberg.—I suppose Ceylon would make a large profit on her coin ?—I do not think that we ought to make any profit. All profit made should be laid aside as reserve, just as the Indian Government does.

Mr. Freudenberg.—But why take the trouble to coin for ourselves when India will do the work for us ?—It makes us very largely dependent on India for our currency.

Mr. Freudenberg.—You want to make a profit ?—No, not to make any profit. Any profit made on exchange ought to be held by Government as security.

Mr. Freudenberg.—A profit must first be made before it can be held by Government as a guarantee. You first make a certain profit on the rupee, and then again keep that profit for emergencies, but you do make a profit on the coin ?—There is a profit.

Mr. Freudenberg.—How much do you think that profit would be ?—Sixpence to the rupee.

Mr. Freudenberg.—How many rupees would Ceylon have to make ?—What is the note circulation ?

Mr. Freudenberg.—Say, fourteen millions ?—I should put the coinage at fifteen million rupees.

Mr. Freudenberg.—Very well, Rs. 15,000,000, that would make a profit on that of £375,000. Supposing we make all that profit, what then ? We have the rupees. We cannot go on coining. We only coin rupees as long as they are wanted ?—Yes.

Mr. Freudenberg.—This large profit is the amount that you reach in two or three years, and then make an end of it ?—You call it a profit, I do not call it a profit.

Mr. Freudenberg.—After a couple of years you come to an end of it ; we do not go on coining rupees. We are in this position, we have a rupee of our own which nobody outside the country will take. This will have the effect of hampering trade with India. The importer from India will have to pay a certain percentage in order to make payments in India, because you cannot do it with the Ceylon rupee. You say they ought to change it into Indian rupees ?—I never said that we ought to change it into the Indian rupee.

Mr. Freudenberg.—I understood you to say that.—I said this: if we have a Ceylon rupee of our own it must be convertible into gold currency.

Mr. Freudenberg.—We have that at the present moment.—I mean to say we are not on all fours with India in this respect.

Mr. Freudenberg.—You can go to the Treasury and change fifteen Indian rupees into gold. You can do the same in India.—I understood in India that if you present a sovereign they will give you fifteen rupees, but if you go and take fifteen rupees to the Indian Treasury it is quite optional with them whether they give you a sovereign or not. The profit on minting is something like five millions and is kept in reserve.

Mr. Freudenberg.—Quite so. India can go on coining rupees ; it is a large expanding country. Ceylon is a small country, and we should soon have all the rupees that we require, and have a coin no one out of the Island will take if we have to make payments with it.—We do not send rupees out of the Island to make payments. You do not send silver to India, you send a draft.

Mr. Highton.—That is exactly what the merchants do, they send silver.

Witness.—Then comes in the banking part of it. There, again, come in two questions, separate one from each other : one the question of the banks, the other the question of currency.

Mr. F. W. Bois.—Is it not a fact, Mr. Wardrop, until this new Act was passed, the banks were the sole importers of rupees ?—Yes, the banks were the sole importers of rupees.

Mr. Bois.—We will presume such a case as Mr. Freudenberg spoke about. In two years, we will presume, the whole of the Indian rupees in the Island have disappeared and we only have the Ceylon rupee. What will be the effect of that ? Will it not be precisely the same effect as before the Ordinance was passed ? The banks will have to import rupees for the benefit of their customers ?—Of course they will, if you want the Indian rupee. There would not be any further difficulty than there was up to the end of last year. The Indian rupee would simply be used for exchange purposes.

Mr. Bois.—Certainly, and if Indian rupees were required for the convenience of traders, the banks would have to import them ?—Precisely.

Mr. Bois.—And it would be precisely the same state as if the present Act was repealed ?—Yes.

Mr. Bois.—With the difference that there would be two kinds of rupees, and one kind of rupee would be depreciating.—I believe the Ceylon rupee would be on a firmer basis than the Indian rupee, and be more valuable. If it is by law established in India that you can go to the Treasury and take fifteen rupees and demand a sovereign, I admit my remarks lose much of their force.

Mr. Bois.—They are not bound to give a sovereign for it.

Mr. Freudenberg.—They are only too happy to do so.

Mr. Bois.—Not at all.

Witness.—The Indian Government keeps five million sterling in hand by doing what I propose Ceylon should do.

Mr. Highton.—There is one question I should like to ask. Supposing the Indian rupee is practically done away with, it is acknowledged that the banks must import Indian rupees to balance their trade ?—I did not say that.

Mr. Highton.—How are they to get back their funds ?—There are various ways in which they can do it. You can understand that the exchange bankers do not necessarily need to make direct exchanges. Exchange generally works in circles. You must work Ceylon exchange with London exchange, and India exchange with both.

Mr. Freudenberg.—It simply means that you have a Ceylon rupee here and a gold currency.

Witness.—Practically Ceylon would have a gold currency ; only for the purposes of convenience silver would be current on a gold basis.

Mr. Marshall.—To adjust this balance of trade you must import coin.

Witness.—Why should you not import silver coin ?

Mr. Marshall.—What is the good of it ?

Witness.—That is for you to say.

Mr. Marshall.—There is no silver coin that we could import. The demand for Indian rupees would be a moderate one.

Mr. Bois.—And you do not trouble yourselves if the Indian rupee is not wanted.

Mr. Rosling.—What was Mr. Wardrop's recommendation in regard to fixing the reserve ?

Witness.—I said this : any profit which the Ceylon Government might make from making their own rupee, should not be paid away, but be retained in the reserve fund to ensure the stability of their currency. The Ceylon currency would be a convertible currency.

Mr. Rosling.—There is nothing in that bearing on the question of fixing the amount of gold and silver in the Treasury ?

Witness.—I said this : under existing conditions, I should certainly limit the amount of gold which should be received into the Treasury to one-third of the cash reserve.

Mr. Rosling.—That is under existing circumstances ?—If you were going to retain the present Ordinance, it ought to be modified so that the amount of gold should never exceed one-third of the amount of cash reserve.

Mr. Rosling.—It had no bearing on the question of the Ceylon rupee ?—No.

Mr. Bois.—What I understand you to recommend is that in the event of substituting a Ceylon rupee for the Indian rupee and making a profit, that profit should go to a fund for the purpose of strengthening our reserve, and also, I suppose, meeting any expense that there might be in meeting the convenience of the public ?—There will always be a certain amount of wear and tear going on in currency. Coins will have to be re-coined, and losses would have to be borne by the Government.

Mr. Bois.—And in point of fact, if there was a larger demand for gold than was foreseen, there would be the expense of getting out gold ?—There would not be any difficulty in getting out gold.

Mr. Bois.—Under ordinary circumstances there would not be. There would always be enough reserve, and you estimate the amount of silver which would be coined at fifteen million rupees, the profit on which would be £375,000. Presumably, you would recommend that to be invested ?—Yes, in some home security.

Mr. Bois.—Which would roughly bring in a sum of £12,000 sterling per annum ?—Yes.

Mr. Highton.—There is one thing I do not understand. There are large imports from India and practically no exports. Money must be brought down somehow. I cannot get any explanation how it is to be financed without the Indian rupee.

Mr. Marshall.—You have got your gold coffers full, and you cannot import gold. The limit will remain stationary. No more sovereigns will be brought in. We cannot import silver. What are we to get in ?

Mr. Freudenberg.—Nobody will take anything but gold from us. Our silver rupee they will not take, if we go in for a Ceylon currency.

The Chairman.—Of the two alternatives, which would be desirable, a Ceylon rupee, or amending the Ordinance by having a limit ? Are you in a position to advise one course or another ?

Witness.—I think on the whole a Ceylon currency would be better throughout the Island ; a currency of our own would be beneficial.

Mr. Rosling.—And in your opinion the nett result of having a Ceylon rupee would be to replace the Indian rupee with a currency for the Island and gold and notes would remain normal ?

Witness.—Gold and notes would remain normal, and the number of rupees would be rather smaller at first.

Mr. Rosling.—It would be merely replacing the Indian rupees ?

Witness.—A number of rupees simply go backwards and forwards. Of course, these rupees, if they did move at all, would be Indian rupees. The Ceylon rupee would be used for internal purposes only, and the tendency would be rather to increase.

Mr. Marshall.—Would you keep the Indian rupee as legal tender in Ceylon if we had a Ceylon rupee ?

Witness.—The Indian rupee would not be legal tender in Ceylon.

Mr. Marshall.—Then we could not import any, so what can we do to adjust this balance of trade ?

Witness.—The position, as far as I can see, would be as heretofore. The banks have always been in the habit of bringing down rupees.

Mr. Marshall.—But you now stop us bringing down rupees.

Witness.—I do not stop it.

Mr. Marshall.—You say the Indian rupee should not be legal tender in Ceylon.

Witness.—You have been bringing down rupees, and natives have been busy carrying them back to India, and why should you not go on doing that ?

Mr. Marshall.—You mean import them on the off-chance of their being bought for export purposes at a small premium ?

Witness.—Not on the off-chance, but in the course of your regular business. You have been doing it in the past. These rupees have been taken over by the people of Ceylon and carried back to India, and that will go on.

Mr. F. W. Bois asked a question as to the effect of leaving the Indian rupee as it is now.

Witness pointed out that the two currencies were on a different basis altogether. If they had a Ceylon rupee, they could not run the two together.

Mr. Rosling.—Might it not be possible if India was very short of gold, might they not send down Indian rupees and take back our coin?

Witness.—If exchange was favourable the Indian banks would instruct their agents down here to get as much gold as possible, and send rupees. Don't you think they would be justified in doing that?

Mr. Freudenberg.—We want to get rid of it.

Witness.—You might not want to get rid of it. The fact of the Indian rupee not being legal tender would not prevent Indian rupees being circulated in Ceylon, but it would prevent their being tendered at the Treasury in exchange for gold.

Mr. Rosling.—Has not the result of our own subsidiary coinage had the effect of driving out the Indian subsidiary coinage, although it was legal tender here.

Witness.—It has had that effect.

Sir W. W. MITCHELL, C.M.G.

I suppose you are agreed that there is a scarcity of silver coinage?—There is.

Have you any particular views as to the remedy for it?—In my opinion, the best plan would be the introduction of the Ceylon rupee.

Exchangeable for gold?—Exchangeable for gold.

What are the particular advantages of that course?—It would render unnecessary the bringing down from India of Indian rupees. We have a subsidiary coinage of 50-cent, 25-cent, and 10-cent pieces. It seems to me that we might have a Ceylon rupee of the same intrinsic value as the Indian rupee. This would render the note issue readily convertible. A Ceylon rupee would remain in the country. It would not be taken away to India as Indian rupees are at present. I suppose something like ten millions of rupees are brought into Ceylon annually. What becomes of a large proportion of this sum it is very difficult to say.

Is your proposal to have a Ceylon rupee and an Indian one current together?—They might be. There is no reason why the Indian rupee should not be tenderable as well as the Ceylon one.

As a sort of additional currency?—Yes.

Do you think in that case the traders would send Indian rupees to India as they do now?—I do not think they do so now to any great extent. They used to in times gone by. I do not think much of it is done now.

How do you think it is done now?—Business is mostly financed by drafts. A small proportion of native traders send rupees to India, but for the great bulk of supplies we get from India, say, Tinnevelly, Negapatam, and Southern India, from Calcutta, &c., the value of such imports is remitted by drafts. There is no trace of any important quantity of Indian rupees being sent to India, according to the Customs Returns. I think during the nine months ending September of this year only Rs. 350,000 appear to have been exported from Ceylon to India.

How do you account for the scarcity of silver?—By the fact of the banks refusing to bring rupees here.

Where have the old rupees gone to?—They have disappeared, possibly a number of them in the waist cloths of coolies returning to India.

I suppose a certain amount of them is taken out of the Island in that way?—I have no doubt of it.

Printed Question 3 (*a*).—As the currency of the Colony is under the management of Government, do you not consider it is clearly the duty of Government to see that their note issue is readily convertible into the coin which is required for circulation, viz., rupees?—I reply to the first part of that separately from the latter part, and my answer to the first part is, "Yes, readily convertible into the coin which is required for circulation, viz., rupees." With regard to the second part, I should say Indian rupees are not necessary for local circulation any more than 8-anna and 4-anna pieces. We have instead 50-cent and 25-cent pieces. Why not a Ceylon rupee? This would render the note issue readily convertible.

3 (*b*).—Do you not consider that any attempt to force gold into circulation would prove as impracticable in Ceylon as it has proved to be in India?—I do not consider it impracticable to force gold into circulation, but it requires time. The Ordinance has only been in operation for one year.

You think there is a fair chance of its being possible to force gold into circulation?—I think so to a large extent.

3 (*c*).—If sovereigns were forced into circulation, would it not, in your opinion, be at the expense of the note circulation, from which Government derives a considerable profit?—A sovereign might go in substitution of fifteen rupees, not necessarily at the expense of the note circulation. In any case the Government profit on notes would be a secondary consideration as compared with the public convenience.

3 (*d*).—Have sovereigns been of any use to you as a means of circulation or of remittance within the Island?—Sovereigns have been of use to me, as far as my own firm is concerned, in payment to ship captains. They require gold. And I am told that people are now beginning to carry sovereigns instead of carrying dirty currency notes or rupees.

1 (*a*).—Have you formed any opinion as to the best method for preventing the recurrence of the scarcity of silver?—The best method to prevent the recurrence of the scarcity of silver is to issue a Ceylon rupee and increase the quantity of subsidiary coinage, the rupee to be intrinsically of the same value as the Indian rupee. Such a coin would be kept in the country.

1 (*b*).—Whilst gold remains a legal tender, would it be advisable for Government to pass an Ordinance empowering them to refuse to issue notes in exchange for gold, and if they did so, what, in your opinion, would be its effect—favourable or otherwise—upon the note issue?—My reply to that is, section 11 of Ordinance No. 32 of 1884, also section 3 of amending Ordinance No. 13 of 1901, should be amended by making it optional to issue notes for coins. The effect would not be unfavourable on the note issue.

And that is an alternative to the adoption of the Ceylon rupee?—Oh, no.

You would have the two together?—Yes.

1 (*c*).—Do you think that the issue of a Ceylon rupee would meet the difficulty either partially or entirely?—I think the issue of a Ceylon rupee would probably meet the difficulty entirely.

1 (*d*).—Presuming the introduction of a Ceylon rupee—which might and probably would ultimately replace the Indian rupee for local purposes—what, in your opinion, would be its effect upon the cooly traffic and trade with India, also upon the local note issue?—Coolies returning to the Coast often take rupees with them, but they ought to be forced to take money orders or gold. They are less likely to lose money on the way. I have

already said trade with India is mostly financed by drafts. Some rupees are sent over to the smaller parts, but if rupees were not obtainable, money orders or gold would be sent. There would be no bad effect on cooly traffic and trade with India.

1 (*e*).—Would the issue of smaller notes than Rs. 5 help the solution?—The issue of smaller notes than Rs. 5 is undesirable, if we have a Ceylon rupee. We have all had experience with small notes on the Continent of Europe, and it would be intolerable to introduce this system into Ceylon. It is bad enough as it is with Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 notes.

1 (*f*).—What is your opinion as to the repeal of the Ordinance making gold a legal tender? Do you or do you not consider it would be a very retrograde step?—The repeal of the Gold Ordinance would be a very retrogade step indeed.

1 (*g*).—Have you formed any opinion as to whether gold is likely to come into more general use, either for current circulation or for remittance to India, for trade purposes?—I think I have pretty well answered that already. I think gold will in time come into more general use. At present, in order to obtain sovereigns you have to pay a small premium on gold to the banks, unless you are a regular customer. So long as that remains, the sovereign is not so likely to go into circulation. If a man in order to obtain a sovereign has to pay several cents for it, he will naturally try to avoid it.

How much does he have to pay for a sovereign?—Mr. Marshall will be able to answer that.

Mr. Marshall.—It is quite news to me, this premium on sovereigns.

Mr. Highton.—And me. They would not take sovereigns.

Mr. F. W. Bois.—My nephew mentioned to me that Russian men-of-war often required gold. One instance was for £5,000. Several times they tried to get sovereigns from the Treasury and had been refused. At that time people were paying 10 cents for every sovereign.

Witness.—Are they able to get them now perfectly free?

Mr. Marshall.—Yes, free. I should have thought the Treasury would have been delighted to pay out sovereigns.

Mr. Highton.—It must have been shortly after the Gold Ordinance came in.

Mr. Bois.—It was mentioned a week or a fortnight ago that a person who wanted a sovereign had to pay 10 cents.

Mr. Freudenberg.—When it is known that the banks always give a sovereign for Rs. 15, that will meet the difficulty.

2 (*b*).—How are Coast remittances generally made by estate kanganies and coolies?—Do I understand that remittances relate to advances or savings?

Mr. Rosling.—Advances are so often anticipated savings nowadays. As a rule, they go over in fairly large sums.

Witness.—They are taken over in many ways. Advances may be paid by an estate to kanganies to bring coolies back. Sometimes savings are taken over in money orders and rupees. When money orders are taken, that ensures the money being taken over to Tuticorin or Paumben. There is no difficulty whatever in obtaining money orders. The coolies know perfectly well the arrangement between the Ceylon Government and the Indian Government with reference to the cashing of these orders.

Mr. Highton.—What is the charge on a money order?—I think it is Re. 1·00 for Rs. 100 (but see Appendix E 20).

Mr. Highton.—That is a tax of over 1 per cent. on the cooly?—On the other hand, it ensures the estate owner having his advances taken over to India instead of being paid away in the bazaar in Colombo. He knows what he is paying. More often than not he gets a draft on the bank in India.

Mr. Highton.—The coolies do not come from Madras. We have had evidence that it costs them 1 per cent. to get money from Madras to the place where they come from?—They can always get a draft cashed at Tuticorin.

Mr. Highton.—At a discount. Coolies and merchants use these remittances with the view of avoiding this charge. If they always have to meet this charge, the price of imports will go up. The whole of the food supply of Ceylon practically comes from India, with the exception of European food.—I do not think that the charge made will make the slightest difference in prices.

Mr. Highton.—Who will bear the charge?—The native.

Mr. Spicer.—With reference to European imported goods, you would not put up your prices one-sixteenth because of an advance of one-sixteenth in cost of drafts?—No.

Mr. Bois.—The great bulk of the rice comes from Bengal?—A great deal of it.

And are you aware that an advance in cost of drafts on Calcutta has raised the price of rice?—It never has.

2 (*c*).—Could you say what percentage of earnings of estate coolies is probably remitted to the Coast?—Well, taking the number of coolies on estates at 500,000, I should say that a cooly and his wife and two children would earn or be able to save about Rs. 50 in a year, and that would mean three millions of rupees.

Mr. Rosling.—You are calculating that on the man and his wife and children?—Yes, two children, and I should take it, say, of every four of that large number, they would be likely to save Rs. 50 for the four.

Mr. Highton.—It is estimated that Rs. 1,200,000 a year is taken away by coolies, a lac of rupees a month?—We may reckon the estate population at something like 500,000. Allowing four to a family, that means 125,000 families. I estimate that each family could save annually Rs. 50, therefore the total earnings and savings would be Rs. 6,250,000. I reckon half of that would be remitted over to India. Three million rupees disappear annually out of the Island to India.

2 (*d*).—In the event of a Ceylon rupee being put into circulation, do you think that the cooly, when he found it was not interchangeable with Indian rupees on the Coast, would mistrust the Ceylon currency and therefore Ceylon?—I can only say I have not the slightest fear of the cooly mistrusting Ceylon currency or Ceylon. He quite understands the money order system, and there would be no mistrust whatever.

2 (*e*).—The chief channel by which rupees leave the Island is apparently native craft for purchase of rice and other produce. In the event of Ceylon rupees being current, what alternative means of remittance would there be?—It is not apparently by native craft that rupees leave Ceylon. It does not appear from the Customs Returns, as far as I can see, that any important quantity of rupees has been sent out of the Island. It is only Rs. 350,000 for the last nine months.

Mr. Highton.—It does not go through the Customs. The Customs Returns are valueless. It has been stated that native craft take away two lacs a month.

Witness.—No man dare take anything on board ship without showing what he is taking. It must be noted by the Customs or ought to be. Then, there is the alternative of drafts or gold for remittances. I believe dealers would pay banks a reasonable premium to get Indian rupees when they wanted them for remittance, quite enough to cover the cost of importing them.

Mr. Highton.—Have you any personal experience of trade with India?—Yes.

Do you import rice?—No. I have not done so for a great number of years.

Would you fix a limit for gold reserve in the Treasury here or leave it open?—I would leave it open. I would leave it to the option of Government.

The Treasury would be open to receive all gold imports and pay either in silver or in notes?—That is so; they are bound to do that now, but if the Treasury is filled with gold, why should there not be a limit? Government ought to be in a position to say "No, we cannot go on buying gold."

Mr. Rosling.—Would there be any objection to Government taking an unlimited amount of gold against either their notes or their own rupees?—If they have got to take it, they must.

Presumably, the banks would not do it unless it paid them; the banks would not pour in gold and take out notes unless it paid them?—Probably not, certainly not.

Would not that be a sufficient safeguard?—I am not sure about that; that is a banker's question.

Mr. Bois.—Would not the effect be this. If the banks go to the Treasury and receive notes in exchange for gold, these notes either circulate or are presented to the Treasurer again to be redeemed, and the Treasury would pay out in Ceylon rupees?—That is the probable course it would take.

Mr. Highton.—Sir William Mitchell seems to think the Indian rupee should also remain legal tender. It would put the currency altogether in a most extraordinary state of affairs; notes must be changeable for something.

Mr. Bois.—The Ceylon rupee.

Mr. Highton.—We cannot say. One day they would be paid in gold and notes and another day in rupees.

Witness.—The Indian rupee would disappear altogether in local circulation.

Mr. Highton.—How would you adjust the balance of trade between here and India? If you fix a maximum gold reserve and do not have the Indian rupee current here, what is to adjust the balance of trade?

Witness.—Gold.

Mr. Rosling.—The means of adjustment must be gold. If we have a Ceylon rupee easily convertible, gold becomes the medium by which you adjust your trade balance.

Mr. Marshall.—Suppose our Treasury reserve is at a maximum. You said stop at a certain period. Supposing I have got 50,000 sovereigns in transit, I cannot land them here?

Witness.—You pass them on to India, as you have been in the habit of doing.

Mr. Marshall.—If you fix a limit to the receipt of gold, you might as well abolish the Ordinance altogether. Gold will hardly be legal tender if the Treasury refuses to accept it.

Mr. Spicer.—It seems to me if you want Indian rupees you must import them for the benefit of your customers and charge them for so doing.

Mr. Marshall.—That could not be done to a very large extent.

Mr. Rosling.—You would be merely taking the position you were in a few years ago. A certain number of sovereigns were imported for the benefit of customers going to gold-using countries?

Mr. Marshall.—Yes. [To witness] You said you would make the Indian rupee current with the Ceylon rupee. In your opinion, could such a position arise in India, by which India, wanting gold, would go to the Ceylon Treasury with Indian rupees and sweep the Treasury of gold in that way?

Witness.—I could hardly say at all, such a contingency is so remote.

Mr. Highton.—It would be possible?

Mr. F. W. Bois.—I do not think that could occur. The process would be this. We will presume that the Indian Government sent over ten millions of rupees to get gold from Ceylon. The gold must be got from the Treasury. They have first got to convert that ten millions of Indian rupees into Ceylon rupees. A very expensive thing to do. They have got to convert into Ceylon rupees, as the Treasury could not take Indian rupees, and then they would go to the Treasury and ask for gold.

Mr. Rosling.—If the Indian rupee was current, could they take Indian rupees to the Treasury and demand gold for them, if the Indian rupee was legal tender in Ceylon?

Witness.—No, if the option of refusing was legalized.

November 25, 1902.

Mr. ROBERT WILSON, *Agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.*

Have you formed any opinion as to the best method for preventing the recurrence of the scarcity of silver?—The primary cause of the scarcity of silver, in my opinion, was the low ebb to which the Treasury bullion reserve had been allowed to get down. From the statement issued by the Commissioners of Currency in the *Gazette* dated June 13, 1902, the position on May 31 was as follows:—

	Rs.
Gold and silver ...	... 3,151,609
Notes in circulation...	... 10,166,450

i.e., the bullion reserve was only 31 per cent. of the note circulation.

The proportion of bullion reserve to be held against notes issued is according to Ordinance not to be less than one-third, but the reserve having fallen under that percentage, the Treasury was barely in a position to give either gold and silver or gold or silver in exchange for notes.

Mr. Bois.—That is assuming that notes had to be withdrawn?

Mr. Wilson.—Yes, banks were asking for silver and if they had taken gold when tendered it would have reduced the stock held of the said metal, and consequently also the ratio, there being only 31½ lacs of bullion (9 lacs of which were gold) in the Treasury on May 31, 1902, against a note issue of Rs. 101½ lacs.

Mr. Bois.—The two together would be sufficient?

Mr. Wilson.—Barely sufficient.

Mr. Bois.—What is sufficient?

Mr. Wilson.—Bullion to the extent of one-third of the value of notes in circulation.

The Chairman.—Is that the sole reason of the scarcity?

Mr. Wilson.—The scarcity commenced from this cause. If the Government had held 15 to 20 lacs more bullion, or, say, about 50 lacs of rupees, the Treasury could have met the demand for rupees for some time longer.

The Chairman.—Ultimately the supply would have been exhausted?

Mr. Wilson.—Ultimately, yes., I have been speaking of the probable primary cause of the scarcity.

Mr. Bois.—I suppose you mean it caused a certain amount of distrust?

Mr. Wilson.—Not distrust, but banks and the public could not get silver as desired, which caused inconvenience.

Mr. Bois.—It practically meant Government stopped paying out silver?

Mr. Wilson.—Yes, except for small amounts.

In answer to Mr. Spicer,

Mr. Wilson said: I am speaking of bullion reserve against note issue, which was under the one-third that the Treasury should hold, and Government, observing this, and to strengthen their reserve position, gave instructions, I believe, to realize 20 lacs of securities.

Mr. Brohier.—On previous occasions the specie reserve fell below one-third, and still no inconvenience was experienced. Consequently some other development must have come into play, irrespective of the fall of the reserve below the proportion prescribed by the Ordinance?

Mr. Wilson.—I think probably it was the fear that Government had, that silver was going to leave them. Of course, banks never had difficulty in getting silver previously, for the reason that before the Gold Ordinance was passed the Government were legally bound to give it in exchange for notes when presented, whatever the position of their bullion reserve may have been at the time, but when they found silver leaving them and gold coming in, they naturally became disinclined to pay out rupees.

The Chairman.—1 (*a*) Have you formed any opinion as to the best method for preventing the recurrence of the scarcity of silver?

Mr. Wilson.—I have formed the opinion that the coining of a Ceylon rupee similar in weight and fineness to the Indian rupee would be the best method.

The Chairman.—Do you think it would relieve matters at all if the smaller coins were made legal tender to a larger amount? As the law stands now half-rupees and quarter-rupees, and so on, are only legal tender up to Rs. 5. Supposing that the law was altered, and small coins remained legal tender up to any amount, do you think it would relieve the position at all?

Witness.—To a small extent, certainly, but I do not think it is advisable to make the currency of the Island too much of a subsidiary coinage, and moreover I consider if any one wants to get rupees, these should be obtainable.

The Chairman.—As being a more convenient coin?

Witness.—Yes, as being a more convenient coin.

Mr. Highton.—Would you do away with the Indian rupee altogether?—No.

The Chairman.—1 (*b*) Whilst gold remains a legal tender, would it be advisable for Government to pass an Ordinance empowering them to refuse to issue notes in exchange for gold?

Witness.—No. Banks and other importers of specie must have a currency, whether gold or silver or both, which they can rely upon as being at once exchangeable for notes.

The Chairman.—You think it would be almost the repeal of the Gold Ordinance?

Witness.—Exactly.

1 (*c*) Do you think that the issue of a Ceylon rupee would meet the difficulty either partially or entirely?

Witness.—At first probably only partially.

The Chairman.—Why only partially?

Witness.—On the introduction of any new coinage it takes a little time for the public to get accustomed to it, and naturally the Indian cooly might not accept it so readily at first as he would later on.

The Chairman.—Do you think any inconveniences would arise from our having a different rupee from India, being so close to India and having so much trade with India?

Witness.—Possibly in some instances there might be slight inconveniences, but I doubt not that cooly traffic and trade would adapt itself to the new conditions of a Ceylon rupee, as Indian rupees would still be legal tender, for, as stated in my reply to Mr. Highton's question, I do not suggest the demonetization of the Indian rupee.

The Chairman.—Are you able to give any estimate as to what would be a sufficient amount of Ceylon rupees?

Witness.—My idea would be to coin 10 lacs of rupees to begin with. Ten lacs at the present price of silver would give a handsome profit to the Government. Government could import rupees for a time at their cost, so as to meet public wants that there might be in the Island, and these rupees would also be available to the native trader and cooly returning to the coast of India.

Mr. Marshall.—Indian rupees?

Witness.—Yes, imported from India at Government expense.

The Chairman.—How in your opinion should the profit on mintage be disposed of?

Witness.—Put to a reserve account against silver issue.

The Chairman.—How about the interest? How should it be disposed of?

Witness.—That could go into revenue. At the present price of silver the metallic value of the rupee is 8½*d.* to 9*d.*, so that a good profit would be made. Against this it would be the duty of Government to look after the Colony's currency and import rupees for public requirements until they see how the Ceylon rupee takes.

Mr. Freudenberg.—So there is some doubt about how it takes?

Witness.—I do not assume there is much doubt, if any. At first there might be a slight prejudice against a Ceylon rupee. I believe that in Hongkong and the Straits Settlements before the respective Governments made British dollars legal tender in those Colonies it was said that the natives would still want the Mexican, but they came to take the new coin quite readily.

Mr. Rosling.—Was not that a cheaper dollar, possessing not the same amount of fineness as the Mexican dollar?

Witness.—Very similar both in weight and fineness.

Mr. Rosling.—I thought it was put lower with the special object of driving out the other coin?

Mr. Bois.—In point of fact it has driven out all other dollars?

Witness.—The banks for some time have been coining British dollars and importing only a limited number of Mexicans, consequently the former coin has taken the place of the Mexican.

Mr. Bois.—So far from not being a favourite dollar it is the reverse?

Witness.—It circulates freely as the coin of the Islands.

Mr. Highton.—It is for local uses entirely, not for the purpose of remittance. You do not send it to India?

Witness.—No. It is probably at times shipped to Ceylon in small quantities for the purpose of being melted down for jewellery, &c., but not for exchange business.

Mr. Highton.—Exchange with the Straits is not 1*s.* 4*d.*?

Witness.—Sterling exchange in the Straits is 1*s.* 7½*d.* per dollar.

Mr. Highton.—There is no fixed rate of exchange in the Straits now?

Witness.—No, Straits exchange is based on the price ruling for bar silver.

Mr. Highton.—And if you had a silver coinage, would you have it on a silver basis?

Witness.—No, on the same basis as India.

Mr. Highton.—Exactly, you follow India.

The Chairman.—In the Straits is the old dollar still current? Have they the two?

Witness.—Yes, the Mexican dollar still circulates as legal tender.

The Chairman.—What is the population of the Straits compared with Ceylon, I mean the area in which the dollar circulates?

Witness.—The British and Mexican dollars are also the coinage of the Malay States, therefore I should say the area is greater than that of Ceylon.

Mr. Rosling.—Is there much call on the British dollar in Honkong?—Yes, considerable; it is legal tender up to any amount.

The Chairman.—Is it the same dollar in Hongkong as in the Straits?

Witness.—Yes, the same dollar.

The Chairman.—I suppose payments are made from Hongkong to China? How do they do this? Are dollars actually shipped to China?

Witness.—Yes, it depends upon the balance of trade. Sometimes dollars are shipped from Hongkong to China, and *vice versâ*. Trade requirements regulate shipments.

The Chairman.—And the British dollar which circulates at Hongkong would be accepted in China?

Witness.—Yes.

The Chairman.—I mean in the Treaty ports. If you had to make a remittance to other parts of China, are you able to make it in the new dollar?

Witness.—At the Treaty port of Canton, the Chinese take the British dollar quite readily, but Shanghai, I believe, still prefers the Mexican dollar. When Tientsin was occupied by foreign troops, banks shipped British dollars for pay purposes, and dollars there have come more into circulation than at some of the other Treaty ports.

Mr. Freudenberg.—And they are now trying to get rid of them, for a Commission has been called together to see if something similar to the Indian system could not be introduced?

Witness.—That is on account of the continued fall in silver.

Mr. Freudenberg.—They have introduced a kind of gold standard in the Straits?

Witness.—A Commission has been appointed to consider the expediency of a gold currency.

Mr. Freudenberg.—They could not continue the present state of things any longer?

Witness.—The Commission is one of inquiry at present.

Mr. Highton.—The Ceylon Government must guarantee the Ceylon rupee at 1*s.* 4*d.*, and take all the responsibility?

Witness.—At the present time the Ceylon Government do not guarantee to exchange rupees for gold unless it suits them. I do not consider there is exceptional responsibility in coining a Ceylon rupee, taking into account the profit which is likely to be made.

Mr. Highton.—There is a responsibility.

Witness.—The profit on the coining of a Ceylon rupee placed to a reserve fund would minimize this responsibility.

Mr. Highton.—I say there is some responsibility if they introduce a Ceylon rupee and are going to guarantee 1*s.* 4*d.* exchange.

Witness.—The Indian Government have thought it a desirable step to adopt.

Mr. Rosling.—The mere fact of Government issuing gold against their own rupees would automatically regulate exchange.

Mr. Brohier.—That is all the guarantee you want. The gold stock guarantees it.

Mr. Highton.—I presume a guarantee of some description would be required.

Mr. Rosling.—India gave that guarantee when she had no gold stock, and pledged it on her credit.

Mr. F. W. Bois.—Practically the Government sell their rupees at 1*s.* 4*d.*, and buy them back at 1*s.* 4*d.*

The Chairman.—That is what it comes to.

Mr. Highton.—You think a circulation here of about 10 lacs would do?

Witness.—I say that I should recommend Government to coin 10 lacs to commence with, until they see how they suit business requirements.

Mr. Highton.—What do you think is the circulation in the Island?

Mr. Rosling.—It is absolutely impossible to say.

Witness.—Thirty lacs, I should say, is the minimum.

The Chairman.—About 100 lacs are imported.

Witness.—They probably all go back to India through different channels. I am talking about rupees circulating in the Island. As we know, Europeans do not keep rupees, only natives, and the latter probably do not hold so very many. I think 30 lacs might be considered a fair minimum estimate.

Mr. Rosling.—Do you not think while we are in the initial stage and Government coined 30 lacs and imported 100—do you not think the demand would be on the Indian rupee, and that we should not get our local rupee into circulation?

Witness.—I think the demand for the Indian rupee would be for estate coolies up-country, and that the Ceylon rupee would enter into circulation in the Island if the public were assured that it was the Government rupee.

Mr. Rosling.—Do you not think that a certain amount of pressure would be necessary to make the first change?

Witness.—I do not think that pressure would be necessary. As I have attempted to explain, for a time we must not expect the new coin will be accepted quite so readily as the Indian one.

Mr. Rosling.—I have a sort of recollection that it was distinctly a recommendation that the British dollar should be a cheaper dollar than the other. If that is the case it upsets the parallel.

Witness.—There is a slight difference; the British dollar, I believe, weighs 416 grains 900 fine; Mexican 417·6657 grains 902·778 fine.

Mr. F. W. Bois.—It would never have paid the cost of working, making a new one and melting down the old one.

The Chairman.—1 (*d*) Presuming the introduction of a Ceylon rupee, which might, and probably would, ultimately replace the Indian rupee for local purposes, what, in your opinion, would be the effect on the cooly traffic with trade in India and also on the local note issue?

Witness.—The cooly traffic and trade with India would, I doubt not, in time assimilate itself to a Ceylon rupee, and as regards the former, it might be advisable to try and exchange Ceylon rupees for Indian rupees before the coolies leave these shores, for a time at least until the Ceylon rupee gradually gets known in India.

Mr. Highton.—The Ceylon rupee would not be current in India at all. It would not be treated as current coin.

Witness.—That would be for the Ceylon Government to get the Indian Government to recommend.

Mr. Rosling.—It might be recommended to this extent, that the people over there might be informed that it was not bogus, and be prepared to exchange it for an Indian rupee on the other side, charging a small commission.

Mr. Highton.—How is it to come back again?

Mr. Rosling.—Possibly by returning coolies, or it could be shipped back. The shipping people would do it for the purpose of making a profit.

Mr. Highton.—Who would collect it, would Government do that?

Mr. Rosling.—Those who deal in the money business, the money changers. We get all sorts of weird coins down here, as it is, in buggalows and so forth.

Witness.—It might be an expedient step for this Government to adopt to arrange with the representatives here of the banks that have branches at Tuticorin and other ports in Southern India, that coolies arriving at such places could exchange their Ceylon rupees for Indian rupees, Government defraying cost.

Mr. Freudenberg.—You make a profit of two or three hundred thousand rupees on paper, and compel traders to pay away larger sums in commissions and rate of exchange.

The Chairman.—How about the effect of the Ceylon rupee on the note issue?

Witness.—I do not think it would affect the note issue. The Ceylon rupee locally would take the place of the Indian rupee and leave things as they are.

Mr. Brohier.—Is it your opinion that Indian rupees should be accepted at the Treasury in exchange for currency notes?

Witness.—Yes, the Indian rupee should remain legal tender as at present. It should not be demonetized.

Mr. Spicer.—Should I be able to take currency notes and demand Indian rupees in exchange?

Witness.—Yes; I would recommend that the Ceylon Government should import a certain number of rupees at their own expense to meet your requirements, for export to India.

Mr. Spicer.—How much do you think would be shipped in exchange for rice?

Witness.—It is difficult indeed for me to say.

Mr. Brohier.—The Treasury necessarily would have a supply of Indian rupees if acceptable in exchange for currency notes?

Witness.—Yes, you would have to make the two coins concurrent.

Mr. Freudenberg.—In which case the Indian rupee would be the more valuable one, inasmuch as it can be used in the Island and out of the Island, while the Ceylon rupee would only be used in the Island; therefore the Ceylon rupee would not be so valuable as the Indian rupee?

Witness.—This might be expected at first, but there are 3½ millions of people resident in the Island; only a small proportion are non-resident, and residents would scarcely want Indian rupees for local purposes.

Mr. Highton.—How many of the 3 millions have rupees?

Witness.—I was putting down the minimum circulation of the Island at 30 lacs.

Mr. Highton.—In three months there was scarcely a rupee to be had.

Witness.—For the reason that the Treasury were refusing silver in exchange for notes and banks were not importing rupees but gold.

Mr. Highton.—You could not get them in the bazaar.

Witness.—Native merchants, I take it, were keeping them for their own requirements. I was getting a quantity of small coins regularly, which suddenly stopped coming in. On inquiry I found they were being exchanged, the subsidiary coinage taking the place of the rupee. There was great scarcity, no doubt, but that may not altogether mean that there was not a fair quantity of rupees in circulation.

Mr. Highton.—If there was a fair quantity of rupees they would not suddenly have become so scarce.

Mr. Freudenberg.—There would be the same scarcity with a Ceylon rupee current. Indian rupees would be sent back again as now. Three millions of coins of our own, which would almost be a secondary coin, would be far too small to work a currency of our own.

Mr. Spicer.—What would be the objection to having a Ceylon rupee and not an Indian coin?

Witness.—Indian rupees are required by the Indian cooly returning to his country, and, by native traders for shipment.

Mr. Bois.—Prior to 1901, when the Ordinance making gold a legal tender was introduced, practically all the silver was imported by the banks?

Witness.—Practically, I should say.

Mr. Bois.—Why? Was this not to facilitate trade? Did the banks not do it for their own purposes and for their customers?

Witness.—Banks did it for financial reasons, to pay for sterling bills which they bought and for business purposes generally.

Mr. Bois.—If the Ordinance was repealed, you would go back to the same position?

Witness.—Exactly.

Mr. Bois.—Supposing the Ceylon rupee was introduced and ultimately replaced the Indian rupee for local purposes, we should go back to the same position again, that is there would practically be in course of time no Indian rupees?

Witness.—Yes.

Mr. Bois.—If it was so, if the Ceylon rupee replaced the Indian rupee, it would be necessary to import Indian rupees for some time?

Witness.—Yes, the Government would import.

Mr. Bois.—Why Government? It is necessary for Indian rupees to be imported for trade purposes with India.

Witness.—The Indian rupee need not be imported by banks if sovereigns are legal tender.

Mr. Bois.—They would be required.

Mr. Marshall.—The balance of trade would be adjusted by the importation of gold, not by silver.

Mr. Bois.—For the south of India Indian rupees would be required for the purpose of taking over to India; for trade purposes you want an Indian rupee still. Would not the bankers, for the sake of their customers and their own business, import them again?

Witness.—The banks would not desire to import rupees at a loss.

Mr. Highton.—Would you have two currencies in the Island, one for the banks and one for the Government?

Mr. Bois.—That is not the point. In the past the banks imported Indian rupees for the sake of their customers and business. If we place them back in the same position by repealing the Ordinance, they will do it again?

Mr. Rosling.—I take it that it would not cost any more to bring rupees down under one Ordinance than under another Ordinance.

Witness.—To bring gold from India costs $\frac{1}{32}d.$ in exchange, and to import silver about $\frac{1}{16}d.$ in exchange.

Mr. Rosling.—What I mean to say is, the passing of the Ordinance has not affected the cost of bringing silver down. It has only affected the comparison with gold?

Witness.—Yes, it affects the comparison of cost with gold when buying sterling exchange, as stated in answer to the last question.

Mr. Rosling.—In other words, if you sell a bill of exchange for £100, you get $\frac{1}{32}d.$ better in exchange by the banks importing gold than by importing rupees.

Mr. Bois.—What I want to elicit is this. Is it your opinion that if Indian rupees were necessary, the banks would resume importing them for their own purposes and the business of their customers? If it is necessary, as bankers they would do so?

Witness.—I think not so long as gold remains legal tender.

Mr. Bois.—If they could make a sufficient profit on it, they would do it?

Witness.—Yes.

Mr. Bois.—It is not necessary for Government to do it; if the banks found it was worth their while they would do it?

Witness.—Yes, if a profit is to be made, but not otherwise. It puts the Indian rupee at a premium in the matter of buying sterling exchange.

Mr. Freudenberg.—Exactly, that is what we have maintained all along.

Witness.—The requirements of the banks are different. Probably one bank requires several lacs of silver, while another bank may only want one lac.

Mr. Marshall.—Supposing you have a market for selling Indian rupees and they cost ¼ per cent. to import and you were offered ¾ per cent. premium for them, would you import?

Witness.—Yes, but that is not importing in the sense used here. That would be the same as importing any other marketable commodity.

The Chairman.—1 (*e*) Would the issue of smaller notes than Rs. 5 help the solution of the question?

Witness.—I think the class of people amongst which the smaller notes would circulate would prefer to have the silver rupee.

The Chairman.—1 (*f*) Do you advise the repeal of the Ordinance making gold a legal tender?

Witness.—I do not think that the Government should repeal the Gold Ordinance. I consider it would be a retrograde step. I would say "no repeal" until the Ceylon rupee has been given a fair trial and proves to be unsuitable and unworkable.

Mr. Freudenberg.—That would be rather expensive.

The Chairman.—1 (*g*) Have you formed any opinion as to whether gold is likely to come into more general use, either for current circulation or for remittance to India for trade purposes?

Witness.—Small sums have been taken from the banks. Chetties, finding that they were not able to get rupees, have had to fall back on gold, but only to a small extent.

Mr. Highton.—Additional expense would be incurred which would fall on the people. The Chetty would make the public pay for that, and the consequence would be that the price of food stuffs would go up in proportion.

Witness.—Gold may reasonably be expected to come into somewhat more general use for remittances in time.

Mr. Highton.—For the payment of produce?

Witness.—Remittances made by gold cost less than remittances made by silver.

Mr. Highton.—Not by native craft?

Witness.—I have no knowledge what the cost of shipping gold or silver is by native boats.

The Chairman.—2 (*a*) Do you know of any cases of coolies taking gold to the Coast in place of rupees?

Witness.—Not to my personal knowledge.

Mr. Rosling.—Do you sell any drafts on India to estate kanganies?

Witness.—I sell small drafts to natives, some of whom may be kanganies. I have not got a Southern India branch as some of the other banks have, but I doubt not such remittances are freely made through them.

The Chairman.—2 (*d*) In the event of a Ceylon rupee being put into circulation, do you think the cooly, when he found it was not interchangeable with Indian rupees on the Coast, would mistrust the Ceylon currency and therefore Ceylon?

Witness.—No doubt the Indian cooly would prefer what he has been accustomed to, viz., the Indian rupee, but the cooly knows where he is best paid for his labour, and the question of the few rupees which he saves and takes back with him, would not, I assume, make him to any great extent mistrust the Ceylon currency or Ceylon.

The Chairman.—2 (*e*) The chief channel by which rupees leave the Island is apparently native craft. In the event of Ceylon rupees being current, what alternative means of remittance would there be?

Witness.—Gold would be the alternative remittance.

Mr. Bois.—Have you formed any opinion as to the amount of drafts issued by the banks on India?

Witness.—I cannot form a reliable opinion.

Mr. Highton.—Do the natives of India use gold in India as a means of currency for the purpose of business

Witness.—I take it that the ordinary coolies would not be able to use gold and would be obliged to use rupees. If they have to take back a sovereign, they would have to change it, unless they could afford to hoard it.

Mr. Rosling.—Is it not a fact that a great many South Indian coolies work down in the Straits?

Witness.—Yes, I believe so.

Mr. Rosling.—You do not know how they remit their dollars?

Witness.—I have been told that considerable imports of rupees are made into the Straits, so that the cooly exchanges his dollars for rupees before leaving the country for India.

The Chairman.—3 (*a*) As the currency of the Colony is under the management of Government, do you not consider it is clearly the duty of Government to see that their note issue is readily convertible into the coin which is required for circulation, viz., rupees?

Witness.—Undoubtedly, the Government should be prepared to give rupees in exchange for notes as the public want them, even if at a slight loss to themselves.

The Chairman.—3 (*b*) Do you consider that any attempt to force gold into circulation would prove impracticable?

Witness.—Yes, it would be impracticable.

The Chairman.—Altogether impracticable, do you mean, or could it be done in time?

Witness.—In small quantities it might be practicable, but gold is not the currency that the people here want to any extent.

The Chairman.—3 (*c*) If sovereigns were forced into circulation, would it not, in your opinion, be at the expense of the note circulation, from which Government derives a considerable profit?

Witness.—I do not consider it would be expedient or practicable to force gold into circulation. Nor do I consider that Government should desire to derive "a considerable profit."—I use the words in the question—from its currency to the detriment of the requirements and convenience of the public, either by keeping too small a bullion reserve or running the Shroff's Department undermanned. I find a difficulty in getting imported silver counted.

The Chairman.—3 (*d*) Have sovereigns been of any use to you, as a means of circulation or for remittance within the Island?

Witness.—Only to a very limited extent.

Mr. Freudenberg.—Within the Island?

Witness.—Yes.

Mr. Marshall.—In the event of a Ceylon rupee being established, you would limit your gold reserve in the Treasury?

Witness.—No.

Mr. Marshall.—Would you have the Treasury open to receive gold to any extent?

Witness.—Yes.

Mr. Freudenberg.—To pay for Indian rupees that we should have to get down?

Witness.—Not to pay for Indian rupees, but for produce shipped to Europe and other places.

Mr. Freudenberg.—A very great deal of Indian trade is done in bills?

Witness.—Yes, a fair proportion.

Mr. Freudenberg.—It is absolutely essential that we should have one coin to import, and not have a fixed gold maximum and demonetize the Indian rupee; that would not do?

Witness.—I have advocated having both currencies.

Mr. Marshall.—Or at least one?

Witness.—Yes.

Mr. W. B. PATERSON, *Proprietor of the Hatton Bank.*

The Chairman.—You have had a good deal of experience as to banking up-country?

Witness.—Yes.

The Chairman.—I think you are also Agent for some of the estates, are you not?

Witness.—Yes.

1 (*a*) Have you formed any opinion as to the best method for preventing the recurrence of the scarcity of silver?—I have not formed any opinion at all. I have not studied the general question in all its bearings as it affects the Colony. I would perhaps hesitate to say that the Gold Ordinance was not a good measure, but from my own point of view, from my surroundings, this I may say without the slightest hesitation: I look upon the sovereign as quite an impossible coin as far as the Tamil cooly labour force on the estate is concerned.

The Chairman.—How about the Ceylon rupee? Have you considered that question at all?

Witness.—I hardly think a Ceylon rupee would do. Seeing we are so closely connected with India, I am inclined to think that we should only have an Indian rupee.

The Chairman.—What other objections have you to a Ceylon rupee?

Witness.—In the first place, it will be of no use as a remittance to India, in my opinion.

The Chairman.—Have you any opinion as to the annual amount of the remittances to India? Can you form any estimate?

Witness.—No, I have no idea.

The Chairman.—Are all the remittances of the coolies in rupees?

Witness.—Well, no; I think money and postal orders as well.

The Chairman.—Do you sell drafts to kanganies at all?

Witness.—Yes.

Mr. Highton.—Post Office orders are used for family remittances? The cooly when returning takes away silver?

Witness.—Yes, I am speaking of remittances.

Mr. Highton.—When they return to their country they take silver?

Witness.—Yes, and Post Office orders too.

Mr. Highton.—Are not Post Office orders used for purpose of remittance of advances on account of kanganies?

Witness.—Yes, certainly, when the kanganies want some more money. I was talking of coolies.

Mr. F. W. Bois.—How much do you think a cooly takes over when he goes back to India.

Witness.—I really could not say.

Mr. Bois.—Three, five, or how many rupees each?

Witness.—You see, they get their wages very seldom. They may be paid every two or three months, and they might have more than that.

Mr. Bois.—Do you think it is only when the coolies are returning to the Coast themselves that rupees are taken? If they are sending money to their friends, they send it in Post Office orders?

Witness.—Yes.

Mr. Bois.—And when they go back themselves they take rupees?

Witness.—Yes.

Mr. Bois.—Only returning coolies take rupees in their pockets?

Witness.—Yes, I should say so.

Mr. Rosling.—Do you yourself issue drafts?

Witness.—Yes, but never to coolies. I do to kanganies.

Mr. Rosling.—You could not say what the percentage of savings is to the total amount of a cooly's pay?

Witness.—Coolies' pay is always given in cash to the superintendent.

Mr. Rosling.—Cooly pay and cooly advances get so mixed up that it is very hard to say what is pay and what is advances. The advance is more often than not treated as an advance against pay which you recover from pay. Those are the sums sent largely by bank drafts.

Witness.—I see what you mean. Of course, none of these details are given to us when a draft is applied for.

Mr. Rosling.—You say you do not like a Ceylon rupee as it is not convenient for remitting purposes, but, apart from remitting purposes, would it meet the currency difficulty?

Witness.—I think the Sinhalese villager would like it well enough.

Mr. Rosling.—Would a Ceylon rupee satisfy all mere currency wants?

Witness.—I think it would. I do not see why it should not.

Mr. Highton.—You would pay the cooly in Ceylon rupees?

Witness.—They are paid in rupees.

Mr. Highton.—You would pay in Ceylon rupees if they came into circulation?

Witness.—I do not know how the Tamil cooly would like it. Perhaps he might object to the Ceylon rupee.

Mr. F. W. Bois.—He would only be concerned in the question as regards the money saved. Until that arose he would be satisfied with the Ceylon rupee when he found it would purchase his requirements?

Witness.—I am somewhat doubtful. I sometimes get a good honest rupee sent back to me because it does not look like a good rupee. The cooly is very particular about it. I had some sent back the other day. There might be a little trouble over it, I think.

The Chairman.—Would there be any advantage in the issue of smaller currency notes?

Witness.—I do not think so.

The Chairman.—Have you formed any opinion as to the advisability of repealing the Ordinance making gold a legal tender?

Witness.—I think it would be inadvisable to repeal the Ordinance. It would be better if it could be avoided. It is an admission of weakness, if nothing else. I am not at all prepared to say that the sovereign might not be a good thing for legal tender. I only say it would never be used as far as the Tamil cooly force is concerned. I only object to the sovereign if we are not to have sufficient rupees as well.

The Chairman.—You have not formed any opinion yourself as to the best course to be taken? You have not any plan to propose?

Witness.—I regret I really have not had time to study the question as it deserves to be studied. It is a most important and difficult question.

The Chairman.—2 (*a*) Do you know of any instances of coolies taking gold to the Coast in place of rupees?

Witness.—None.

The Chairman.—I think you have already explained how the remittances are generally made to the Coast by kanganies and coolies?

Witness.—Bank drafts, money and postal orders. I know of no other except, of course, rupees.

Mr. Highton.—Do you know what bank drafts are issued for?

Witness.—I really cannot tell; a man merely comes and buys his draft.

Mr. Highton.—What amounts are they generally for?—From Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500.

Mr. Rosling.—There is some misconception as to why these drafts are sent over. Coolies invariably come over in gangs. The kangany draws a big advance to go to the Coast with. The drafts would be in lots of Rs. 500 or Rs. 1,000.

Mr. Highton.—Does he take a considerable portion in draft?

Mr. Rosling.—A large proportion in draft, I believe, and just enough in cash. Money taken to the Coast in this manner is almost invariably money advanced from the estate.

The Chairman.—Could you say what percentage of earnings of estate coolies is probably remitted to the Coast?

Witness.—I regret I can give no information on that point.

The Chairman. — In the event of a Ceylon rupee being put into circulation, do you think the cooly, when he found it was not interchangeable with Indian rupees on the Coast, would mistrust the Ceylon currency and therefore Ceylon?

Witness.—I am inclined to think he would.

The Chairman.—3 (*a*) As the currency of the Colony is under the management of Government, do you not consider it is clearly the duty of Government to see that their note issue is readily convertible into the coin which is required for circulation, viz., rupees?

Witness.—I do. I think it is clearly the duty of Government. I agree that it is the duty of Government to see that their note issue is readily convertible into the coin which is required for circulation, viz., rupees.

The Chairman. — 3 (*c*) If sovereigns were forced into circulation, would it not, in your opinion, be at the expense of the note circulation, from which Government derives a considerable profit?

Witness.—I certainly always expected it would be at the expense of the note circulation.

The Chairman.—3 (*d*). Have sovereigns been of any use to you, as a means of circulation or for remittance within the Island?

Witness.—Not to any extent. I always have a stock of them, but I am only asked very occasionally for them by a native, if he wants to give a bangle to his wife, or by passengers going to England. They are not required for anything else up there.

Mr. Highton.—Not for circulation purposes?

Witness.—No.

Mr. Rosling.—At the present moment the chief amount of money issued to estates is in the form of notes?

Witness.—No, about two-thirds silver.

Mr. Rosling.—Have you had great difficulty in getting it?

Witness.—Great difficulty; in fact, I could not get silver at all for a short time.

Mr. F. W. Bois.—They took notes then?

Witness.—Just at that time fortunately there was not a very great demand. It was about a month before Tee Vali. Had it been Tee Vali, I should have been awkwardly placed, but at the time Tee Vali came on I was able to make arrangements for getting it down from India through my bankers in Colombo and paying for it. I had to take it off my commission. I could not charge that to the estates.

Mr. Highton.—You did that for the sake of your customers. You would not continue to do that; ultimately the charge would come on to the customer?

Witness.—I am afraid if I raised my commission they would go to the Chetties.

Mr. Highton.—What is your commission for silver delivered on to the estate?

Witness.—I charge 1 per cent. delivered on to the estate, *i.e.*, in some cases as far as seventeen miles from my bank, and ½ per cent. at the bank.

Mr. Bois.—If you got sufficient remuneration, you would import silver for the sake of your customers and your own business?

Witness.—Oh, yes.

Mr. Highton.—You would have to make the cost good somehow?

Witness.—Oh, yes. Formerly I got as many rupees as I wanted in Colombo. When the bank ran short they got them from the Treasury. I thought I would not be able to cash cheques for Tee Vali time, and Chetties in the bazaar said they would be very glad to do it if Mr. Paterson could not. Where did the Chetties get the rupees from? How are they able to do it and I am not?

Mr. Rosling.—Influence in the Pettah, I should imagine.

Mr. ARTHUR CHARLES KINGSFORD, *Chairman of the Ceylon Planters' Association.*

The Chairman.—Have you suffered from the scarcity of silver?

Witness.—No, I cannot say I have at all. I have always been able to get rupees from the banks.

The Chairman.—You are aware that there has been a scarcity?

Witness.—Certainly.

The Chairman.—Have you formed any opinion as to the best method for preventing the recurrence of the scarcity of silver?

Witness.—I have not had the evidence before me. I have not personally gone into it.

The Chairman.—As a matter of fact, you have no theory on the matter?

Witness.—No.

Mr. Rosling.—1 (*c*) Do you think that the issue of a Ceylon rupee would meet the difficulty either partially or entirely?

Witness.—From our point of view as producers, a Ceylon rupee would meet the case.

The Chairman.—Do you think there would be any objection on the part of the cooly to a Ceylon rupee?

Witness.—Not if it was understood that he had to get Indian rupees for them when he returned to India. The cooly has always been accustomed to the money-changer. He only gets 96 cents for a rupee now. He has to pay commission if he changes a 5-rupee note, and he is quite accustomed to money changers. I do not think he would object to buying Indian rupees when going to India. I do not think the actual cooly takes a very large proportion of his earnings back with him.

The Chairman.—Have you any information on that point?

Witness.—My own kangany every quarter always remits Rs. 1,000 by bank draft, and the small kanganies always prefer drafts if they can get them. Drafts are much quicker than postal orders and more certain. Some, I think, send by Chetty orders. Returning coolies have to mix with all sorts of people in Colombo, and then again at Tuticorin, and I do not think they carry much about with them in bulk, but I do not know.

The Chairman.—About how much savings is a cooly able to send home every year?

Witness.—I should think from 3 to 5 per cent. of his gross earnings. Taking his gross earnings at Rs. 100 a year, that would be from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5.

The Chairman.—Do you know if the coolies ever use gold when they send money to India?

Witness.—I do not think so. I do not think that the cooly thoroughly understands that gold is a legal coin. At the same time gold is much too big for him, and, of course, the cooly goes to a small village as a rule, and the same difficulty found with the trader is found with them. Gold is not an easy thing to get rid of. They would have to pay discount.

2 (*e*) The chief channel by which rupees leave the Island is apparently native craft for purchase of rice and other produce. In the event of Ceylon rupees being current, what alternative means of remittance would there be?

Witness.—Why cannot native craft take sovereigns over?

Mr. Rosling.—They cannot be cashed. The cooly does not think in sovereigns but thinks in rupees, but the larger trader might do so.

Mr. Highton.—Sovereigns cannot be cashed.

Mr. Rosling.—They buy up rice in small quantities, a bag here and a bag there.

Witness.—But you might provide a smaller gold coin than the sovereign.

Mr. Rosling.—Do you get your money through a Chetty or through a bank for your coolies' pay?

Witness.—Through a bank always.

Mr. Rosling.—And they provide you with silver?

Witness.—Yes. At the same time I have heard men say they could not get silver from the banks and they had been told to get it from the Treasury. The banks have refused to give silver certainly, but I have not been refused.

Mr. F. W. Bois.—You have not had to pay any more for it?

Witness.—No, but other people have. They have had silver distinctly refused to them.

November 20, 1902.

Mr. F. BENNETT, *Acting Agent, Chartered Bank.*

1 (*a*) Have you formed any opinion as to the best method for preventing the recurrence of the scarcity of silver?

Witness.—If you prevent the importation of sovereigns from India, it may prevent the recurrence of the scarcity of silver.

The Chairman.—From India alone?

Witness.—Of course, it is doubtful whether that would have any lasting effect.

The Chairman.—Are there a large number of sovereigns imported from India now, do you know?

Witness.—I have not the figures. I should say not at present. They are not being imported at present from India. They are imported at certain times of the year.

The Chairman.—Are there not a number also imported from Australia?

Witness.—Yes, of course, they are coming in now.

The Chairman.—Would you propose to stop the importation of sovereigns from Australia also, or from India only?

Witness.—If you prevent the importation of sovereigns from Australia as well as India it practically amounts to a repeal of the Gold Ordinance. They are not likely to come from the United Kingdom.

The Chairman.—Your proposal is only to prohibit the import from India?

Witness.—I should say, try that first and see if that would have the effect, because at certain times of the year coins are exported from here to India.

The Chairman.—Do you mean gold is exported?

Witness.—Gold, of course, would be, being a cheaper and easier medium. It is difficult to say to what extent gold would be exported.

1 (*b*) Whilst gold remains a legal tender, would it be advisable for Government to pass an Ordinance empowering them to refuse to issue notes in exchange for gold, and if they did so, what in your opinion would be its effect—favourable or otherwise—upon the note issue?

Witness.—Well, I should say probably it would be unfavourable to the note issue.

The Chairman.—Do you think it would be advisable to pass an Ordinance empowering the Government to refuse to issue notes in exchange for gold?

Witness.—Well, I think they might just as well do away with the Gold Ordinance altogether as do that. It is necessary to get notes for gold. The sovereign would not be of much use.

The Chairman.—It would practically amount to the repeal of the Gold Ordinance?

Witness.—I consider so.

The Chairman.—Have you any opinion as to the issue of the Ceylon rupee?

Witness.—I do not think the issue of a Ceylon rupee would cause any decrease in the demand for the Indian rupee. The Ceylon rupee would be no good to take away to India.

The Chairman.—Is there a large demand for rupees to take to India?

Witness.—Yes, I think so. Nearly all the rupees imported find their way back to India.

The Chairman.—Why? In payment of produce?

Witness.—I cannot say for certain, but from inquiries I have made, it seems that Chetties ship away 15 lacs of rupees during the year in native craft.

The Chairman.—Where to?

Witness.—To small ports in Southern India.

The Chairman.—As large an amount as 15 lacs, do you think?

Witness.—That is the estimate which was given to me, between 2½ and 3 lacs a month at certain times of the year when the vessels come in. Then, besides that, passengers by Negapatam steamers take away about a lac of rupees a week on the average. Of course, these are only approximate figures. I have made inquiries from several natives about it, and those are the figures they put forward. That would account pretty well for the amount of silver which is being imported. There has

been an average importation over the visible exportation of 80 lacs of rupees per annum for the past five years.

The Chairman.—But I suppose if it were possible to send money over to India in another form, either by draft or gold, or some other way, would it not do?

Witness.—Well, I suppose if they could not get Indian rupees, they would have to do it in that way. I do not see how they could do it by draft. In most of the places they have no banks, and they would have to take the draft on the nearest place and get money from there.

The Chairman.—And, of course, it would add to the cost of remittance?

Witness.—Possibly they do not pay very much freight on their silver. There is no insurance, and I suppose the charge for getting silver over there is very small, but about that I cannot speak with certainty.

The Chairman.—Do you know if all this silver is declared in the Customs?

Witness—I do not think it is.

The Chairman.—It is taken over in their pockets or cloths or something of that sort?

Witness.—Yes, I believe so.

The Chairman.—Well, I take it that you are against the introduction of a Ceylon rupee on the ground of the inconvenience which would be caused to people who require rupees to take to India?

Witness.—Yes, I think it would cause a good deal of trouble here. Those men who wish to make remittances to India in this form will have to pay a premium on the Indian rupee.

The Chairman.—Are you able to estimate the amount of that premium which would be caused by taking money over in gold or draft?

Witness.—You mean the premium they would have to pay to obtain Indian rupees?

The Chairman.—I mean, supposing a man took a draft over to India and had to cash it in India, how much would it cost him?

Witness.—It varies from one time of the year to the other.

The Chairman.—How much is the ordinary rate of the draft?

Witness.—If he takes a draft on Madras, he would sometimes get it at a discount perhaps of $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent., and another part of the year at $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. premium.

Mr. Bois.—In one case he gains, and in another he loses.

Mr. Highton.—Do you refer to small amounts, Rs. 50, carried by the cooly?

Witness.—For small amounts like that he probably would never get a discount. He would probably be charged $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

Mr. Marshall.—And to take it from Madras to the village?

Witness.—I cannot say whether he would be able to get the notes cashed at the Government Treasury. I do not know what means he has. If there were facilities for getting silver at all from the small Treasuries, no doubt they would use notes as a medium.

Mr. Highton.—Indian notes?

Witness.—Yes, Indian notes.

The Chairman.—1 (*e*) Do you think the issue of smaller notes than Rs. 5 would be advantageous?

Witness.—No, I do not think so. There are too many small notes in circulation now in Colombo; at least, I find it so in my business.

Mr. Bois.—Is that only on account of the inconvenience to yourself or a statement on the currency question? Perhaps small notes are inconvenient sometimes. Do you think there are too many small currency notes now?

Witness.—I think if there were not so many small notes, larger notes would be used. People cannot get large notes for ordinary business transactions here in Colombo at present.

Mr. Bois.—That is rather an important point, and suggests that in course of time they might be satisfied with the sovereign, if they really want 10-rupee notes and can only get 5-rupee, if there are too many 5-rupee notes about.

Mr. Rosling.—There is great difficulty in getting change for a 50-rupee note up-country. Passengers sometimes bring them up, and they cannot get change unless they go to an hotel or a place where there is a bank.

Mr. Freudenberg.—I have just met Mr. Forsythe of the Kelani Valley, and he told me that any note above Rs. 5 would not be of any use to him in dealing with his coolies.

Witness.—Of course, I do not know what up-country people want. I am only speaking of Colombo. Recently I found all the notes paid in to us were small (5- and 10-rupee) notes. As a matter of fact, I think there are too many in circulation.

The Chairman.—Are you in favour of the repeal of the Gold Ordinance—the Ordinance that makes gold a legal tender?

Witness.—No, I am not in favour of repeal if it can be worked without any serious inconvenience to the public.

The Chairman.—Have you formed an opinion as to whether gold is likely to come into more general use?

Witness.—I doubt if it will come into general use amongst the natives very much.

The Chairman.—Have you observed any signs of its being used amongst the natives?

Witness.—No. You see I do not come into contact with the native—the ordinary bazaar native—very much, but I have paid gold over the counter to the Chetty. What they do with it I do not know.

Mr. Highton.—Have you paid it at their own request, or because you had not got notes?

Witness.—Not at their request. They take them.

Mr. Highton.—They are bound to take them if you cannot give them notes?

Witness.—They do not make any fuss about taking them; they do not object to taking them. They would promptly have objected to take them if they found they could not get notes for them. I do not suppose I have paid out more than 10,000 sovereigns during the whole time the Gold Ordinance has been in operation.

The Chairman—How are Coast remittances generally made by estate kanganies and coolies?

Witness.—I do not know. I was told that some of the coolies take drafts from Chetties, but to what extent I could not say. My shroff tells me they do take remittances in that way—Chetties' drafts on their correspondents in Madras.

Mr. F. W. Bois.—They are what they call *hoondies*, are they not?

Witness.—Yes, that is the word.

Mr. Highton.—They send drafts not on banks, but on their native agents?

Witness.—I cannot say to what extent.

Mr. Bois.—You are not aware what they charge for them?

Witness.—No.

The Chairman.—2 (*e*) The chief channel by which rupees leave the Island is apparently native craft, for purchase of rice and other produce. In the event of Ceylon rupees being current, what alternative means of remittance would there be?

Witness.—Well, I think of course, unless the importation of Indian rupees was prohibited, in the event of there being a Ceylon rupee, they would still remit in that way.

The Chairman.—By Indian rupees?

Witness.—Yes; they would have to pay a premium on them no doubt, probably less than they would have to pay if they took a bank draft on Madras.

Mr. Spicer.—Who would import rupees?

Witness.—The banks would import them if it was made worth their while. That is merely a supposition.

3 (*a*) As the currency of the Colony is under the management of Government, do you not consider it is clearly the duty of Government to see that their note issue is readily convertible into the coin which is required for circulation, viz., rupees?

Witness.—Yes, I think it is the duty of the Government to have a sufficient quantity of rupees. The Government are making a large profit out of their note issue. I think if the note issue were in the hands of the banks here, they would be expected to provide a sufficiency of silver.

3 (*b*) Do you not consider that any attempt to force gold into circulation would prove as impracticable in Ceylon as it has proved to be in India?

Witness.—Yes, I do not think it would be easier to get gold into circulation here than in India.

The Chairman.—It would take time; it would be a gradual process?

Witness.—Of course, it would be. In course of time it may get into circulation to some extent.

The Chairman.—It will be a slow and difficult process?

Witness.—Very slow, I think. I do not think in India the ordinary native uses gold very much for the purposes of the means of currency.

3 (*c*) If sovereigns were forced into circulation, would it not, in your opinion, be at the expense of the note circulation, from which Government derives a considerable profit?

Witness.—Yes, I think it would be.

The Chairman.—Undoubtedly?

Witness.—Probably it would be, that is to say if you were unable to change them for notes. As long as they can be changed for notes, I do not think it will affect the note circulation much.

Mr. Highton.—If they have rupees they would not want notes, and that would affect the note circulation.

Witness.—Many people like notes for sending by post.

Mr. Highton.—They would have to get them cashed at the other end, where they sent them?

Witness.—Yes; they would want the notes cashed as well as you would want the sovereign cashed. I do not know to what extent notes are sent that way, but I know they send by post. If they are sent in that way, it is easier to send notes than sovereigns.

Mr. Freudenberg.—Supposing the Government forced sovereigns into circulation, we should have the sovereign, and Rs. 15, the corresponding amount, would lie in the Treasury and not circulate?

Witness.—Quite so, in that case undoubtedly.

The Chairman.—In that way the answer is self-evident, it must be so. Have you ever imported any Indian notes for the purpose of remitting to India currency notes?

Witness.—No, not since I have been here.

The Chairman.—But it would be an easy and a cheap way of remitting to India in small sums. There seems to be a constant demand to remit small sums to India. If you were to import a number of Indian currency notes, would there not be a demand for them?

Witness.—Yes, I suppose there would be a demand for them, but it is doubtful to what extent. I do not know whether in the small villages of Southern India they can change notes.

The Chairman.—I mean the small Indian notes up to Rs. 5?

Witness.—I suppose 5-rupee notes would be easily changeable. I have never been in Southern India. I do not know what arrangements there are.

Mr. Highton.—There has just been a Commission appointed in Calcutta to see if they can arrange to circulate small notes. There are no small notes in circulation. The natives in the small villages take payment in rupees for produce; they cannot cash notes. They never see notes, and will not take them.

The Chairman.—Have you found sovereigns of any use as a means of circulation or for remittance within the Island?

Witness.—To a very small extent, chiefly as regards passengers, who take sovereigns in preference to notes.

The Chairman.—Within the Island?

Witness.—Passengers going up-country take sovereigns to pay their hotel bills with, but the amount is very small.

Mr. Highton.—One remedy you suggest is to prohibit the importation of sovereigns from India. Why from India more than from any other country?

Witness.—If you stop the importation of sovereigns from India, the banks will have to find some other means of laying in funds.

Mr. Highton.—Why not prohibit the importation of sovereigns from Australia?

Witness.—You do not get rupees from Australia, but from India you do.

Mr. Highton.—But from India you can get rupees, from Australia you cannot.

Answering Mr. Bois, the witness said: The banks have got to import some coin or other. If they cannot get sovereigns, they will have to get rupees.

Mr. Bois.—Putting aside the question of inconvenience to cooly labour, if the Ceylon rupee is introduced—do you think it would be advantageous or otherwise, inasmuch as it would do for local circulation?

Witness.—It would do for local circulation of course, but I do not think it would overcome the difficulty about scarcity.

Mr. Bois.—Why not?

Witness.—It could not be removed out of the Island.

Mr. Bois.—The Government could give any number of rupees required for circulation; that would prevent local scarcity?

Witness.—A Ceylon rupee is not required for local circulation. Of course, there is always a certain amount circulated in the country. When once supplied there would not be a demand.

Mr. Bois.—Local currency would be supplied in that way?

Witness.—There would not be a scarcity for local currency.

Mr. Bois.—Put aside the inconvenience which might arise from India?

Witness.—I do not see why a Ceylon rupee should not do just as well for local circulation as the Indian rupee. Of course, the Government would make a large profit in coining it.

Mr. Bois.—How did the rupees come into Ceylon before the Gold Ordinance was passed in November last?

Witness.—They were imported by the banks.

Mr. Bois.—Why did they do this?

Witness.—Because it was the cheapest and practically the only way of laying in funds at the time.

Mr. Bois.—For their own business and constituents.

Witness.—Yes.

Mr. Bois.—Supposing that the Ceylon rupee was introduced and there came a scarcity of Indian

rupees, do you or do you not think that the bankers would resume the importation of silver for their business and constituents?

Witness.—Yes, they would do so.

Mr. Bois.—The same as before? They had to get money somehow and cover the cost of it in their business transactions?

Witness.—It may have been covered or not.

Mr. Bois.—It was done before, and it can be done again.

Witness.—If there was a demand for Indian rupees at a sufficiently high premium, the banks would supply it, the same as they do in other countries with foreign coins.

Mr. Highton.—I understand if the Indian rupee goes out of circulation—

Mr. Bois (interrupting).—I think that the Indian rupee should go with the Ceylon rupee, and in view of any possible scarcity the banks would meet the demand in the ordinary course of business.

Mr. Highton.—Would you have two kinds of notes, one payable in Indian rupees and another payable in Ceylon rupees?

Witness.—No, I do not think so.

Mr. Highton.—How would you arrange for the Treasury to meet the demand? Let the Indian and Ceylon rupee circulate side by side?

Mr. Bois.—The notes would be redeemed by the Ceylon rupee.

Mr. Highton.—That would be putting the Indian rupee altogether out of circulation.

Mr. Bois.—The Government would undertake to cover their note issue by their own rupee.

Mr. Highton.—Notes would be of no use except to change into Ceylon rupees or gold. The Government would not recognize the Indian rupee.

Mr. Bois.—You could not compel them to take it.

Witness.—I think if you put the Ceylon rupee on that footing that the Indian rupee would go to a premium and would not be tendered to the Government.

Mr. Highton.—And the Ceylon rupee would go to a discount?

Mr. Rosling.—Certainly not. You receive Rs. 15 to the pound. Gold is the governing value. Previous to the Gold Ordinance when you imported silver in the way of business it cost something to bring it down. Who bore, as a rule, that expense? If exchange went against you the banks bore it, but presumably that did not often happen. Who paid for the importation of those rupees?

Witness.—Of course, the bank always paid the import, but usually it was able to get a higher rate for bills when silver was being imported.

Mr. Rosling.—That is to say, people selling London bills practically paid for the import of the rupee at that time?

Witness.—Yes, possibly that way, yes. Of course I have only been here since the Gold Ordinance was passed.

Mr. Rosling.—In the event of a Ceylon rupee being brought into circulation and issued to the public against receipts of gold or note issue, can you foresee in your mind any position whereby our gold balance would be in danger?

Witness.—Well, gold may be required for export. The Ceylon rupee would be no good for export. If it became necessary to export bullion, naturally gold would be exported, and when gold became exhausted, if it did happen,—I do not think it is likely,—and it was still necessary to export bullion, you would have to export your silver, and you would not get much for it.

Mr. Rosling.—Presumably that would be the only way the Treasury could be depleted of its gold, very large payments by the banks or large money holders of local rupees, plus notes, otherwise they could hardly get gold out. They would have to deplete the currency before they could deplete the Treasury.

Witness.—It is in the option of Government whether to pay rupees or sovereigns, and if the Government say they would not give sovereigns—

Mr. Rosling.—That is just at present. Supposing the Ceylon rupee was freely interchangeable, the only possible way to deplete the gold reserve would be by first depleting the currency, paying currency and taking gold?

Witness.—Yes, that is so.

Mr. Rosling.—You do not think that it is likely to happen, as there is not such a demand for the export of gold?

Witness.—No, I do not think so. Of course, the demand for export of coin now is in rupees. Gold does not suit these people. They will not take it in preference to silver. In fact, I do not think they ever would take gold, for the reason that they cannot change it when they get to India.

The Chairman.—Have you any idea of the number of rupees in circulation in the Island, the total number?

Witness.—No, that is a very difficult question to answer.

Mr. Spicer.—Supposing that Ceylon had its own rupee, and notes could only be interchanged for sovereigns or Ceylon rupees, what effect would that have upon the importation of gold?

Witness.—It would not have any effect as long as the Government gave notes for gold.

Mr. Spicer.—If you could not get Indian rupees you would still import gold in large quantities?

Witness.—Yes, it would be a matter of importing gold from Australia.

Mr. Freudenberg.—Things would come to a standstill when the number of Ceylon rupees for internal circulation is reached.

Witness.—My contention is that nearly all the Indian rupees imported very quickly find their way out of the country again.

Mr. Spicer.—They are used for trading purposes?

Witness.—Yes, trading purposes.

Mr. Freudenberg.—You are of opinion that comparatively only a small amount of Ceylon rupees would be required for circulation in the Island, otherwise the trade of Ceylon would go on, as before, with Indian rupees?

Witness.—Yes.

Mr. Freudenberg.—There does not appear any very great necessity for a Ceylon rupee, or that a large amount of Ceylon rupees would be useful?

Witness.—I do not suggest it myself.

Mr. Freudenberg.—You said the Government would make a large profit on the Ceylon rupee. How are we to understand that?

Witness.—Supposing they want to replace the amount of silver they have at present, mostly Indian rupees, I presume they would have to buy silver either in India or in London, and that they would have to send gold away to buy it. The rupee would be worth fifteen to the pound sterling, and as silver would only cost them 7*d.* to the rupee, they would make almost 70 per cent. profit on them.

Mr. Freudenberg.—Profit, in what way? If they coin Ceylon rupees, they undertake to pay a sovereign for every fifteen of those rupees. If they purchase the rupee cheaply, that is no profit to them, seeing what they have to pay out.

Witness.—If they bought at the present price of silver, even to the extent of Rs. 15 to the sovereign, Government would be content.

Mr. Freudenberg.—If intrinsically it should only be Rs. 7·50 for a sovereign, where is the profit? I can only see for Government addi-

tional liability. The profit is only on paper. For every cent of difference in the value of silver you owe in gold ?

Witness.—Looking at it in that light it is so.

Mr. F. W. Bois.—In the first instance there would be a profit ?

Witness.—There would be a profit in the first instance.

Mr. Bois.—And that amount—call it nominal profit—would be in the hands of Government. You would propose that that should be reserved ?

Witness.—That is more a question for Government, I think.

Mr. Bois.—They would have a certain amount of cash that they could reserve ?

Witness.—Yes.

Mr. Bois.—Actually in hand by the issue of these rupees—they would make a certain amount which they would have in hand ?

Witness.—Yes.

Mr. Bois.—And that amount would be available to redeem the rupee at a future time ?

Witness.—Yes.

Mr. Bois.—In the meantime they could draw interest on it ?

Witness.—Yes.

Mr. Rosling.—In fact, they would be in exactly the same position as they are with regard to the note issue to-day ?

Witness.—They buy paper and stamp it and issue it for Rs. 15. In the other case they buy silver, stamp it, and issue it for Rs. 15.

Mr. Freudenberg.—It would be infinitely cheaper to increase the note circulation without any reserve, than having our own currency.

Mr. Rosling.—We cannot.

Mr. Freudenberg.—Unless the Government has that credit with the public that they will redeem Rs. 15 in Ceylon currency by a sovereign, your rupee would not circulate. It is simply the confidence of the public in the Ceylon Government that makes this currency at all possible.

Mr. Rosling.—I think it is more confidence in the gold reserve than confidence in the Government.

Mr. Freudenberg.—Gold reserve is paid out in order to get these rupees.

Mr. Bois.—These rupees would take the same place as small notes. You have already told us that the notes that we have are not sufficiently convenient. We can have either small notes or rupees. You may call these rupees equivalent to small notes. They are just as secure as small or large notes, inasmuch as they are covered by gold reserve.

Mr. Freudenberg.—Quite so, but no more.

Mr. Brohier.—Mr. Bennett is opposed to the repeal of the Ordinance. Would he consider an amendment of the Ordinance restricting the gold reserve as a retrograde move, or as one in any way prejudicing his interests ?

Witness.—Well, I think, unless you can freely get notes for gold, there is very little use in having a Gold Ordinance at all. No one will import gold unless they can get rid of it freely, unless of course the banks find they can pay gold away over the counter ; and I think it is unlikely that they will be able to do that to any extent.

Mr. Brohier.—Supposing there is a provision made that when notes are demanded in exchange for coin, no more than one-fourth of the amount tendered shall be in gold ?

Witness.—I do not think any bank will get gold into the place, unless they know they can get notes for it.

Mr. Brohier.—You would be able to get notes for gold to the extent of one-fourth or, say, one-third.

Mr. Highton.—Has the public derived advantage in any way from the Gold Ordinance ?

Witness.—I cannot say. I do not think so.

Mr. Highton.—Sovereigns would not go into circulation. No witness has ventured to say they have benefited the Island.

Mr. Brohier.—My suggestion is that when coin is tendered for notes a portion should be in silver and a portion in gold. There would be a limit.

Witness.—That is the difficulty. The limit may be reached while the gold is on the way out.

Mr. Brohier.—There would be no fixed limit, but if you wish to deposit gold, you must be prepared to deposit silver at the same time, say, three-fourths silver and one-fourth gold.

Witness.—I see what you mean. If a bank imports 100,000 sovereigns, they should take three-fourths in silver and one-fourth in gold. That might be done.

Mr. Bois.—You have just been asked if any one has been benefited by the Gold Ordinance. Do you think the banks have benefited ?

Witness.—The banks have benefited to a certain extent by having a coin very much easier to deal with than the rupee.

Mr. Highton.—The difference between the cost of importing gold and silver is $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent., and gold is more easy for the banks to handle than silver, but dealing with the question from the public point of view, what would you say ?

Witness.—Taking it from the ordinary public point of view, I do not know that the action of gold currency is of any great value, except as regards the idea to establish a gold reserve.

Mr. JAMES STEUART, *Manager of the Mercantile Bank.*

The Chairman.—Have you formed any opinion as to the best method for preventing the recurrence of the scarcity of silver ?

Witness.—I consider the best way would be by stopping the importation of gold from India. By stopping gold from India a good number of rupees would come here in the course of the year.

The Chairman.—Do you mean stop importation entirely ?

Witness.—Yes, unless we were asked to import gold. We should always import if we were asked.

The Chairman.—By whom ?

Witness.—The Government.

The Chairman.—And would you stop the importation from India alone or from other places also ?

Witness.—India particularly, because that is the place where the rupees come from, and that is where the exchange banks, if they do not get gold from Australia, have more or less to rely upon for their funds.

The Chairman.—You propose only to stop the importation of gold from India ?

Witness.—I think that would meet the difficulty to a great extent. It may be taken for granted that sovereigns only come from Australia during certain times of the year, December, January, February, and March.

The Chairman.—What is about the proportion of gold imported from India and that imported from Australia ? Have you any idea ?

Witness.—I could not say without taking the figures out, but I understand that very large quantities of gold are imported from India.

The Chairman.—How would you propose to stop the import of gold from India ?

Witness.—By law, I should say.

Mr. Marshall.—How would a small duty on gold from India do, enough to cover the ⅛ per cent. difference between the cost of the importation of gold and silver?

Witness.—That is a matter which would have to be looked into.

The Chairman.—It would have the same effect and be a less arbitrary measure?

Witness.—Yes, it would be a less arbitrary measure.

The Chairman.—It seems a strong order to absolutely prohibit the importation of gold from India?

Witness.—In my opinion the situation demands a strong order.

1 (*b*) Whilst gold remains a legal tender, would it be advisable for Government to pass an Ordinance empowering them to refuse to issue notes in exchange for gold, and if they did so, what, in your opinion, would be its effect—favourable or otherwise—upon the note issue?

Witness.—I do not think it would be advisable to refuse to issue notes in exchange for gold. It would certainly reduce the note issue.

1 (*c*) Do you think that the issue of a Ceylon rupee would meet the difficulty either partially or entirely?

Witness.—That would be only good for purely local purposes. What is wanted more or less is a coin that would be current in India.

The Chairman.—You are then against the issue of a Ceylon rupee?

Witness.—It means this, if the Ceylon rupee comes into circulation and finds its way to India, it will only be taken at a discount, and the Indian rupee would in Ceylon, therefore, go to a premium. That would be the natural result.

Mr. F. W. Bois.—You would recommend it for currency purposes, for local purposes?

Witness.—Just as much as a 50-cent piece is legal tender up to Rs. 5.

The Chairman.—If you enlarge the limit of the legal tender of the smaller coins, that would be much the same thing?

Witness.—Yes, much the same thing.

The Chairman.—Except that it would be more convenient to have a coin of the denomination of a rupee?

Witness.—A coin of the denomination of a rupee would be easier to handle.

1 (*d*) Presuming the introduction of a Ceylon rupee, which might, and probably would, ultimately replace the Indian rupee for local purposes, what, in your opinion, would be its effect upon the cooly traffic and trade with India, also upon the local note issue?

Witness.—A Ceylon rupee would only be taken in India at a discount, and the cooly and local trader would have a difficulty in getting rid of such coin in India.

1 (*e*) Are you in favour of smaller notes than Rs. 5?

Witness.—No, I think the 5-rupee note is quite small enough.

1 (*f*) What is your opinion as to the repeal of the Ordinance making gold a legal tender? Do you or do you not consider it would be a very retrograde step?

Witness.—If the Gold Ordinance is not a success, I do not think it would be a retrogade step to cancel it, if it is for the benefit of the Colony.

The Chairman.—Are you of opinion that the Gold Ordinance has not been a success?

Witness.—As it stands now it is not a success. I do not think that can be denied.

The Chairman.—It has had rather a short trial, has it not, or would you condemn it at once?

Witness.—As it stands now I would condemn it almost immediately.

The Chairman.—Are we to understand, then, that you are really in favour of the repeal of the Ordinance?

Witness.—Well, no. I think if the importation of gold from India is prohibited, or if there is a duty on gold from India, something is possible. Of course, something will have to be done to get Indian rupees here.

1 (*g*) Have you formed any opinion as to whether gold is likely to come into more general use, either for current circulation or for remittance to India for trade purposes?

Witness.—Gold, in my opinion, will never circulate to any extent in Ceylon. If banks have to return money to India, they would ship gold, but it does not appear to suit native traders to any extent as a means of remittance.

The Chairman.—Do you know of any cases of coolies taking gold to the Coast in place of rupees?

Witness.—I do not.

The Chairman.—Have you had any experience of coolies?

Witness.—No, I have very little; but I have frequently been asked by Chetties for small amounts ranging from £100 to £300 in gold for natives who are not constituents of mine. Whether they wanted to send it to India, I cannot say.

The Chairman.—A certain amount of gold is taken to work up into ornaments?

Witness.—Yes. I do not think an ordinary sovereign is taken for that. I think it is the old die sovereign.

2 (*b*) How are Coast remittances generally made by estate kanganies and coolies?

Witness.—I do not know. Frequently I issue drafts on Madras in favour of kanganies, but these are always worked through estate superintendents.

The Chairman.—For large amounts?

Witness.—For amounts like Rs. 1,500, Rs. 2,000, and Rs. 2,500.

The Chairman.—Are those drafts on a bank?

Witness.—Yes, on our office at Madras.

The Chairman.—And have you branch offices in the country?

Witness.—No, in Madras only.

The Chairman.—And is a draft of that sort only cashed at Madras?

Witness.—It may be cashed at South Indian ports, but they would only be taken at the rate of exchange between that port and Madras, so as to enable them to work rupees from Madras up to that port.

The Chairman.—I suppose they could be cashed at the larger ports?

Witness.—Yes.

Mr. Rosling.—Might I ask whether the drafts are ever discounted by Chetties inland and worked down to the Coast that way?

Witness.—That I have no experience of.

2 (*d*) In the event of a Ceylon rupee being put into circulation, do you think the cooly, when he found it was not interchangeable with Indian rupees on the Coast, would mistrust the Ceylon currency and therefore Ceylon?

Witness.—The Ceylon coin would not be popular, as it would only be taken at a discount, but I do not think it follows that a cooly would distrust Ceylon for that reason. He gets higher pay in Ceylon. Of course, he could only change Ceylon rupees in India at a rate which would admit of their being shipped back to Ceylon.

Mr. F. W. Bois.—Or he might exchange his Ceylon rupees for Indian rupees before he left?

Witness.—Yes.

2 (*e*) The chief channel by which rupees leave the Island is apparently native craft, for purchase of rice and other produce. In the event of Ceylon

rupees being current, what alternative means of remittance would there be?

Witness.—That is a most difficult question to answer. I think the only other way is to remit through the Chetties and money lenders by *hoondies*. When Indian rupees were wanted, natives would be forced to pay a premium for them to enable banks to import, but this would hamper their trade.

The Chairman.—Do the Chetties remit much by *hoondies*?

Witness.—They remit a good deal for the small natives.

The Chairman.—Those drafts are for small amounts?

Witness.—Yes.

The Chairman.—Have you any information as to the cost of these drafts?

Witness.—No.

Mr. Bois.—They are not always for small amounts?

Witness.—I know this. A Chetty often comes to me and buys a large draft on India for the purpose of retailing it out to the small native traders. They make something out of exchange in that way.

Mr. Bois.—The Chetty buys the draft?

Witness.—Say, he gets a draft from you. He would remit it to Madras and issue *hoondies* on the villages and places like that and make his profit on the transaction.

Mr. Bois.—You have no idea what the profit is?

Witness.—No.

3 (*a*) As the currency of the Colony is under the management of Government, do you not consider it is clearly the duty of Government to see that their note issue is readily convertible into the coin which is required for circulation, viz., rupees?

Witness.—I think the Government should provide a supply of rupees, as they are legal tender under the Ordinance, and the coin mostly used.

3 (*b*) Do you not consider that any attempt to force gold into circulation would prove as impracticable in Ceylon as it has proved to be in India?

Witness.—Yes. There is no gold in circulation, and I do not think it could be forced into circulation. It might be run in the shops in Colombo, but never up-country.

The Chairman.—The sovereign is a coin of too large a value?

Witness.—Yes.

3 (*c*) If sovereigns were forced into circulation, would it not, in your opinion, be at the expense of the note circulation, from which Government derives a considerable profit? (That is, if sovereigns did go into circulation, they would be in substitution of notes, not in substitution of rupees?)

Witness.—I think gold would take the place of notes to a certain extent, and gold would be held by banks in place of notes, if sovereigns were readily exchanged for notes when wanted.

3 (*d*) Have sovereigns been of any use to you?

Witness.—No, they have been of no use to me at all.

Mr. Highton.—You would stop the import of sovereigns from India merely because you get down rupees from India? You would still import gold from Australia to an unlimited extent?

Witness.—The importation of gold from Australia limits itself.

Mr. Highton.—You mean gold might be brought from Australia as long as it suited the banks to import it?

Witness.—Yes.

Mr. Highton.—Who is benefited by gold coinage?

Witness.—The general merchant of the Island.

Mr. Highton.—Are they really benefited?

Witness.—Yes. I have no hesitation in saying so. They are benefited by exchange on bills.

Mr. Highton.—I am talking about the import of gold from Australia.

Witness.—It means this, that we can give a better rate for merchants' sterling bills when we can import sovereigns from Australia.

Mr. Highton.—About ¼ per cent.?

Witness.—More than that at times, nearly ½ per cent., say a sixteenth in our buying rates. I have known in Colombo merchants getting better rates than were offering in Calcutta.

Mr. Freudenberg.—When does he get benefited, when he sells?

Witness.—Yes, when he sells.

Mr. Freudenberg.—From my knowledge, when banks give a better rate, the profit would go to the producer from whom the merchant bought.

Mr. Rosling.—If a merchant gets a lower rate of exchange for bills, do you think the planter would be benefited in the same way for his produce?

Witness.—A merchant ought to know that better.

Mr. Freudenberg.—A merchant will pay more for produce if he gets a better rate of exchange. Those who benefit by the lower rate of exchange are not the merchants, but the producers, *e.g.*, the planters, whose teas are sold here and shipped away to a gold standard country.

Mr. Rosling.—For many years past the planter has been paying for the importation of silver to settle the trade balance incurred in gold?

Witness.—Yes, according to Mr. Freudenberg.

Mr. Rosling.—And now things are put on an equitable footing? The planter is no longer mulcted in this extra ¼ per cent.; at least, that is how I understand the position?

Mr. Highton.—What about the rest of the population?

Mr. Rosling.—In what respect?

Mr. Highton.—How are they to get rupees back from India? We have it in evidence that to cash a draft in Madras and send it to the villages costs from 1½ to 2 per cent. Against that the tea planter gets ½ per cent.

In answer to Mr. Spicer, the witness said: I do not think if a native came and asked for rupees he should have to pay for them.

Mr. Rosling.—I understand that the sole reason why, previous to the Gold Ordinance, the banks brought rupees down here was to settle the balance against bills bought. They had bought more bills than they sold, and imported rupees to settle this balance, and in the event of having a Ceylon rupee, may they not let the trade in England settle the adverse balance in India? Would not that be merely a banking transaction?

Witness.—I do not think it could be worked on those lines.

Mr. Rosling.—Every time you sell a draft on Madras you are practically working on those lines. The more that increases the less necessity there is of bringing down any form of gold or rupees?

Witness.—Yes, naturally.

Mr. Rosling.—Is there any greater tendency on the part of natives to use drafts on Madras?

Witness.—I do not think it is much above normal. That is my experience.

Mr. Bois.—You stated just now that rupees were imported by the banks for the purpose of adjusting their exchange transactions, and that now they prefer to import sovereigns for that purpose because it is cheaper?

Witness.—It is cheaper and easier to handle.

Mr. Bois.—Do you think that is the only reason?

Witness.—Yes, naturally.

Mr. Highton.—You suggested that Ceylon rupees might be shipped to India. Are you aware that there is a duty of 5 per cent. on all silver foreign coins entering India?

Witness.—That slipped my memory; that would be another thing against the Ceylon rupee.

Mr. Highton.—If the Indian Government found a lot of foreign coins in circulation, they would take steps to prevent them being imported?

Witness.—Yes.

TAMBO SOCKANÂTHAN, *Head Shroff, Bank of Madras.*

The Chairman.—Have you formed any opinion as to the best means of preventing the scarcity of silver?

Witness.—As far as I have formed any opinion, I think we must have free circulation of silver as before.

The Chairman.—Do you mean that the Gold Ordinance should be repealed?

Witness.—Yes, I think so. It is since the Gold Ordinance that the public, especially natives, have found difficulty in getting silver as freely as they did before.

The Chairman.—You think that the Gold Ordinance ought to be repealed?

Witness.—Yes.

The Chairman.—Do you think that the same purpose would be answered if an Ordinance was passed empowering the Government to refuse to issue notes in exchange for gold?

Witness.—Well, if Government refuse to issue notes in exchange for gold, gold will not be any use at all.

The Chairman.—And all the demand now is for silver. There is no demand for gold?

Witness.—No.

The Chairman.—Have you considered the proposal to coin a special Ceylon rupee?

Witness.—A Ceylon rupee would meet the difficulty here locally to a small extent, but only to a small extent, and only locally, only for the natives of Ceylon. It would not benefit the trader.

The Chairman.—They want, I understand, the Indian rupee for the purpose of sending to India in payment for produce?

Witness.—In payment for produce especially.

The Chairman.—Are there not other means of sending money over to India, by draft and so on?

Witness.—Of course there are other means, but in some cases it will increase the price of produce to send by draft. It costs them extra.

The Chairman.—Do you know the south of India?

Witness.—Yes, I have been there.

The Chairman.—Are drafts readily cashed in South India?

Witness.—No, they would have to take it to places where there is a bank and pay commission and other charges to take the money to villages, where the produce is procured.

The Chairman.—I suppose there are a fair number of banks in the south of India?

Witness.—No, in the places where they grow produce, rice and sundry grains, there are no banks.

The Chairman.—Are there any Chetties?

Witness.—There may be Chetties, but they themselves will have to get their notes and drafts cashed in places where there are banks.

The Chairman.—And about how much would be the charges on a draft in Madras?

Witness.—To take the money in rupees to their villages it would cost from 1½ to 2 per cent.

The Chairman.—Is gold current at all in the south of India, gold sovereigns?

Witness.—If the poorer classes require gold, it is only to make jewellery with, not for trade purposes.

The Chairman.—Cannot gold be exchanged in the country districts?

Witness.—With great difficulty.

The Chairman.—Is there a charge on it?

Witness.—I think they would have to pay a charge.

The Chairman.—And you do not think that gold could be sent from here to the south of India in payment for produce?

Witness.—No.

The Chairman.—Would the issue of a smaller note in Ceylon help to meet the difficulty at all?

Witness.—I do not think so.

The Chairman.—You are, I understand, in favour of repealing the Gold Ordinance altogether?

Witness.—Yes.

The Chairman.—And reverting to the old condition of affairs?

Witness.—Yes.

The Chairman.—And then the banks imported all the rupees they required in the Island? That is the case, is it not? Before the Gold Ordinance the banks imported Indian rupees?

Witness.—As regards that I do not know very much.

The Chairman.—Before the Gold Ordinance, as a matter of fact, the banks did import?

Witness.—Yes, the banks did.

The Chairman.—So, I suppose, if the Gold Ordinance is repealed, the banks would again begin to import?

Witness.—The banks or the Government.

The Chairman.—Have you any experience of how the coolies send over their money or savings to India?

Witness.—As far as I can understand, they take it in silver.

The Chairman.—Actually in rupees?

Witness.—Yes, in rupees.

The Chairman.—A considerable amount is also sent through the post?

Witness.—Through the post, yes, but most of their savings are taken by them personally.

The Chairman.—And how do the estate kanganies send over remittances to India?

Witness.—I have no idea.

The Chairman.—I suppose sometimes in draft?

Witness.—No, I do not think so.

The Chairman.—Do you know about the percentage of the wages of the cooly that they send back to India?

Witness.—Their savings are about 25 to 30 per cent.

The Chairman.—The wages of the family?

Witness.—The savings.

Mr. Bois.—Each cooly?

Witness.—The family.

Mr. Bois.—About four in the family?

Witness.—About three or four.

The Chairman.—And is that their annual savings?

Witness.—It is about that, as far as I know.

Mr. Rosling.—Have you any means of knowing? How do you arrive at the figure? You do not know the exact figures?

Witness.—That is the opinion amongst the native traders and other Coast men.

The Chairman.—How much are the wages of the cooly and his family, a man and his wife and two children?

Mr. Rosling.—The average cooly labourer gets 33 cents a day, a woman 25 cents, and a child from 12 to 16 cents. It varies. So I think if you take three and strike an average, it will probably give you a fair average. Deducting head money and kangany's pay, the whole average will work out about 28 cents a day.

The Chairman.—How much a year would that be?

Mr. Rosling.—He would probably work on an average 22 days in the month; that would be Rs. 6·16 a month.

Mr. Bois.—How much would the cost of living be?

Mr. Rosling.—That is without head money. Against that there is the average issue of rice of about Rs. 3·70 or Rs. 3·80. A man gets 1 bushel, a woman ¾ bushel per mensem, and a child about ½ bushel. It varies. I think you might put down Rs. 3·70 or Rs. 3·80 for rice a month.

Mr. Bois.—And the balance would come to about Rs. 25 a year for each person?

Mr. Rosling.—For three persons Rs. 50 would probably be right. Besides that, there are salt, fish, vegetables, curry stuffs to buy, and you might also have 33 per cent. of their earnings set aside towards their debts. One month in three would probably go to the kangany, the man who brings them over, to liquidate their debts.

Witness.—That would also have to be added to their savings.

Mr. Rosling.—Certainly, but it would not necessarily be available for going to the Coast.

The Chairman.—How much in figures would you put the probable amount a family sent to the Coast?

Witness.—That I cannot say; anything between Rs. 50 and Rs. 100.

The Chairman.—After he had worked here for some time?

Witness.—Yes, for some time.

The Chairman.—How much annually? How much a year would you say?

Witness.—Of course, I cannot say exactly.

Mr. Rosling.—Does not a great deal of money go to the Coast, not as pay, earned or saved, but in the form of advances given by the estate?

Witness.—Yes, to kanganies.

Mr. Rosling.—A large amount of money going over would not be as savings, but as advances against probable future savings?

Witness.—Yes.

The Chairman.—Supposing we had a Ceylon rupee, do you think the cooly would accept it?

Witness.—No.

The Chairman.—He would not like it of course, but he would have to take it if there was nothing else.

Witness.—He would not prefer to cash a Ceylon rupee.

The Chairman.—He would prefer the Indian rupee for that purpose, because it was easier to send to India?

Witness.—Yes.

Mr. Highton.—What would be the effect if they tried to force a Ceylon rupee on the cooly?

Witness.—He would not like it at all. The price of labour would rise.

Mr. Spicer.—During the stay of the cooly in the Island he would have no objection to taking Ceylon rupees?

Witness.—No.

Mr. Spicer.—Only when leaving the Island to go to the Coast he would want Indian rupees?

Witness.—Yes.

Mr. Bois.—What is the maximum amount of a draft your bank has sold to a Chetty on Madras?

Witness.—I sold one for Rs. 20,000 just recently to one Chetty.

Mr. Bois.—Why does he get such a large amount?

Witness.—To buy produce with. He imports large quantities of rice and other articles.

Mr. Bois.—Does he pay for that produce in drafts or take rupees?

Witness.—He takes rupees and sometimes he takes notes from Madras.

Mr. Bois.—Do you know whether some of the Chetties issue *hoondies* on their agents?

Witness.—Yes, on Madras.

Mr. Bois.—Do you know what they charge?

Witness.—I cannot say.

Mr. Bois.—Have you any idea?

Witness.—About ½ per cent.

Mr. Bois.—And I presume some of the Chetties to cover these *hoondies* buy drafts from you and remit over in that way?

Witness.—Yes, in that way they remit money to Madras, especially for money they have to remit for the produce.

Mr. Bois.—How do they remit money on account of the *hoondies?*

Witness.—By produce sometimes.

Mr. Bois.—Produce from here?

Witness.—Not very largely.

December 3, 1902.

S. S. A. ALAGAPPA CHETTY.

The Chairman.—You gave evidence before?

Witness.—Yes.

The Chairman.—Are you a native of the south of India? Do you live there?

Witness.—Yes.

The Chairman.—And, of course, you know the conditions of trade there. You have carried on trade with Ceylon?

Witness.—Yes.

The Chairman.—How is the trade between India and Ceylon carried on? I mean as to payment for the goods—rice and produce—imported from India?

Witness.—I have got to send money either by draft to Madras or in cash by native vessels.

The Chairman.—How much have you to pay for a draft on Madras?

Witness.—The rate is not uniform. Sometimes it costs half per cent., at other times we are able to remit without any commission being paid to the banks beyond an amount of 2 or 3 annas per Rs. 100.

The Chairman.—Do you ever draw any drafts on India yourself by *hoondies?*

Witness.—Yes, even yesterday I remitted Rs. 20,000 by draft.

The Chairman.—Do you mean that you bought the draft from some one, or sold the draft?

Witness.—I paid Rs. 20,000 into the bank and bought the draft.

The Chairman.—But I believe there are some of the Chetties who issue drafts themselves on their agents in India, are there not?

Witness.—Yes.

The Chairman.—How much is the rate for those?

Witness.—They charge about 2 annas more than the bank in places where there are banks.

In places where there are no banks the charge for *hoondies* is from 1 to 1½ per cent.

The Chairman.—Is gold in circulation at all in the villages in Southern India?

Witness.—It is a long time since I arrived here. Before that gold was not in circulation.

The Chairman.—Are the Indian currency notes in circulation at all?

Witness.—No.

The Chairman.—Supposing a merchant sent a draft to Madras, how much would it cost to send cash down to the villages?

Witness.—It would cost about Re. 1 or 75 cents for every Rs. 100.

Mr. Bois.—One per cent. or ¾ per cent.

Witness.—That is the expense on that side only.

The Chairman.—Have you ever taken any cash over to India yourself?

Witness.—No, there was no occasion.

The Chairman.—All your business is done by drafts?

Witness.—We obtain drafts or issue drafts for people who deal with us sometimes, and give them cash in rupees.

The Chairman.—How much does it cost sending rupees over to India on a sailing vessel?

Witness.—A bag contains Rs. 2,000, and it costs Rs. 2 a bag, or $\frac{1}{10}$ per cent. They deliver at the port for Re. 1 for every Rs. 1,000.

The Chairman.—And so it is the cheapest way of sending coin over to India?

Witness.—It is the most convenient and the cheapest.

The Chairman.—Do you insure the silver?

Witness.—No.

The Chairman.—It would be a waste of money I suppose?

Witness.—It is not customary to do it.

The Chairman.—Why do you not send all your remittances over to India in that way, if it is so much the cheapest?

Witness.—There is sometimes delay. A vessel sometimes takes about a month, so when there is reason to believe there will be delay like that we send it by draft. During certain seasons native vessels arrive there in three days.

The Chairman.—And sometimes it takes as long as a month?

Witness.—Sometimes as long as twenty days.

The Chairman.—At what season in the year are you able to get across in three days?

Witness.—During the south-west monsoon it takes about three days. Now, during the north-east monsoon, it takes about twenty days.

The Chairman.—Suppose we have in the Island a Ceylon rupee, what would be the effect of it?

Witness.—A Ceylon rupee cannot be circulated in India. If Ceylon has a coin of its own, it cannot be circulated in India.

The Chairman.—And then what would happen?

Witness.—Traders would be put to inconvenience.

The Chairman.—How would they be inconvenienced?

Witness.—They would have to remit money by drafts and incur additional expense—commission on this side, commission on that, and other expenses also on that side.

The Chairman.—Who would ultimately pay the extra cost?

Witness.—It is not the Chetties, but the traders who would suffer.

The Chairman.—You think it would be the traders, and would the traders pay the extra cost out of their own pockets?

Witness.—The Chetties are also traders, but they do not have to remit money at stated times. They wait for favourable opportunities, and when these favourable opportunities come they make their remittances; but other traders necessarily would have to remit money regularly, and to do this they would have to pay out money themselves in additional expenses.

The Chairman.—Who would ultimately have to pay these additional expenses—the trader or the customer?

Witness.—The trader would have to recoup his losses by increasing his prices.

The Chairman.—And the customer in the end would pay the additional cost?

Witness.—Yes, the people of this country.

The Chairman.—And the prices of things imported from India, you think, would be raised?

Witness.—Yes.

The Chairman.—Of course, unless the banks supplied you with rupees to take over to India. The banks might do that, might not they? Although we have a Ceylon rupee, the banks might import Indian rupees?

Witness.—Yes.

The Chairman.—Can you give any estimate of the amount of silver the Chetties and traders take over to India every month?

Witness.—One to three lacs.

The Chairman.—Every month, all the year round?

Witness.—Yes.

Mr. Rosling.—Do you know of any case of money having been lost while being taken over in bullion like that?—Not to my knowledge.

Mr. Rosling.—Not by shipwreck or robbery?—I have never heard of it.

The Chairman.—Have you found any difficulty in obtaining silver personally?—I have experienced difficulty, on account of my customers, in obtaining silver for people who deal with me, not for myself.

Mr. PESTONJEE DINSHAWJEE KHAN.

The Chairman.—Have you been to the south of India recently?

Witness.—No, I have not been there for the last seven years or so.

The Chairman.—And, therefore, you would hardly be able to tell us if gold would be accepted there or Indian currency notes? You could hardly tell us that?

Witness.—Not from my own personal experience, but from what I hear gold will not be accepted at present, because most of the people there are minor traders, and minor traders do not require much in the way of gold, and the people they have got to deal with are in such poor ways that they can carry on their daily transactions more easily by silver than by gold or notes.

The Chairman.—Do you send money over to India yourself in the course of business?

Witness.—Yes, I have got to import money from India, and I have also got to remit.

The Chairman.—How do you remit to India?

Witness.—Principally through the banks, but sometimes I import rupees myself.

The Chairman.—And why do you import rupees?

Witness.—For the sake of convenience, because I want them at times. Sometimes the rate of exchange between this and Bombay is not in my favour, and it then pays me to import rupees.

The Chairman.—And have you imported large amounts at times?

Witness.—Well, it all depends what you call large amounts.

The Chairman.—Well, how much do you call a large amount?

Witness.—Well, I do not know what to call a large amount. I have been importing from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 60,000.

The Chairman.—How do the rates run for bank drafts on Madras?

Witness.—Sometimes the rate has been as far as one-sixteenth, and sometimes as much as one-fourth either way, I should say.

The Chairman.—Have you ever sent over money by Chetties' drafts, *i.e.*, *hoondies?*

Witness.—No, I have never done so.

The Chairman.—You do not deal with them at all, and you do not know how much is paid for these *hoondies?*

Witness.—Well, it might be anything from ¼ per cent. to as much as 1 per cent. and over. Because it depends on the person with whom the Chetty is dealing, and what influence the Chetty has over that person.

The Chairman.—It would be a matter of bargain to a certain extent, I suppose, and I suppose it would depend also on the places on which the *hoondy* was drawn; if it was a long way from a town, I suppose it would be higher, would it not?

Witness.—Well, really I could not tell you that.

The Chairman.—Have you formed any opinion as to the best means of preventing the recurrence of the scarcity of silver?

Witness.—I have written down all the replies to the questions put to me, and with your permission I will read them (see Appendix C).

Mr. Freudenberg.—Do I understand you rightly to say that these Ceylon rupees would be kept in the Treasury as security for notes?

Witness.—It all depends, you see, upon the quantity issued. I should like to see the Ceylon rupee brought into circulation gradually, if it is to form the currency of this Colony, but not to be forced all at once. Supposing an amount equal to 50 per cent. of the notes in circulation be issued in coin, reserving to the extent required by Ordinance, the balance might gradually be put into circulation so as to accustom the people to the change.

Mr. Freudenberg.—My question was meant differently. We hold Indian rupees against notes in circulation. Do you think, after a Ceylon currency has been adopted, Ceylon rupees would be kept in the Treasury as security for notes?

Witness.—Yes, to a certain extent. What I wish is that they should not be put together. Ceylon currency at present does go side by side with the Indian rupees.

In answer to Mr. Bois, the witness said: What I have said is this. I think the Ceylon rupee if issued would meet the difficulty to a certain extent, inasmuch as it would tend to maintain the reserve of silver required by the Ordinance against the circulation of notes. If we have this thing it might remain as a sort of reserve here for the purpose of local use in case of need. I would like to see a little more than a third of the note circulation coined into local rupees.

Mr. Marshall.—You suggested 50 per cent. or half the note issue in rupees. That would mean 50 lacs. Do you think 50 lacs would be absorbed?

Witness.—I doubt it very much. What I would wish to see done is the circulation of Ceylon rupees by degrees in lots of 10 and 15 lacs at a time.

Mr. Marshall.—It was suggested the other day that the whole circulation of silver in the Island is only 5 lacs.

Mr. Rosling.—Or 200 lacs.

Mr. Bois.—There are 30 lacs of subsidiary coinage.

Mr. Freudenberg.—At present we have Indian rupees as security for our note issue. If we get a Ceylon rupee, will that Ceylon rupee serve the same purpose as at the present moment the Indian rupee does?

Witness.—What I would like to see is a certain proportion of gold diminish, and against that see some of the Ceylon coins reserved. At present, from what I understand, gold and silver make up the total. What I should like to see would be keeping only about a lac of sovereigns, and the rest a certain percentage in Ceylon rupees and a certain percentage in Indian rupees.

Mr. Freudenberg.—Quite so, but the Ceylon rupee, not being guaranteed by the Indian Government, cannot possibly serve here as a guarantee for our note issue. Indian rupees can for the Indian Government guarantee us a pound sterling for every fifteen rupees. In Ceylon we have to hold as guarantee something which is worth its face value amount in gold. Our rupee would not be worth it.

Witness.—Unless it is legalized by Ordinance. In fact, they will have to do it just in the same way as they have done in India in order to bring about a gold currency; that is to say, they have had to take certain measures in England. I think, if I remember rightly, that the Bank of England was concerned to a certain extent. If measures here are taken on the same lines, it can be done.

Mr. Bois.—Is it the case that the Indian Government guarantee the payment of these rupees in sterling? I did not understand that.

The Chairman.—All Indian rupees are redeemable in sterling?

Mr. Highton.—Yes.

Mr. Bois.—I thought it was the other way about, that the Indian Government would give you rupees for gold, but not gold for rupees.

Mr. Rosling.—The original Act of 1893 most certainly gave you fifteen rupees for the sovereign, but I do not understand that it guaranteed a sovereign for fifteen rupees. Was that Act ever amended?

Mr. Highton.—Yes, I will show you that at the next meeting.

Mr. Bois.—I think that is very material information.

Mr. Highton.—Would you have a Ceylon note, two separate kinds of notes, one against the Ceylon rupee and another against the Indian rupee?

Witness.—That is a simple matter of detail.

Mr. Highton.—A very serious one, for then the Government would be obliged to hold two note reserves.

Witness.—That is what it would come to practically.

Mr. Brohier.—You are of opinion that the gold reserve in the vaults should be limited?

Witness.—Well, you see, it would have been much better had that step been taken at the very outset rather than now, but in order to meet the present difficulties I think it would be desirable.

Mr. Brohier.—That means that the Ordinance must be modified.

Witness.—It must come to something of that sort if we are not to be continuously glutted with gold, for which I do not think we have got much use.

Mr. Marshall.—What is your exact objection to repealing the Ordinance?

Witness.—It would simply be a retrograde step. I should like to see it retained, because ultimately gold will come into better use than at present. When any new measure is introduced, of course, there are initial difficulties. I would say that merchants who have got to deal largely, when once they begin to see the convenience of the sovereign, would begin to use it, but at present, for some few years, there will be that sort of clamour that there has been about it.

A. R. S. MUTTIAH CHETTY.

The Chairman.—You are a Chetty, are you not?

Witness.—Yes.

The Chairman.—And you know Madras and the south of India personally?

Witness.—Yes.

The Chairman.—Does gold circulate there at all now in the villages?

Witness.—People buy gold coins for making jewellery, but gold is not in circulation. As a coin it is not in circulation.

The Chairman.—For example, are you not able to change a sovereign in the larger villages?

Witness.—A sovereign can only be sold for something less than its actual value.

The Chairman.—You mean it can only be exchanged at a discount?

Witness.—Yes.

The Chairman.—Are Indian currency notes in circulation in the villages?

Witness.—They are very scarce. When they are put in circulation we have to pay discount in cashing them.

The Chairman.—How much is the discount?

Witness.—Two annas or 4 annas for a 10-rupee note.

The Chairman.—Do you send any money over to India yourself?

Witness.—Yes.

The Chairman.—What do you charge for sending it?

Witness.—When we issue drafts on any place where there are banks we charge 4 annas on every Rs. 100, and Re. 1·50 on every Rs. 100 for the interior villages.

The Chairman.—Do you send any money over in silver, actually in rupees?

Witness.—Sometimes we do to India.

The Chairman.—How much is the cost of sending over rupees?

Witness.—Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 for every Rs. 1,000. I mean taking them over in native boats. It is only sometimes that we have to incur the expense of Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 by sending by native boats. At other times we are able to send money free of charge.

The Chairman.—Sending the money over actually in rupees is the cheapest of all ways?

Witness.—Yes.

The Chairman.—And why do you not always adopt it?

Witness.—It is not always convenient to send rupees. If we want to send money in a hurry sometimes they cannot send by native vessel.

Mr. Bois.—When you send over rupees, do you always send a man in charge of them?

Witness.—It is not necessary to send a man.

Mr. Rosling.—Have you ever heard of any instances of robbery or shipwreck?

Witness.—I have had no losses when I have sent silver over, either by robbery or shipwreck. I have never heard of others' losses.

December 5, 1902.

Mr. JOHN FERGUSON, *Editor of the "Ceylon Observer."*

The Chairman.—I think you have had a long experience of Ceylon, have you not?

Witness.—Yes, over 40 years.

The Chairman.—In Colombo and up-country too?

Witness.—In Colombo chiefly.

The Chairman.—You have seen something of the inconvenience resulting from the scarcity of silver?

Witness.—Yes.

1 (*a*) Have you formed any opinion as to the best method for preventing the recurrence of the scarcity of silver?

Witness.—Yes, I advocate the minting of a Ceylon rupee; and increasing the supply of subsidiary coins.

1 (*b*) Whilst gold remains a legal tender, would it be advisable for Government to pass an Ordinance empowering them to refuse to issue notes in exchange for gold, and if they did so, what, in your opinion, would be its effect—favourable or otherwise—upon the note issue?

Witness.—I think Government should have the option of refusing notes for gold, but this is a matter where experience in India should carry weight. I should not anticipate any bad effect on the note issue.

The Chairman.—There are one or two points in connection with the proposal for a Ceylon rupee. Would you advise that a Ceylon rupee and an Indian rupee should be current together?

Witness.—Yes, though that is a technical question. Personally, I cannot see any reason why they should not be.

The Chairman.—Would you have the currency notes redeemable in either Indian rupees or Ceylon rupees at the option of the holder of the note?

Witness.—Ceylon rupees, I would say.

The Chairman.—Entirely in Ceylon rupees?

Witness.—Yes, entirely in Ceylon rupees.

The Chairman.—If we have Ceylon rupees here, there will be a profit from the coinage; have you considered at all how that ought to be disposed of?

Witness.—The profit from coining the rupees? I suppose there is a profit on notes too?

The Chairman.—Would you advocate anything in the shape of a reserve fund? In some countries the profit of the coinage is funded and forms a special reserve.

Witness.—It seems to me that that would be a very prudent thing to do. It is not a point that I have thought of. It had never struck me that Government would not want to get all the profit they could. The grand mistake made about our railways was that the profits were not put into a reserve fund for special purposes.

The Chairman.—Would the issue of a Ceylon rupee meet the difficulty partially or entirely?

Witness.—It would practically meet the difficulty, especially if helped by a great increase of 50-cent pieces and other subsidiary coins.

1 (*d*) Presuming the introduction of a Ceylon rupee, which might, and probably would, ultimately replace the Indian rupee for local purposes, what, in your opinion, would be its effect upon the cooly traffic and trade with India, also upon the local note issue?

Witness.—Coolies would speedily adapt themselves to the new conditions. They are getting gradually acquainted with the advantages of the money order system, and much more might, and would, be done by their employers to enlighten them if Indian rupees became scarce, or a charge was made for their supply. The same should be true of traders, who are keener than coolies. The charge for money orders to India should, if possible, be reduced.

The Chairman.—1 (*e*) Would the issue of smaller notes than Rs. 5 help the solution?

Witness.—A currency note for 2½ rupees might be useful as an auxiliary, but not to any special degree.

The Chairman.—1 (*f*) Do you, or do you not, consider that the repeal of the Ordinance would be a retrograde step?

Witness.—I should be sorry to see it repealed. I should prefer leaving the Ordinance in force until a trial is given to other means of solving the problem before the Commission.

The Chairman.—1 (*g*) Have you formed any opinion as to whether gold is likely to come into more general use either for current circulation or for remittance to India for trade purposes?

Witness.—Yes, I think it is bound to come gradually into use, especially in Ceylon, though perhaps the process may be a slow one.

The Chairman.—2 (*a*) Do you know of any cases of coolies taking gold to the Coast in place of rupees?

Witness.—No.

The Chairman.—How are Coast remittances generally made by estate kanganies and coolies?

Witness.—Partly Postal orders, but chiefly at present by rupees.

The Chairman.—2 (*c*) Could you say what percentage of earnings of estate coolies is probably remitted to the Coast?

Witness.—From a fourth to a third in a favourable year for steady employment. Allowing for coolies who practically regard Ceylon as their home (and the number is increasing) remittances may amount to from Rs. 700,000 to a million rupees in a good year; but this includes immigrant coolies in the towns.

Mr. Rosling.—When you say from a fourth to a third, do you mean on the gross earnings or after paying expenses?

Witness.—Gross earnings. Of course there are the greater wages of store and town coolies as against estate coolies to be taken into consideration.

2 (*d*) In the event of a Ceylon rupee being put into circulation, do you think the cooly, when he found it was not interchangeable with Indian rupees on the Coast, would mistrust the Ceylon currency and therefore Ceylon?

Witness.—I do not think so—because money orders could be got.

The Chairman.—2 (*e*) What alternative means of remittance would there be in the event of Ceylon rupees being current?

Witness.—My reply to that is answer to 1 (*d*). Coolies would speedily adapt themselves to the new conditions. They are getting gradually acquainted with the advantages of the money order system, and much more might, and would, be done by their employers to enlighten them if Indian rupees became scarce, or a charge was made for their supply. The same should be true of traders, who are keener than coolies. The charge for money orders to India should, if possible, be reduced.

The Chairman.—As the currency of the Colony is under the management of Government, do you not consider it is clearly the duty of Government to see that their note issue is readily convertible into the coin which is required for circulation, viz., rupees?

Witness.—Yes, but into Ceylon rupees and subsidiary coins rather than into Indian rupees.

The Chairman.—Do you not consider that any attempt to force gold into circulation would prove as impracticable in Ceylon as it has proved in India?

Witness.—I should expect the public of Ceylon to take more readily to gold than the people of India, and that the public convenience should be studied whether in regard to notes or gold.

The Chairman.—Have sovereigns been of any use to you as a means of circulation or for remittance within the Island?

Witness.—Yes, in a few minor and household transactions.

The Chairman.—Have you ever formed any estimate of the amount of rupees in circulation in the Island?

Witness.—No.

The Chairman.—We have had strangely varying estimates, I think from 3 to 200 lacs.

Witness.—I should have thought it a matter peculiarly within the province of a banker. If I had to answer such a question, I should send round to Mr. Marshall to tell me.

Mr. Bois.—There has been an estimate given as low as 5 lacs, also by a banker.

Mr. Rosling.—There are 30 lacs of subsidiary coinage at the present moment. We know what has been minted, and we know what is in the Treasury. To a certain extent 25- and 10-cent pieces are absorbed in the making of bracelets and necklaces.

The Chairman.—Of two alternatives, a Ceylon rupee or a restriction on the issue of notes in exchange for gold, which do you prefer?

Witness.—I think the time has come to try a Ceylon rupee with an increased subsidiary coinage.

Mr. Highton.—Some of the native States have rupees. Have you any idea of what the restriction should be?

Witness.—I have not. I just saw the other day that the Indian Mint supplied so many rupees for the native States.

Mr. Rosling.—I suppose the Indian Government accepts them as legal tender. Have not some of the native States mints of their own?

Mr. Highton.—Not now; they are not allowed to mint, except the State of Hyderabad, and they do not coin the Indian rupee at all.

Mr. Freudenberg.—Mr. Ferguson, did I understand you correctly that you wished to keep the Ceylon rupee as security, reserve, or guarantee for the note circulation?

Witness.—Certainly, it would require to be so. We circulate rupees and gold.

Mr. Freudenberg.—The Ceylon rupees would require a guarantee themselves, as they would not represent their face value. They are only a modified form of bank notes, and require to be guaranteed themselves.

Witness.—That is just one of those currency questions which, I think, you gentlemen will have to refer to a financial expert in the old country. I am looking at the gold as security to some extent.

Mr. Freudenberg.—We are looking at the gold also, and we consider gold to be a coin of security, guarantee, or reserve against the note circulation. Do you not think that the rupee circulation also requires a guarantee, and cannot itself serve as a guarantee?

Witness.—Except to a certain extent.

Mr. Freudenberg.—As things are now, as the rupee is worth less than one-half of its face value, you cannot keep such a rupee as a guarantee for the note circulation?

Witness.—If that be so, it might modify my opinion as regards the desirability of introducing a Ceylon rupee.

Mr. Freudenberg.—Such a position would expose the Government to the liability of having a run on the Treasury, and not have proper security to meet it.

Witness.—It is a question upon which I have no authority to speak one way or the other. If the convenience of the public can be met by the issue of a local rupee, I should very much prefer it, rather than going back and abolishing an Ordinance which has been passed.

Mr. F. W. Bois.—I presume you would have the local currency at the rate of fifteen rupees to the pound?

Witness.—It would require to be so.

Mr. Bois.—Therefore, the Government would make up any difference, and that would really overcome the difficulty, and it would be the same security as for the note issue?

Witness.—Yes, as far as the public were concerned. The Government would have to make themselves responsible, and consider whether their liability under that arrangement were too great to warrant the introduction of a Ceylon rupee.

Mr. Bois.—The Government would be liable both for the Ceylon rupee and the currency notes.

Witness.—Yes, to their full value.

Mr. Rosling.—If rupees were only issued against gold, the gold which came into the Treasury in itself would be a better guarantee than any Government guarantee.

Witness.—Certainly.

Mr. Rosling.—With our gold reserve to cover the rupee we should be in a stronger state than now, for the present Indian rupee is practically only guaranteed by the Indian Government.

Witness.—Certainly, I think that would be the case, if Government had gold.

Mr. Freudenberg.—Gold would be the sole guarantee.

Witness.—Gold and the credit of the Government of Ceylon.

Mr. Freudenberg.—It will virtually be a gold currency. We shall require to keep large stocks of gold. It will turn out just as at present.

Mr. Highton.—You advocate a Ceylon rupee merely for the reason that Government would make a profit on it?

Witness.—Oh, no, for local convenience.

Mr. Highton.—What would be the difference?

Witness.—Mr. Highton's own experience should be enough to tell him. He must at times have experienced great inconvenience in not being able to get, say at a railway station, change for a 10-rupee note. That is where the inconvenience comes in.

Mr. Highton.—As long as the Indian rupee is current?

Witness.—Of course if you are able to combine with India it is all right.

Witness.—I have prepared a memorandum, taken from the last Census returns, giving the total number of coolies and their dependents. The total number of immigrants from India is given at 402,793. The number engaged in Agriculture is 346,467, of whom 317,575 are earners and workers and 28,892 dependents. The number of Tamil workers given on tea plantations is 286,723; dependents 52,815. In regard to the number of dependents, I would say that it is, perhaps, the one part of the Census I should be inclined to doubt being complete. We had one year one of the oldest planters in the country,—one resident the longest on one estate,—and he declared after the Census was over that, unless he had gone down and with a long stick gone into all the lines and poked under the beds and into every corner, there would have been something like 10 or 15 per cent. less counted. He turned out men and women he had never seen before and never knew they were on the place. How they get their relatives and dependents and hide them away from the manager of the estate is a puzzle. I think that the total number of immigrant coolies is larger than the returns show, in the more remote districts especially. It is most difficult, unless the Census taker goes inside and examines the lines, to arrive at correct figures. Then there is the rest of the country, which shows a considerable number of immigrants who are engaged otherwise than on the plantations.

The Chairman.—What do you think would happen if Government did nothing at all and allowed things to take their course? Do you not think Indian rupees would find their way to Ceylon in the ordinary course of trade?

Witness.—Yes; in the recent discussion it was mentioned if we had got a large supply of 50-cent and other subsidiary coins probably the temporary pressure would be greatly relieved.

The Chairman.—If there is a demand for rupees to send over to India, one would think they would come here in the ordinary course of trade?

Witness.—Yes, but whether the bankers, not being obliged to get them, would not be justified in making a charge for supplying them is another matter.

The Chairman.—Would that be to any considerable extent?

Witness.—If the rupee goes to a premium, notes would go to a discount.

The Chairman.—For a short time only?

Witness.—I do not like to say. The question is a purely banking and mercantile one. I have no experience beyond that of an ordinary observer of intelligence without banking or any special mercantile experience.

Mr. J. H. TEMPLER, *Crown Counsel.*

The Chairman.—Have you formed any opinion as to the best method for preventing the recurrence of the scarcity of silver?

Witness.—In my opinion, what is required is a Ceylon mint and a Ceylon currency, certainly for silver and copper, leaving the sovereigns to be imported from England as they are now.

The Chairman.—Have you any views as to the exact weight of the Ceylon rupee?

Witness.—I have formed a very strong opinion indeed. I conclude that you ought to put the rupee on a commercial basis, taking very much the lines which the English Legislature took in the back end of the seventeenth century and the early part of the eighteenth century in the reign of William III. They fixed the gold and silver ratio in those days. There was very large correspondence, and discussions took place as to what would be the effect. They coined gold free with a 1½*d.* seignorage on the ounce for coining expenses. It never paid as a matter of fact. They then fixed on silver a 5*d.* seignorage per ounce, which was equivalent to 7½ and 8 per cent. on the value of silver in those days, and that was found, during the hundred and seventy years which followed from 1700 to 1870, to pay for the whole of the silver coinage and also for any loss which was made in re-coining new silver from old coins. There has never been a loss since 1700 in buying up old coins and re-coining them back into silver owing to that seignorage. Since 1870 there has been a revolution in the demand for silver for currency purposes. It now becomes a question—and, in my opinion, a very serious one—what we should coin into a rupee. I have come to the following

conclusions. I have thought it out the very best I can, and I doubt whether silver will ever be higher than 22*d.* per ounce. I give my reasons for that. You may have noticed that whenever silver has decidedly dropped, it has dropped with a view to making its own market, and has never gone back, that is, from 1869 onwards. If there has only been a slight fall, it very often goes back to what it was before, if not higher. I have watched carefully the drop of silver during the last twenty-five years, and, if my memory serves me correctly, when silver dropped to 42*d.* it never recovered again. It was the same when it dropped to 32*d.*, and now that it has fallen to 22*d.* I do not think it will ever recover again either.

The Chairman.—How much seignorage would you advocate?

Witness.—The outside seignorage with silver at 22*d.* per ounce, I should say, should be 4*d.* per ounce.

Mr. F. W. Bois.—You bring the rupee up to a weight of one shilling's worth of silver?

Witness.—I do more. If silver is taken at 22*d.* to the ounce, I take 4*d.* off that 22*d.*, which leaves 18*d.* to coin with—18*d.* of silver into Re. 1 and 2*d.* worth of silver over.

Mr. Bois.—To go towards the next rupee?

Witness.—That would go towards the next rupee. It would more strictly put our rupee on a commercial basis with gold, and there will be less likelihood of any depreciation hereafter.

Mr. Rosling.—Supposing silver went to 30*d.*, what then?

Witness.—If it went to that, it would have to be re-cast. You have got to remember that the tendency is downwards. You have got to remember that even at the present moment, while you are actually sitting here, other countries which have been using silver standards for years are doing all they know to get a gold currency. Even Mexico, of all places in the world, has sent a Commission to the United States for the express purpose of considering whether they should not adopt a gold currency. Siam has its gold currency, the Straits have appointed a Commission, and the good people of China are at their wits' end to know what to do under the present depreciation of silver, and when I was home in England two years ago I was told by a person who had a certain amount of knowledge on the subject that he did not know why silver should not drop to 16*d.* per ounce.

Mr. Rosling.—In the last century silver practically drove gold out of England?

Witness.—I do not know that it actually drove gold out. You must remember 40*s.* silver was legal tender for that amount for one hundred and seventy years. During the whole of the eighteenth century in the interior of Great Britain, as compared to the present time, 40*s.* would be equal to £8 or £10 so far as the purchasing power went; in the small towns and villages the people did not see much gold. I think the mere fact that silver was required in a large number of towns, villages, and small places caused a larger necessity for extensive silver coinage than people require at present. I am convinced of this. If they required as much silver for local purposes in Great Britain at the present day, they would certainly have to alter their standard of silver at the present day. When I was at home, in 1898 there had been a large forgery on the continent of half-crown and 5 shilling pieces of the standard weight of those coins. This had been detected and found out, and a big haul was made eventually in either Ostend or some Belgian port.

Mr. Freudenberg.—The Ceylon rupee would be worth 1*s.* 4*d.* in gold, minus the seignorage?

Witness.—Minus the seignorage, exactly.

Mr. Freudenberg.—How would you make a profit on our coins?

Witness.—That is another question altogether. To make a large profit is not putting the coinage on a true commercial basis, that is all I can tell you. If you will take the trouble to read up the currency discussion in William III.'s reign, you will see that the whole matter was there discussed, and it was considered that it was more important in the interests of commerce to secure a really sound currency than that Government should make a huge profit out of a big seignorage.

Mr. Freudenberg.—I think that is quite a new view of the matter. The principal reason alleged for the introduction of a Ceylon currency is that we should make a large profit on minting Ceylon rupees, which would be intrinsically worth only half of what they professed to be, and that the difference was to build up a reserve.

Mr. F. W. Bois.—That profit has to be made of necessity and should be reserved. The object of making rupees is not for profit.

Witness.—The seignorage which I think of would be very nearly between 17 and 18 per cent., a pretty stiff seignorage, mind you.

Mr. Rosling.—What would be your objection to having a rupee on the same lines as the English shilling on a gold standard basis?

Witness.—If you did, I am convinced of this, as sure as I am sitting here, that you would simply be giving huge inducements to people living in South India or Europe to coin *pucca* rupees. They could do it by photograph and produce a coin of the true weight and standard only worth about 8*d.* per rupee. I do not think at the present moment a rupee is worth so much. They would come over and exhaust the whole of your gold reserve. Nothing would be more simple than coolies coming over from India with bags of Ceylon rupees from some of these dishonest mints, coined either in India or Europe, of *pucca* weight, everything *pucca*, and exchanging them for sovereigns in Ceylon.

Mr. Marshall.—Supposing the Treasury refused to pay out gold for silver?

Witness.—They could never do that. That would go to the whole root of the matter, and instead of making the rupee a mere token, that would practically be restoring the silver currency, just as you have introduced a gold one into the Island.

The Chairman.—The coin would be a big coin.

Witness.—Of course it would, quite as large as a dollar.

Mr. Freudenberg.—Considering there is such a danger of forgery, would it not be safer, instead of safeguarding our own currency by having a heavier rupee, to leave the risk to the Indian Government altogether?

Witness.—You might be protected out here. The most likely way of ever losing our gold reserve, as far as I can see under present existing circumstances, would be by a large quantity of forged Indian rupees being palmed off in this Colony.

Mr. Freudenberg.—Why necessarily forgeries?

Witness.—The Indian Government having stopped their mints, and only issuing to suit requirements, the Indian rupee is being kept at its present par value of 1*s.* 4*d.* very carefully, and really with a great deal of thought and circumspection. You must remember that at the present moment silver has fallen to 21⅛*d.*, which is lower than it has ever been. What you have got to contemplate is, have you got to the bottom of the fall? Other countries have been frightfully hit by the fall in silver, and a very large number of them are doing all they know at the present moment to adopt a gold standard and use their silver coins as tokens. I think if you allow

the Government to be persuaded to make rupees the size of the Indian rupee and expect to make a big profit on them, I cannot help thinking that it will lead to a catastrophe later on.

The Chairman.—Do you advise keeping the sovereign as legal tender?

Witness.—In my opinion, we should keep it as legal tender.

The Chairman.—You are against the repeal of the Gold Ordinance?

Witness.—I am against repeal certainly, and I am certainly against a refusal to issue notes for gold. I do not think there is any danger as long as you keep the rupee on a sound commercial basis. There is no danger in maintaining a gold currency and keeping as much silver in hand as you require as long as you get full value both for your silver and your notes.

The Chairman.—What is your opinion about the issue of smaller notes?

Witness.—No, I do not advise that; as a matter of fact, when the present currency notes came in, the English Treasury strongly condemned the issue of 5-rupee notes to my knowledge, and suggested to the Ceylon Government that they should not issue below Rs. 10.

1 (*g*) Have you formed any opinion as to whether gold is likely to come into more general use either for current circulation or for remittance to India for trade purposes?

Witness.—Not if the Ceylon rupee is put on a sound commercial basis. All the trouble which is likely to arise in arranging these questions will only arise in the event of the Government trying to make a big profit out of their currency, placing too high a seignorage upon silver. I do not know if Mr. Huxley has been examined, but some time ago he told me he took up 25 sovereigns just to see if his coolies would take them. I think some of the kanganies took a few, but practically there was no demand for them, and most of them remained in his hands I believe.

3 (*a*) As the currency of the Colony is under the management of Government, do you not consider it is clearly the duty of Government to see that their note issue is readily convertible into the coin which is required for circulation, viz., rupees?

Witness.—I think that the Government should see that the note issue is readily convertible into the coin that is required for circulation, in rupees. I certainly think that.

3 (*b*) Do you not consider that any attempt to force gold into circulation would prove as impracticable in Ceylon as it has proved to be in India?

Witness.—I do not think it is right of the Government to force any coin into circulation, either gold or silver.

3 (*c*) If sovereigns were forced into circulation, would it not, in your opinion, be at the expense of the note circulation, from which Government derives a considerable profit?

Witness.—If sovereigns were forced into circulation? Yes, I think if sovereigns were forced into circulation, it would be at the expense of the note currency, but I do not think there is any necessity for forcing sovereigns into circulation, if our currency notes themselves are put on a proper basis. That has got to be done yet.

3 (*d*) Have sovereigns been of any use to you, as a means of circulation or for remittance within the Island?

Witness.—I will give you my experiences. Sovereigns have been of great use to me, enabling me to dispense with the filthy 5-rupee notes and forged and filthy 10-rupee notes. I have given up carrying notes as far as I possibly can since sovereigns came into circulation. I rarely carry anything now but gold and silver.

Mr. Highton.—Do you carry much gold about with you?

Witness.—Two or three sovereigns with me nearly always, equivalent to Rs. 40 or Rs. 50 worth of notes, and I have also a small stock of sovereigns. I have the strongest possible objection to the present currency notes. I submitted to Government a scheme ten months ago for replacing these notes altogether. If currency notes were replaced with clean and decent notes and not allowed to be re-issued and re-issued in the Colony, there would never be any trouble with the currency notes.

Mr. Highton.—Your opinion is that the Currency Commissioners should not issue them a second time?

Witness.—They should never be issued a second time. Both in India and England notes are never issued twice. If you take out a £5 Bank of England note at 12 o'clock in the morning and take it back again at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, they will issue a new note for that.

Mr. Rosling.—That is for £5 and not Rs. 5.

Witness.—I do not see why it should not apply to 5-rupee notes.

Mr. Bois.—In England the lowest note is £5, and they never re-issue; but in Scotland, where the lowest note is £1, they issue them repeatedly.

Witness.—Yes, and Scotch and Irish pound notes are as dirty as Ceylon notes.

December 10, 1902.

Mr. CHARLES EDWIN HASLOP.

The Chairman.—You are a broker, are you not?

Witness.—Yes.

The Chairman.—1 (*a*) Have you formed any opinion as to the best method for preventing the recurrence of the scarcity of silver?

Witness.—I would suggest that Government tax the importation of sovereigns sufficiently to defray the cost of importing rupees, or repeal the Gold Ordinance.

The Chairman.—And have you any preference between these two alternatives?

Witness.—I cannot say that I have.

The Chairman.—And, how large a tax would you suggest for the importation of gold?

Witness.—Sufficient to enable the Government to supply the need of rupees; tax according to the cost, whatever it may be, of providing rupees.

The Chairman.—Do you think the repeal of the Gold Ordinance would lead to any inconvenience?

Witness.—I do not see that it would.

The Chairman.—You do not think it would, as gold came into use as a medium of circulation?

Witness.—I have not seen it.

The Chairman.—You have not seen it? Have you seen any signs of its being adopted in the Island?

Witness.—Its use does not really come within my apprehension. It is very seldom or rarely I handle money at all.

The Chairman.—You deal more in exchange?

Witness.—More particularly in shares, and all these transactions are adjusted by credit.

The Chairman.—1 (*c*) Do you think that the issue of a Ceylon rupee would meet the difficulty either partially or entirely?

Witness.—No.

The Chairman.—What are your views as to the issue of a Ceylon rupee?

Witness.—I think it would be a mistake. We should have the Ceylon rupee and the Indian rupee in circulation together, and as the Indian rupee answers a double purpose, it would naturally be more in demand than the Ceylon rupee. The Ceylon rupee would be at a discount here, because the Indian rupee would pay a debt at par in Ceylon and in India. The Ceylon rupee, if sent over to India, would be at a discount, and I think would be liable to a 5 per cent. duty as a foreign coin.

The Chairman.—1 (*d*) What would be the effect of the Ceylon rupee on the cooly traffic and trade with India?

Witness.—I think the Ceylon rupee would suffer, because the cooly now is prepared to hold a Ceylon currency note, because he knows that when he comes to Colombo for the purpose of going to his "Coast," he can exchange that note for Indian rupees, which will pay his debts at par in India, and that is the coin he wishes to use there; whereas if he takes a Ceylon note and comes down to Colombo and gets Ceylon rupees, if he takes these over to India, he would have to go to a money changer and convert them into Indian rupees.

The Chairman.—And he would have to pay something?

Witness.—He would have to pay a fee for discount.

The Chairman.—1 (*e*) Do you think the issue of smaller notes than Rs. 5 would help the solution?

Witness.—That, I think, practically means paper rupees instead of silver. I do not think it affects the question very much.

The Chairman.—1 (*f*) What is your opinion as to the repeal of the Ordinance making gold a legal tender? Do you, or do you not, consider it would be a very retrograde step?

Witness.—I cannot see that it would be retrograde if it removes the difficulty or saves the situation whatever it may be.

The Chairman.—The idea of the question is that, in view of the general tendency all over the world to adopt a gold currency, if Ceylon, having once adopted it, now discards it, it is rather a move in the wrong direction.

Witness.—I do not see how it can be. The coin of the country is really in use by the real lower classes, and I do not think that the more representative and richer classes care what the token is at all, whether sovereign, rupee, or paper money, so long as the credit is good enough. With the cooly there is no doubt about it, the sovereign is far too high a token for him to make use of, and as these people hold the whole of their capital in their hands, so to speak, the silver mostly at their disposal amounts to three or four rupees, which represent their entire worldly belongings, they naturally prefer to hold in some known coin which they understand. The sovereign is beyond their reach.

Mr. F. W. Bois.—Why do you think the rupee is kept up at 1*s.* 4*d.* when the coin is worth only 8*d.* or thereabouts?

Witness.—Simply because it is guaranteed by the British Government.

Mr. Bois.—Because it is made interchangeable with gold at fifteen rupees to the pound sterling?

Witness.—It would not be so interchangeable without the Government guarantee. Take the intrinsic value of the bullion.

Mr. Bois.—The reason it is kept up at 1*s.* 4*d.* is by means of gold support?

Witness.—It practically means Government's support, does it not?

The Chairman.—It is standardized by gold, based upon a gold standard.

Mr. Bois.—It is the idea that Government will redeem it with gold that keeps it up to 1*s.* 4*d.* That is, if people lost belief in that, do you not think it would go back?

Witness.—You mean to say that gold—

Mr. Bois.—It is the idea that the rupee is supported by gold that keeps it up to 1*s.* 4*d.*?

Witness.—Yes, I suppose it would be; looking at it from a financial point of view, certainly.

Mr. Highton.—Not from a cooly point of view?

Witness.—No; that is the other aspect I take, simply looking at it from the currency point of view.

Mr. Marshall.—Is the Indian Government bound to hold gold against its currency?

Mr. Bois.—No, it is not; the telegram* received from the Indian Government tells us that it is not obligatory to redeem it with gold. It is very much like the old American dollar. The American Government never intimated the intention to redeem the dollar at 4*s.* 2*d.*, but at that rate everybody takes it.

The Chairman.—And it is the same way with the franc in France.

Mr. Bois.—And the same way, I think, in Austria too.

Mr. Freudenberg.—It is virtually the same way in India, only the Indian Government have not got quite the quantity of gold required. It is a tentative measure at present in India, and the Government is collecting gold to eventually redeem their rupees in gold. They have not got quite so far, and the credit of the Indian Government will have to cover the interval.

The Chairman.—And now the Indian Government receives rupees in payment of debts at the rate of fifteen to the pound sterling, and so guarantees them to a certain extent.

Mr. Freudenberg.—Quite so. At the present moment the Indian Government may be out of sovereigns when they are required, and so the Indian Government make themselves perfectly safe. They do not bind themselves to issue gold. Unforeseen circumstances might make it inconvenient for them to be compelled to do it. Even the telegram spoken of says, though they are prepared to pay out gold, yet they do not bind themselves. They cannot at present. In twenty years' time they may be able to bind themselves, and then their gold currency, partially introduced so far, will be a complete one. Do you not think it is quite superfluous to pass an Ordinance to make gold legal tender here when people do not require sovereigns at all? When people—wealthy people—want sovereigns, the coins will come in by themselves without any legislation.

Witness.—Yes, I think so.

Mr. Freudenberg.—Therefore, supposing the Gold Ordinance was not repealed because it was not considered desirable by Government, do you think it might be suspended until such time as the sovereign comes in by itself?

Witness.—I do not know about that. I do not see that there would be any harm in it.

The Chairman.—1 (*g*) Have you formed any opinion as to whether gold is likely to come into more general use either for current circulation or for remittance to India for trade purposes?

Witness.—No, I have not formed any opinion which I should like to express.

The Chairman.—2 (*a*) The chief channel by which rupees leave the Island is apparently native craft, for purchase of rice and other produce. In

* See Appendix D.

the event of Ceylon rupees being current, what alternative means of remittance would there be?

Witness.—I should say, in case of Indian rupees not being available, gold or drafts.

The Chairman.—Post Office orders and so on?

Witness.—Yes.

The Chairman.—3 (*a*) As the currency of the Colony is under the management of Government, do you not consider it is clearly the duty of Government to see that their note issue is readily convertible into the coin which is required for circulation, viz., rupees?

Witness.—Yes, I certainly think Government ought to provide the required coin.

The Chairman.—3 (*b*) Do you not consider that any attempt to force gold into circulation would prove as impracticable in Ceylon as it has proved to be in India?

Witness.—That I do not think I could offer an opinion upon.

The Chairman.—3 (*c*) Do you think if sovereigns were forced into circulation it would be at the expense of the note circulation?

Witness.—I should imagine it would, because the sovereign here would be available for fifteen rupees local currency. It would be available for notes. It would be available for exchange on England, and also available in India, and for all four purposes at par.

The Chairman.—3 (*d*) Have sovereigns been of any use to you, as a means of circulation, or for remittance within the Island?

Witness.—I cannot say that sovereigns have been any use to me so far.

Mr. Bois.—Can you give us any idea of the total amount of drafts drawn by all the banks on India—on Calcutta and all the Indian ports? The total—I do not want any individual banks, but just simply the total.

Witness.—I am afraid that is beyond me.

Mr. Bois.—You are probably aware that there is a large balance of trade against us from India, and that has to be paid for in some form or another. Have you formed any idea?

Witness.—I am afraid it would be rather guess work.

Mr. Bois.—As a broker, could you just say for a year?

Witness.—Of course I have not had quite sufficient experience of that to be able to form exact figures, but, speaking at random, I should say the figure would be between 250 and 300 lacs of rupees.

Mr. Highton.—That is 30 millions?

Witness.—That is only a rough estimate.

Mr. Bois.—I believe that the balance to trade against us is 50 millions. There are 30 millions in drafts, and from 10 to 15 millions in other forms, so what the witness says is probably fairly correct.

Mr. R. A. BROHIER was questioned by Members of the Commission.

Mr. Bois.—One question I should like to ask Mr. Brohier. What is done with the profit on the subsidiary coinage?

Mr. Brohier.—The nett profit goes into revenue.

Mr. Rosling.—Does it go into revenue at the time that the subsidiary coinage is imported into the country? Is the revenue credited with the profit then or at the time that it is issued?

Mr. Brohier.—No, the cost is ascertained at the end of the year. We find what the balance is, and then transfer it to revenue.

Mr. Marshall.—None of it is invested in securities?

Witness.—No.

Mr. Bois.—I suppose that is right as regards the subsidiary coinage. The Government is under no obligation at all in regard to that.

Mr. Brohier.—So it is with the copper coinage.

Mr. Highton. — Under what heading is it credited?

Mr. Brohier.—I think under "Miscellaneous receipts."

SUMMARY OF SUBJECTS.

The Facts.

1. Prior to 1902 silver regularly imported by the banks, &c.
2. Relative cost of importing silver and gold.
3. Means of remittance to India:—
   - (*a*) Bank drafts.
   - (*b*) "Hoondies."
   - (*c*) Money orders.
   - (*d*) Indian rupees.

Two Important Questions.

4. Is gold a suitable currency for Ceylon?
5. Should Government continue to have the option of redeeming its notes in gold or silver?

The Proposed Remedies.

6. Repeal of Ordinance No. 13 of 1901.
7. Modifications of the Ordinance—
   - (*a*) By limitation of the gold reserve.
   - (*b*) By giving Government the option of issuing or refusing to issue notes for gold.
8. Imposition of an import duty on sovereigns.
9. Prohibition of importation of sovereigns from India.
10. Increase of subsidiary coinage and raising of its legal tender limit.
11. Importation of rupees by Government.
12. A Ceylon rupee—
    - (*a*) Advantages and disadvantages. See also (*e*) and (*f*).
    - (*b*) Intrinsic value.
    - (*c*) Convertibility.
    - (*d*) Effect on note issue.
    - (*e*) Effect on cooly traffic and trade with India.
    - (*f*) Means of remittance to India, if Ceylon rupee current.
    - (*g*) Profit on minting.
    - (*h*) Estimates of amount required.
    - (*i*) Should the Indian rupee be demonetized?

SYNOPSIS OF THE EVIDENCE.

1.—Import of Silver by Bankers, &c.

Prior to 1902 the Treasury received all their rupees from the banks ...	Mr. George van Hoff
Cost of importing silver :—	
$\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.	Mr. Bennett
$\frac{5}{16}$ per cent.	Mr. Wilson and Mr. Steuart
The banks used to pay the cost of importing rupees, but usually were able to get a higher rate for bills when silver was being imported...	Mr. Bennett
Mr. P. D. Khan at times imported rupees, *e.g.*, amounts from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 60,000	Mr. Khan

2.—Relative Cost of Importing Silver and Gold.

Cost of importing gold is $\frac{1}{16}$ per cent. less than cost of importing silver ($\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.)	Mr. Bennett
Cost of importing gold is $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. less than cost of importing silver ($\frac{5}{16}$ per cent.)	Mr. Wilson
So long as the sovereign is cheaper to import than silver the banks will import gold	Mr. Bennett

3.—Means of Remittance to India.

(*a*) *Bank Drafts.*

No marked increase in amount of drafts drawn on India during the "scarcity of silver" period	Mr. Bennett
The demand for drafts on India has been normal during 1902 ...	Mr. Steuart
Owing to scarcity of silver some native traders have taken to using drafts	Ahamado Tamby
Drafts preferable to gold	Do.
To send money to Southern India villages by draft costs about Rs. 12·25 per Rs. 1,000 (*i.e.*, over 1 per cent.)	Do.
The charge which a trader incurs in buying a draft does not affect prices	Sir W. W. Mitchell
If drafts went up $\frac{1}{16}$ per cent. in cost, price of European goods would not alter	Do.
An advance in cost of drafts on Calcutta has never raised the price of rice from Bengal	Do.
Mercantile Bank issues drafts on Madras in favour of kanganies for amounts like Rs. 1,500, Rs. 2,000, and Rs. 2,500 ...	Mr. Steuart.

Rates for Drafts (on Madras):—

From $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. discount to $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. premium ...	Mr. Bennett
From $\frac{1}{8}$ or $\frac{3}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	Alagappa Chetty
From $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. either way	Mr. P. D. Khan

Cost of sending cash from Madras to village :—

$\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. to 1 per cent.	Alagappa Chetty
$1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to 2 per cent.	Tambo Sockanathan
About 1 per cent.	Ahamado Tamby

(*b*) "*Hoondies.*"

Chetties buy large drafts on Madras and then issue "hoondies" on the villages	Alagappa Chetty

Rates :—

About $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	Tambo Sockanathan
From $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. more than the banks on places where there are banks to 1 or $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on places where there are no banks	Alagappa Chetty
From $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 per cent. or over	Mr. P. D. Khan
From $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on places where there are banks to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the interior villages	Muttiah Chetty

(*c*) *Money Orders.*

About Rs. 3,000,000 is remitted to India annually by ordinary and telegraphic money-orders	Post Office statement

Commission on money orders drawn on India :—

For amounts of Rs. 10 or under over 1 per cent.; for other amounts, varies from almost 2 per cent. on an order just over Rs. 25 to 1 per cent. on an order for Rs. 25 or multiple of Rs. 25	Post Office statement

(*d*) *Rupees.*

Estimates of amounts that leave the Island :—

"Thousands of rupees" taken by native boats, country crafts, steamers, and other channels	Mr. Khan
50 lacs a year	Mr. Steuart
100 lacs are imported annually; most of this presumably finds its way back to India	Sir W. W. Mitchel
Coolies probably take 30 lacs	Do.
Chetties 15 lacs a year; passengers by Negapatam steamers 52 lacs a year	Mr. Bennett
One to three lacs a month by Chetties and traders ...	Alagappa Chetty
When traders and coolies take over money in steamers, they generally take it in their own possession, unless the amount is large; if they hand it over, they pay the usual freight rates	Mr. S. Bois
The remittances are largely in payment for rice, and are sent in the vessels which bring the rice	Alagappa Chetty

Cost of sending rupees in native vessel :—

$\frac{1}{10}$ per cent. (Rs. 2 for a bag of Rs. 2,000)	Alagappa Chetty
From nil to $\frac{2}{10}$ or $\frac{3}{10}$ per cent.	Muttiah Chetty
Remittances would always be made in this way, but for the delay which sometimes occurs	Do.
No known instances of losses by shipwreck or robbery ...	Do.

4.—Is Gold a Suitable Currency for Ceylon?

(*a*) *For Local Circulation.*

During the "scarcity of silver" period the public were offered gold at the Treasury, but generally refused it	Mr. van Hoff
The sovereign of too high a value to be largely used in a poor country like Ceylon	Mr. Wardrop
Not impracticable to force gold into circulation	Sir W. W. Mitchell
Sovereigns useful for paying ships	Do.
Useful substitute for dirty notes	Do.
Will in time come into more general use	Do.
At present unpopular because not always obtainable for Rs. 15 ...	Do.
The sovereign quite an impossible coin as far as Tamil cooly labour force concerned	Mr. W. B. Patterson
Not likely to come into general use among natives	Mr. Bennett
Gold currency not of much value to public, except as regards idea of a gold reserve	Do.
Will never circulate to any extent in Ceylon	Do.
Of no use up to present time	Mr. Dick-Lauder, Mr. Cockburn, and others
Half sovereigns might make gold more popular	Mr. Bois and Mr. Kingsford

(*b*) *As a Means of Remittance to India.*

Not taken over as currency	Mr. Edgar Turner, Mr. P. D. Khan, Alagappa Chetty, and Ahamado Tamby
Indian villagers very shy of the sovereign	Mr. Khan
Rice bought in small quantities, therefore coin of large unit of value unsuitable for payments	Alagappa Chetty
The coin required in India must be readily exchangeable; money is wanted for circulation, not to be kept in one place (there are no banks)	Do.
Drafts preferable to gold (cheaper)	Ahamado Tamby
May reasonably be expected to come into more general use for remittances in time	Mr. Wilson

5.—Should Government continue to have the option of redeeming its Notes in Gold or Silver?

Would leave it to Government to decide, but unless there is some regulation, Government will be under the necessity of continually importing large sums in silver	Mr. S. Bois
Notes should be redeemed in silver or gold according to demand ...	Mr. Khan
Notes should be redeemable in rupees, but not necessarily Indian rupees	Sir W. W. Mitchell
Rupees, if wanted, should be obtainable	Mr. Wilson
It is the duty of Government to see that their notes are readily convertible into the coin required for circulation, viz., rupees ...	Mr. Patterson, Mr. Cockburn, Mr. Dick-Lauder, and others

6.—Repeal of Ordinance No. 13 of 1901.

The Ordinance must be modified, if not repealed	Mr. Wardrop
The repeal of the Ordinance would be a very retrograde step indeed	Sir W. W. Mitchell and Mr. Cockburn
Not impracticable to force gold into circulation, but requires time; the Ordinance has only been in force a year	Sir W. W. Mitchell.
Repeal would be a retrograde step at the present juncture; a Ceylon rupee should be tried first	Mr. Wilson
Repeal inadvisable—a confession of weakness	Mr. Patterson
Not in favour of repeal if the Ordinance can be worked without inconvenience to the public	Mr. Bennett
Would not condemn Gold Ordinance finally until some of the suggested expedients have been tried	Mr. Steuart
Not in favour of repeal	Mr. Ferguson, Mr. P. D. Khan, and Mr. Jackson
As repeal would remove the difficulty, it cannot be said to be a retrograde step	Mr. Haslop
The banks have benefited by the Gold Ordinance by having a coin very much easier to deal with than the rupee	Mr. Bennett
The person who is benefited by gold coinage is the general merchant of the Island; he is benefited by the exchange on bills; the banks can give a better rate for merchants' sterling bills when sovereigns can be imported from Australia	Mr. Steuart

7.—Modifications of the Ordinance.

(a) *Limitation of Gold Reserve.*

Government, having passed the Ordinance, cannot refuse to receive gold	Mr. P. D. Khan
Undesirable to empower Government to refuse to issue notes in exchange for gold, as effect on the note issue would be unfavourable	Do.
Government should meet its currency issue, whether metal or paper, to the full extent, unless under special legislation as regards limit	Do.
Limitation desirable	Do.
There should be a restriction of the gold reserve, say, to one-third of the total cash reserve (this only as an alternative to Ceylon rupee)	Mr. Wardrop
Gold reserve should not be limited	Mr. Wilson and Bennett

(b) *By giving Government the option of issuing or refusing to issue Notes for Gold.*

Vide above, and also following :—

Government should have the option	Sir W. W. Mitchell and Mr. Ferguson
Not desirable to give Government the option; there must be a currency which can be relied upon as being at once interchangeable for notes. Such a modification equivalent to repeal ...	Mr. Wilson
To give Government such an option would be tantamount to repeal	Mr. Bennett
Not advisable to refuse to issue notes for gold; would reduce the note issue	Mr. Steuart
Such action would make the sovereign still more unpopular and increase the scarcity of the rupee, which would be hoarded ...	Mr. Cockburn

8.—Imposition of an Import Duty on Sovereigns.

The end to aim at is to confer on Government the power to encourage or discourage the import of gold, according to the circumstances of the moment. An Act imposing a duty not exceeding ¼ per cent. and variable by Proclamation would result in leaving in the hands of Government the direction of a stream of gold or silver importations	Mr. W. H. Jackson
If importation of gold from India not totally prohibited, imposition of a small duty, sufficient in amount to cover difference in cost between importing gold and importing silver, might be effectual...	Mr. Steuart
Imposition of a duty of above amount should prove effectual ...	Mr. Haslop

9.—Prohibition of Importation of Gold from India.

Advocated by Mr. Bennett and Mr. Steuart.

10.—Increase of Subsidiary Coinage.

There is no scarcity of the small coins	S. S. Alagappa Chetty
The small coinage is sufficient	Mr. Wardrop
The small coinage should be increased concurrently with the introduction of a local rupee	Sir W. W. Mitchell and Mr. Ferguson
Rupees, if wanted, should be obtainable, therefore increase of subsidiary coinage not a complete remedy	Mr. Wilson

11.—Government to Import Rupees.

Best means of preventing scarcity of silver is for Government to import rupees and keep up clean issue of notes till such time as gold comes into more general use	Mr. Cockburn
One way by which scarcity of silver can be prevented is for Government to import rupees, when the balance falls below a certain level, by inviting tenders	Mr. Khan

12.—A Ceylon Rupee.

(*a*) *Advantages and Disadvantages.*

Would make Ceylon independent of India for her currency ...	Mr. Wardrop
It would render unnecessary the bringing down from India of Indian rupees	Sir W. W. Mitchell and others
A handsome profit to Government	Mr. Wilson
If absolutely convertible with gold, would be on a stronger basis than the Indian rupee	Mr. Wardrop
Would be of no use to India	Mr. Patterson, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Steuart, and others

(*b*) *Weight and Fineness.*

Same as the Indian	All, except Mr. J. H. Templer
Should be based on price of bar silver with 4*d.* seignorage ...	Mr. J. H. Templer

(*c*) *Convertibility.*

Should be absolutely convertible with gold at the rate of Rs. 15 per sovereign	Mr. Wardrop

(*d*) *Effect on Note Issue.*

Would not effect the note issue unfavourably	Mr. Wardrop, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Khan

(*e*) *Effect on Cooly Traffic and Trade with India.*

A Ceylon rupee would have no bad effect on cooly traffic and trade with India	Sir W. W. Mitchell and Mr. Cockburn
The cooly could either take over sovereigns or change their Ceylon rupees into Indian rupees	Mr. Wardrop
No reason to anticipate permanent prejudice (*cf.* parallel case of Hongkong and Straits dollar superseding the Mexican dollar) ...	Mr. Wilson
As to cooly traffic, it might be advisable to try and exchange Ceylon rupees for Indian rupees before the cooly leaves Ceylon, until the Ceylon rupee gets known in India. Or Government might arrange with the representatives of the banks that have branches in Southern India (*e.g.*, Tuticorin), that coolies arriving at such places could exchange their Ceylon rupees for Indian rupees, Government defraying cost	Mr. Wilson
The Tamil cooly might object to Ceylon rupees being paid him; he is very suspicious even of Indian ones sometimes	Mr. Patterson
The cooly would not object if he was clearly given to understand that he had to get Indian rupees when he returned to India, and he would not object to paying a small commission for those Indian rupees any more than he now objects to receiving only 96 cents for a rupee	Mr. Kingsford
The cooly would not necessarily distrust Ceylon because the Ceylon rupee was at a discount in India: he gets higher pay in Ceylon	Mr. Steuart
The cooly would certainly distrust Ceylon	Mr. Dick-Lauder
At first might have prejudicial effect on cooly traffic, but ultimate result need not be feared if care is exercised. As to trade with India, she cannot afford to lose the large balance of trade in her favour, and we cannot afford to be independent of her, therefore not likely that trade would suffer	Mr. Khan
In the end the people of Ceylon would suffer, because traders would put up their prices to recoup themselves for cost of buying drafts or Indian rupees	S. S. Alagappa Chetty
The charge which the trader will have to incur in getting a draft or money order will not affect prices	Sir W. W. Mitchell

(*f*) *Means of Remittance to India, if Ceylon Rupee Current.*

Drafts, money orders, gold	Mr. Wardrop and Mr. Cockburn
Indian rupees, which the banks would import for the sake of their customers, as they did before the Ordinance	Mr. Wardrop and Mr. Cockburn
Coolies should be forced to take money orders or to send gold; traders could use drafts and money orders	Sir W. W. Mitchell
Rates of commission on money orders should be reduced if possible	Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Cockburn
Gold would be the alternative remittance, but Government should import Indian rupees if wanted, meeting cost from profit on the local rupee	Mr. Wilson
Draft or money order	Mr. Dick-Lauder
Gold, especially if half sovereigns introduced	Mr. Kingsford
Indian rupees, which banks would import if it was made worth their while	Mr. Bennett
Probably *hoondies*	Mr. Steuart
Money orders, telegraphic transfers, bank drafts, and by degrees gold	Mr. Khan

Profit on the Minting of a Ceylon Rupee equal in Weight and Fineness to the Indian Rupee.

All profit should be laid aside as a special reserve to be held by Government as security	Mr. Wardrop and Mr. Ferguson
Government would reap a handsome profit, in return for which they should be prepared to import Indian rupees for a time in order to meet any demand	Mr. Wilson

(*h*) *Estimated Amount required.*

Rs. 15,000,000	Mr. Wardrop
Rs. 1,000,000 (10 lacs) to begin with	Mr. Wilson
One-third or half of the total amount of currency notes in circulation	Mr. Khan

(*i*) *Should the Indian Rupee be demonetized?*

Yes	Mr. Wardrop
No	Sir W. W. Mitchell, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Khan
No, but Ceylon notes should be redeemable in Ceylon rupees only...	Mr. Ferguson

APPENDIX C.

PRINCIPAL QUESTIONS PROPOUNDED TO WITNESSES.

1 (*a*) Have you formed any opinion as to the best method for preventing the recurrence of the scarcity of silver?

1 (*b*) Whilst gold remains a legal tender, would it be advisable for Government to pass an Ordinance empowering them to refuse to issue notes in exchange for gold, and if they did so, what in your opinion would be its effect—favourable or otherwise—upon the note issue?.

1 (*c*) Do you think that the issue of a Ceylon rupee would meet the difficulty, either partially or entirely?

1 (*d*) Presuming the introduction of a Ceylon rupee,—which might, and probably would, ultimately replace the Indian rupee for local purposes,—what, in your opinion, would be its effect upon the cooly traffic and trade with India, also upon the local note issue?

1 (*e*) Would the issue of smaller notes than Rs. 5 help the solution?

1 (*f*) What is your opinion as to the repeal of the Ordinance making gold a legal tender? Do you or do you not consider it would be a very retrograde step?

1 (*g*) Have you formed any opinion as to whether gold is likely to come into more general use either for current circulation or for remittance to India for trade purposes?

2 (*a*) Do you know of any cases of coolies taking gold to the Coast in place of rupees?

2 (*b*) How are Coast remittances generally made by estate kanganies and coolies?

2 (*c*) Could you say what percentage of earnings of estate coolies is probably remitted to the Coast?

2 (*d*) In the event of a Ceylon rupee being put into circulation, do you think the cooly, when he found it was not interchangeable with Indian rupees on the Coast, would mistrust the Ceylon currency, and therefore Ceylon?

2 (*e*) The chief channel by which rupees leave the Island is apparently native craft for purchase of rice and other produce. In the event of Ceylon rupees being current, what alternative means of remittance would there be?

3 (*a*) As the currency of the Colony is under the management of Government, do you not consider it is clearly the duty of Government to see that their note issue is readily convertible into the coin which is required for circulation, viz., rupees?

3 (*b*) Do you not consider that any attempt to force gold into circulation would prove as impracticable in Ceylon as it has proved to be in India?

3 (*c*) If sovereigns were forced into circulation, would it not, in your opinion, be at the expense of the note circulation, from which Government derives a considerable profit? (That is, if sovereigns did go into circulation, they would be in substitution of notes, not in substitution of rupees.)

3 (*d*) Have sovereigns been of any use to you, as a means of circulation, or for remittance within the Island?

WRITTEN REPLIES TO THE FOREGOING QUESTIONS.

(1) Mr. J. H. B. COCKBURN, Bank of Uva, Badulla.

1 (*a*) For Government to continue to import rupees and keep up a clean issue of notes till such time as gold comes into more general use.

1 (*b*) Such an Ordinance would be favourable to the note issue. Government would, I presume, refuse to change gold at all. This action would make the sovereign still more unpopular and increase the scarcity of silver. All classes would hoard the rupee.

1 (*c*) A Ceylon rupee would partially meet the difficulty, but would cause considerable inconvenience in all offices.

1 (*d*) I do not think a Ceylon rupee would affect either cooly traffic or trade with India. The cooly takes very little money with him to India; he sends it ahead of him or through a Chetty. Large traders would, I think, resort to gold; petty men to postal orders.

1 (*e*) No.

1 (*f*) The Ordinance has not had a fair trial. To repeal it would be a very retrograde step.

1 (*g*) To bring gold into more general use it must be changeable at all Government offices and banks into notes, rupees, and small silver. Were this done, the sovereign would be very largely used by traders with India.

2 (*a*) No.

2 (*b*) Almost entirely by Post Office orders.

2 (*c*) Impossible to say.

2 (*d*) The Ceylon rupee would be changeable here and in India for a small commission, which would be abused. The cooly, however, would continue to remit his money by Post Office orders, and special facilities might be given him for this purpose, a reduction of the commission rate, always assuming that the Ceylon rupee was in issue.

2 (*e*) By Post Office orders and drafts.

3 (*a*) Certainly.

3 (*b*) Gold will not circulate in the Provinces and planting districts of this Island unless it can be readily changed. I know of no attempt to get gold into circulation out of Colombo.

3 (*c*) Certainly at the expense of the note issue. Sovereigns are not available up-country at present at Rs. 15, nor are clean notes.

3 (*d*) Not up to the present.

(2) Mr. J. E. A. DICK-LAUDER, Diyagama, Agrapatana.

1 (*a*)–1 (*g*) I do not think I am capable of giving an opinion.

2 (*a*) No, none.

2 (*b*) By telegraph or ordinary money orders. When giving out Coast advances myself I give drafts on a bank in Madras. Coolies travelling to the Coast and taking their earnings with them invariably change their notes into rupees.

2 (*c*) Nowadays coolies are so extravagant that I doubt their remitting more than 25 per cent. of their earnings.

2 (*d*) Yes; certainly in this event the coolies would mistrust the Ceylon currency, and therefore Ceylon.

2 (*e*) Draft or money order.

3 (*a*) Most certainly.

3 (*b*) Yes.

3 (*c*) Yes.

3 (*d*) No, none at all.

(3) Mr. PESTONJEE DINSHAWJEE KHAN, Colombo.

1 (*a*) Yes, I have formed opinions as to the method for preventing the recurrence of the scarcity of silver coin. I believe there are two ways by which the scarcity might be prevented—firstly, the importation of Indian rupees by Government when the balance falls below a certain level by inviting tenders; secondly, by introducing a Ceylon coin of about the size and value of Indian rupee to the extent of one-third or half of the total amount of currency notes in circulation; but at the same time retaining Indian rupee as a legal tender. The bulk of our import trade is with India, the average for last three years being over 63 per cent., export being hardly an eighth during the period.

1 (*b*) In my opinion it would be undesirable for Government to pass an Ordinance empowering them to refuse to issue notes in exchange for gold, inasmuch as it would have effect on the note issue any other than favourable. I am inclined to think a Government ought to be in a position to meet its currency issue, be it metal or paper money, to the full extent, unless under special legislation as regards limit.

1 (*c*) I think Ceylon rupee, if issued, would meet the difficulty to a certain extent, inasmuch as it would tend to maintain the reserve of silver required by Ordinance against circulation of notes. Ceylon rupee not being a legal tender in India will not drain off in that direction.

1 (*d*) With the introduction of Ceylon rupee at the start, as at the initial stage of any new scheme, it may possibly have prejudicial effect on the cooly traffic; but as to the ultimate result, with proper care, I have very little doubt. The trade with India would not much suffer, as the balance of our import trade is very much in favour of India, which she cannot afford to lose, nor can we afford to be independent of her; inasmuch as we are dependent on her for almost all our daily requirements. As to its effect on local notes, I do not know that it would have any adverse effect.

1 (*e*) I do not know that the introduction of notes of smaller denomination than Rs. 5 would meet the case or tend to solve the difficulty.

1 (*f*) In my opinion it would be undesirable to repeal a measure once it has been passed as an Ordinance. I should certainly think it would be a retrograde step to repeal the Ordinance making gold legal tender.

1 (*g*) For current circulation I do not think gold likely to come into general use. For trade purposes and remittances to India I believe it would come into use in time if allowed to develop itself. Any interference to force gold would tend to delay its circulation.

2 (*a*) As far as I know, only such coolies take away gold as may be in a position to lay it aside. Most of them do not take gold to the Coast in place of rupees.

2 (*b*) As far as I can make out, Coast remittances by kanganies are made in various ways: by postal and telegraphic orders, as also by Chetty firms, or by cash or Indian Government notes when they can get them.

2 (*c*) A portion of estate coolies' earnings is remitted to the Coast, but I cannot give the percentage.

2 (*d*) I do not think coolies would mistrust Ceylon currency or Ceylon for the matter of that, in the event of Ceylon rupee being put into circulation and it not being interchangeable with Indian rupee. With proper care there ought to be no distrust.

2 (*e*) Rupees leave the Island by native craft as well as by steamers, and remittances are also made by bank and other drafts for the purchase of rice, cattle, and other produce. In the event of Ceylon rupee being introduced, it might cause a little clamour, which I believe will ultimately subside with the wearing off of the novel situation. In fact, money order, telegraph transfer, bank drafts, and by degrees gold would be the alternative medium of remittance.

3 (*a*) The currency of the Colony being managed by Government, I consider they ought to be prepared to cash their own note issue into such coin as may be demanded by those presenting notes.

3 (*b*) Taking into consideration the mass of the people of this Island, I do not think they are in a position to use gold to any extent. Under any circumstance an attempt to force gold would tend to keep back its circulation still further.

3 (*c*) If sovereigns were to be forced into circulation, in my opinion it would be at the expense of the note circulation. That is to say, people who require to deal with pretty large sums can only use it instead of notes.

3 (*d*) As far as our firm is concerned, we have very little or no use for gold for remittance within the Island.

APPENDIX D.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The SECRETARY, Currency Commission, to the Hon. the TREASURER.

Council Chamber, November 25, 1902.

SIR,—I AM desired by the President of the Currency Commission to request you to be good enough to furnish replies to the following questions so far as you are in a position to answer them.

I am, &c.,
A. R. SLATER,
Secretary, Currency Commission.

Questions referred to.

1. Can you form any idea as to the total amount of rupees ordinarily in circulation in Ceylon? If so, please state your estimate, giving reasons if possible.
2. Is specie held in the outstation Kachcheries to any extent?
3. What amount of money is sent monthly to the Northern Province, say for the last six months, and what proportion of it was in rupees, small silver, and gold?
4. What amount of 50-cent pieces was last received, and when?
5. To whom was the gold issued during the months of August, September, October, and November this year, no gold being issued to the banks?
6. What demand is there for 50-cent pieces, and would there be any objection, in your opinion, on the part of an applicant to receive an equivalent of this coin in place of rupees?
7. Presuming that Ceylon has its own rupee, and that notes could be issued against gold and exchanged for either gold or Ceylon rupees, can you say what effect it would have upon the importation of sovereigns by the banks? Would they not practically cease to import them, as such could not be converted into Indian rupees for the convenience of traders?

The Hon. the TREASURER to the SECRETARY, Currency Commission.

No. 4,500. The General Treasury,
Colombo, November 28, 1902.

SIR,—IN reply to the inquiries annexed to your letter of the 25th instant, I have the honour to state—

(1) It is not possible for me to form any estimate of the total amount of rupees ordinarily in circulation in Ceylon.

(2) Please see Statement A hereto annexed.

(3) Please see Statement B hereto annexed.

(4) Fifty-cent pieces to the amount of Rs. 100,000 were received on April 2, 1900; of these, Rs. 20,000 are still in hand.

(5) Please see Statement C hereto annexed.

(6) The demand for 50-cent pieces is small, that for 25 cents is greater.

If the object of the applicant for silver in exchange for notes were to make a remittance to India, he would naturally object to receive 50-cent pieces instead of rupees; if it were only to provide for local requirements, I think he would accept them willingly in quantities, say, of Rs. 20 or under.

(7) I am not prepared to speak for the banks, but I should imagine that they would continue to import sovereigns for the purchase of notes and of Ceylon rupees.

I am, &c.,
H. HAY CAMERON,
Treasurer.

Annexures referred to.

A.—Statement of Coin in the Kachcheries on October 31, 1902.

Kachcheri.	Rs.	c.	Kachcheri.	Rs.	c.
Colombo ...	735	78	Kurunegala ...	4,258	17
Matale ...	6,037	56	Puttalam ...	7,437	11
Jaffna ...	66,836	49	Chilaw ...	2,967	38
Mannar ...	7,933	10	Anuradhapura ...	7,025	52
Mullaittivu ...	691	78	Badulla ...	9,219	91
Galle ...	34	65	Ratnapura ...	2,204	64
Matara ...	6,972	87	Kegalla ...	3,896	91
Hambantota ...	32,568	8			
Batticaloa...	26,956	69	Total ...	204,706	7
Trincomalee ...	18,929	43			

About Rs. 5,500 of this was in copper.

B.—Government Remittances to the Northern Province during the Six Months May to October, 1902.

1902.	In Notes. Rs.	In Rupees. Rs.	In Small Silver. Rs.	Gold.
May ...	50,000	50,000	—	—
June ...	50,000	—	—	—
July ...	36,000	60,000	2,000	—
August ...	74,000	50,000	3,000	—
September ...	—	—	—	—
October ...	68,000	32,000	—	—

C.—Statement showing details of the issue of Gold in the Three Months, August September, and October, 1902.

Amount of Gold issued in—	£	To whom issued.		
August, 1902 ...	1,347	Adjutant, D. C. L. I., Diyatalawa ...	3	
September ...	2,500	Government Agent, Batticaloa ...	200	
October ...	4,500	Moorish traders ...	789	
				1,347
		Adjutant, Diyatalawa ...	379	
		Moorish traders ...	2,121	
				2,500
		Adjutant, Diyatalawa ...	700	
		Government Agent, Ratnapura ...	1,000	
		Moorish traders ...	2,800	
				4,500
	8,347			8,347

Summary.

	£
The Adjutant, D. C. L. I., Diyatalawa ...	1,437
Government Agent, Batticaloa ...	200
Government Agent, Ratnapura ...	1,000
Moorish traders (*i.e.*, at Colombo) ...	5,710
	8,347

The daily issue of gold is chiefly to Moorish traders, Chetties, and Tamils going to the Coast, in exchange for notes.

The SECRETARY, Currency Commission, to the POSTMASTER-GENERAL, Colombo.

Council Chamber, November 25, 1902.

SIR,—I AM desired by the Currency Commission to inquire whether you can state who in general are the applicants for money orders issued for payment in India.

The Commission desire specially to know whether the money orders on India are practically all for cooly remittances or not.

I am, &c.,
A. R. SLATER,
Secretary.

The POSTMASTER-GENERAL, Colombo, to the SECRETARY, Currency Commission.

No. 26,383/02.

Office of the Postmaster-General and Director of Telegraphs,
Colombo, November 25, 1902.

SIR,—IN reply to your letter of to-day's date, I have the honour to inform you that the applicants for money orders payable in India are practically all Tamils, and I should estimate the money so sent to be divided as follows in order of value :—

Savings of all classes of Tamils (coolies upwards).
Trade payments.
Remittances for estate coolies.
Small purchases, where the Value-payable Parcel system is not applicable or understood.

It is not quite understood whether cooly remittances means remittances by or for coolies, but perhaps the information given will furnish the Commissioners with what they require.

I am, &c.,
JOHN FOX,
for Postmaster-General.

The SECRETARY, Currency Commission, to the ACCOUNTANT, General Post Office, Colombo.

Council Chamber, November, 28, 1902.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to inquire whether you can state, with reference to the money order issued on India, what proportion (approximately) is issued at the Head Office, Colombo.

I am, &c.,
A. R. SLATER,
Secretary.

The ACCOUNTANT, General Post Office, Colombo, to the SECRETARY, Currency Commission.

No. 38,606/D.

Office of the Postmaster-General and Director of Telegraphs,
Colombo, November 29, 1902.

SIR,—IN reply to your letter of the 28th instant, I have the honour to inform you that of the total amount remitted to India by money orders, ordinary and telegraph, approximately one-third is handed in at the General Post Office, Colombo, and two-thirds at outstation Post Offices.

I am, &c.,
JOHN FOX,
Accountant.

The SECRETARY, Currency Commission, to the GOVERNMENT AGENT, (1) Batticaloa, Eastern Province; (2) Ratnapura, Province of Sabaragamuwa.

Council Chamber, November 29, 1902.

SIR,—THE Hon. the Treasurer has informed the Commission which is now inquiring into the best means of preventing a recurrence of the present scarcity of silver that in (1) August, (2) October last a remittance of (1) £200, (2) £1,000 *in sovereigns* was sent to (1) Batticaloa, (2) Ratnapura, at your request. I have the honour to request you to be good enough to state for the information of the Commission for whom the sovereigns were required, and whether there is reason to believe that sovereigns would be willingly accepted at your Kachcheri, either in place of notes or in place of rupees.

I am, &c.,
A. R. SLATER,
Secretary.

The GOVERNMENT AGENT, Sabaragamuwa, to the SECRETARY, Currency Commission.

No. 1,455.

Ratnapura Kachcheri,
December 2, 1902.

SIR,—IN reply to your letter of 29th ultimo, I have the honour to inform you that the sovereigns were sent at the suggestion of the Public Works Department, which has large monthly payments to make here. The coolies readily accept the gold. I believe sovereigns and half-sovereigns would be willingly taken in place of either rupees or notes.

I am, &c.,
G. SAXTON,
Government Agent.

The GOVERNMENT AGENT, Eastern Province, to the SECRETARY, Currency Commission, Colombo.

Sovereigns.

No. 14/G.

Batticaloa, January 12, 1903.

SIR,—REFERRING to your letter dated November 29, 1902, I have the honour to inform you that there is considerable demand here for sovereigns, 1,200 having been issued from the Batticaloa Kachcheri during the last twelve months, of which about 200 were drawn by the Irrigation Engineers for issue in making payments to their coolies, and 1,000 by other Government officers in payment of salaries. None have been issued in exchange for currency notes or rupees, as I have no authority to issue them in exchange to traders and others; of the 1,000 sovereigns received last month, about 100 have been paid out in payments made on Government account, and the rest will be issued similarly at the rate of about 50 sovereigns per mensem, but if I am authorized to exchange sovereigns for currency notes and silver, an additional 150 or 200 sovereigns per mensem could be exchanged with traders, but in that case, I presume, Government should recover some commission on the exchange to cover cost of transport, &c.

I am, &c.,
SAM. HAUGHTON,
Government Agent, Eastern Province.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, Colombo, to the Hon. Mr. A. G. LASCELLES, Chairman, Currency Commission.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, December 1, 1902.

SIR,—I AM directed to enclose herein for your information a copy of a despatch received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the subject of the difficulty caused by the scarcity of silver.

I am, &c.,
A. G. CLAYTON,
for Colonial Secretary.

Governor the Right Hon. Sir J. WEST RIDGEWAY, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I.

Ceylon.—No. 434. Downing Street, November 7, 1902.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 3rd instant, on the subject of the difficulty caused by the scarcity of silver.

I shall await the further recommendations which you will no doubt make to me after receiving the report of the Committee appointed to consider the question. I shall be glad if you will then furnish me with your views as to the expediency of repealing the Order in Council of September 26, 1901, since, as I have pointed out in paragraph 3 of my despatch No. 363 of September 12, the provisions of Ordinance No. 13 of 1901 appear to follow naturally from the fact that the gold sovereign is legal tender under the Order in Council above quoted, and I do not see how the Ordinance can be amended so as to enable the Currency Commissioners to refuse notes in exchange for gold sovereigns so long as the latter are legal tender.

I may add that in India it is incumbent on the Currency Commissioners, under Act No. 22 of 1899, to issue notes in exchange for gold coins, which are legal tender.

I am, &c.,

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

Telegram dated December 5, 1902, from COLONIAL SECRETARY, Colombo, to GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, Calcutta.

DO Government of India undertake to issue on demand sovereigns for silver or currency notes?

Telegram dated December 8, 1902, from GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, Calcutta, to COLONIAL SECRETARY, Colombo.

YOUR telegram of 5th instant. We issue sovereigns for rupees or currency notes when we have sufficient gold in Treasury, but we undertake no obligation to do so.

APPENDIX E.

RETURNS.

TREASURY RETURNS.

1.—Statement showing exact holding in Rupees, Small Silver, Copper, and Gold on November 11, 1902.

		Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) In rupees	... ...	—	1,908,309
(*b*) In small silver, viz. :—			
50-cent pieces	... ...	25,000	
25-cent pieces	... ...	10,000	
10-cent pieces	... ...	5,000	
Mixed small silver	... ...	10,000	
			50,000
(*c*) In copper, viz. :—			
¼ cents	... ...	500	
½ cents	... ...	8,000	
1 cent	... ...	2,300	
5 cents	... ...	200	
Mixed copper coins	... ...	49,650	
			60,650
(*d*) In gold (£415,666)	....	—	6,234,990

2.—Statement showing the Monthly Issues of Rupees by the Currency Commissioners during the Years 1900, 1901, and 1902.

	1900.		1901.		1902.	
	Total Rupees issued.	Of this Total there were issued to the Banks.	Total Rupees issued.	Of this Total there were issued to the Banks.	Total Rupees issued.	Of this Total there were issued to the Banks.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
January	656,000	406,000	534,000	280,000	800,000	540,000
February	361,000	150,000	885,000	750,000	330,000	180,000
March	814,000	390,000	1,110,000	845,000	688,000	500,000
April	920,000	570,000	460,000	300,000	454,000	260,000
May	480,000	180,000	610,000	310,000	292,000	30,000
June	446,000	220,000	330,000	100,000	290,000	—
July	340,000	70,000	460,000	50,000	320,000	—
August	660,000	380,000	418,000	100,000	324,000	—
September	910,000	610,000	430,000	160,000	202,000	—
October	1,200,000	855,000	640,000	360,000	154,000	—
November	402,168	200,000	243,000	—	46,000*	—
December	666,000	500,000	694,000	589,000	—	—
Total for the Year ...	7,855,168	4,531,000	6,814,000	3,835,000	3,900,000	1,510,000
Monthly Average ...	654,597	377,583	567,833	319,583	—	—

	Rs.
Average total monthly demand for rupees based on the two normal years 1900 and 1901	611,215
Average monthly demand for rupees by the banks for the same period, *i.e.*, during 1900 and 1901 (about 57 per cent. of the silver issued by the Currency Commissioners was issued to the banks)	348,583

*November 1 to 13.

3.—Statement showing the Amount of Rupees received from the Banks and lodged in the Currency Commissioners' Vault during the Years 1900, 1901, and 1902.

	1900. Rs.	1901. Rs.	1902. Rs.
January...	140,000	65,000	60,000
February	110,000	—	70,000
March	—	50,000	—
April	—	—	—
May	225,000	400,000	—
June	40,000	1,400,000	15,000
July	2,090,000	900,000	—
August	1,110,000	700,000	—
September	—	550,000	—
October	1,700,000	560,000	—
November	256,000	580,000	—
December	—	20,000	—
Total for the Year ...	5,671,000	5,225,000	145,000
Monthly Average ...	472,583	435,416	—

4.—Table showing the Receipts and Issues of Gold from the introduction of the Ordinance (Monthly).

Receipts (from the Banks).			Issues.							
	Amount.			Treasurer.		Banks.		Total.	
	£	Rs.		£	Rs.	£	Rs.	£	Rs.
1901.			1901.						
November ...	52,500	787,500	November ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
December ...	55,000	825,000	December ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
1902.			1902.						
January ...	—	—	January ...	500	7,500	64,000	960,000	64,500	967,500
February ...	5,000	75,000	February ...	—	—	42,500	637,500	42,500	637,500
March ...	3,000	45,000	March ...	50	750	—	—	50	750
April ...	53,500	795,000	April ...	850	12,750	2,600	3,900	3,450	51,750
May ...	13,000	202,500	May ...	2,000	30,000	10,000	510,000	12,000	180,000
June ...	50,000	750,000	June ...	2,000	30,000	—	—	2,000	30,000
July ...	91,000	1,365,000	July ...	4,000	60,000	4,000	60,000	8,000	120,000
August ...	80,666	1,209,990	August ...	500	7,500	—	—	500	7,500
September ...	6,000	90,000	September ...	2,500	37,500	—	—	2,500	37,500
October ...	125,000	1,875,000	October ...	4,500	67,500	—	—	4,500	67,500
November 1 to 13...	22,000	330,000	November ...	1,000	15,000	—	—	1,000	15,000
Total ...	556,666	8,349,990	Total ...	17,900	268,500	123,100	1,846,500	141,000	2,115,000

5.—Maximum and Minimum Note Issue of each Year from 1886–1901.

Date.	Maximum Note Issue. Rs.	Date.	Minimum Note Issue. Rs.
December 23, 1886 ...	5,012,165	July 8, 1886 ...	3,612,160
December 19, 1887 ...	5,171,705	July 4, 1887 ...	3,676,705
December 21, 1888 ...	5,529,705	May 1, 1888 ...	4,609,705
December 23, 1889 ...	6,444,375	May 29, 1899 ...	4,669,705
December 10, 1890 ...	6,394,375	June 26, 1890 ...	4,614,375
November 25, 1891 ...	7,567,375	March 13, 1891 ...	5,918,375
December 16, 1892 ...	9,004,575	March 28, 1892 ...	5,977,375
January 6, 1893 ...	8,704,575	July 5, 1893 ...	6,913,005
December 6, 1894 ...	9,010,000	June 18, 1894 ...	6,125,000
December 21, 1895 ...	10,230,000	April 6, 1895 ...	7,105,000
December 15, 1896 ...	11,468,700	May 13, 1896 ...	7,365,000
January 5, 1897 ...	11,308,700	April 21, 1897 ...	7,943,700
September 9, 1898 ...	11,443,700	April 7, 1898 ...	7,473,325
December 29, 1899 ...	14,455,950	February 24, 1899 ...	10,198,700
January 5, 1900 ...	14,702,450	July 5, 1900 ...	11,632,450
December 23, 1901 ...	13,713,950	June 11, 1901 ...	10,096,450

6.—Note Issue Monthly from 1900 to November 13, 1902.

	1900. Rs.	1901. Rs.	1902. Rs.
January ...	14,152,450	12,767,450	11,456,450
February ...	13,912,450	11,882,450	10,688,950
March ...	13,087,450	10,846,450	10,023,200
April ...	12,162,450	10,446,450	10,246,450
May ...	12,057,450	10,256,450	10,166,450
June ...	11,692,450	11,406,450	10,731,450
July ...	13,407,450	11,831,450	11,296,450
August ...	13,847,450	12,081,450	12,433,940
September ...	12,937,450	12,156,450	12,239,940
October ...	13,377,450	12,026,450	13,872,440
November ...	13,922,450	13,058,950	14,132,440*
December ...	13,292,450	13,213,950	—

* Circulation on November 13, 1902.

7.—Currency Notes in Circulation and Coin Reserves in 1900, 1901, and 1902.

Date.	Currency Notes in Circulation. Rs.	Coin Reserve. Rs.	Investments Rs.	Proportion of Coin Reserve to Notes in Circulation. Per Cent.
1900.		Silver.		
January 31 ...	14,152,450	7,849,777		55
February 28 ...	13,912,450	7,609,777		54
March 31 ...	13,087,450	6,784,777		52
April 30 ...	12,162,450	5,859,777		48
May 31 ...	12,057,450	5,754,777	6,302,672	47
June 30 ...	11,692,450	5,389,777		46
July 31 ...	13,407,450	7,104,777		53
August 31 ...	13,874,450	7,544,777		54
September 30 ...	12,937,450	6,634,777		51
October 31 ...	13,377,450	7,074,777		53
November 30 ...	13,922,450	6,907,609	7,014,840	49
December 31 ...	13,292,450	6,277,609		47

Date.	Currency Notes in Circulation. Rs.	Coin Reserve Rs.	Investments. Rs.	Proportion of Coin Reserve to Notes in Circulation. Per Cent.
1901.		Silver.		
January 31	12,767,450	5,752,609		45
February 28	11,882,450	4,867,609		41
March 31	10,846,450	3,831,609		35
April 30	10,446,450	3,431,609		33
May 31	10,256,450	3,241,609		31
June 30	11,406,450	4,391,609		38
July 31	11,831,450	4,816,609	7,014,840	40
August 31	12,081,450	5,066,609		42
September 30	12,156,450	5,141,609		42
October 31	12,026,450	5,011,609		41
		Gold and Silver.		
November 30	13,058,950	6,044,109		46
December 31	13,213,950	6,199,109		46
1902.				
January 31	11,456,450	4,441,609		39
February 28	10,688,950	3,674,109		34
March 31	10,023,200	3,008,359		30
April 30	10,246,450	3,231,609	7,014,840	31
May 31	10,166,450	3,151,609		31
June 30	10,731,450	3,716,609		34
July 31	11,296,450	5,121,609	6,174,840	45
August 31	12,433,940	6,359,099	6,074,840	51
September 30	12,239,940	6,288,799		51
October 31	13,872,440	7,921,299	5,951,140	57
November 22	14,030,440	8,079,299		57

8.—Statement showing the Total Amount of Small Silver Coins struck at the Royal Mint for the Ceylon Government since the introduction of the Subsidiary Coinage.

Year.	50 Cents. Rs.	25 Cents. Rs.	10 Cents. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1892	125,000	125,000	250,000	500,000
1893	375,000	375,000	250,000	1,000,000
1894	—	—	300,000	300,000
1895	200,000	300,000	—	500,000
1897	—	—	150,000	150,000
1899	50,000	150,000	100,000	300,000
1900	100,000	100,000	100,000	300,000
Total	850,000	1,050,000	1,150,000	3,050,000

9.—Statement showing (1) Amounts of Small Silver lodged in Vault, (2) Demand by the Banks, (3) Issues to Banks, and (4) Issues to Treasurer, for the Years 1900, 1901, and 1902.

Denomination.	Lodged in Vault. Rs.	Demand by Banks. Rs.	Issued to Banks. Rs.	Issued to Treasurer. Rs.
1900.				
50 cents	—	114,000	40,000	15,000
25 cents	15,000	110,000	65,000	30,000
10 cents	10,000	141,000	45,000	25,000
Mixed	152,000	—	43,000	75,000
Total	177,000	365,000	193,000	145,000
1901.				
50 cents	—	59,000	5,000	5,000
25 cents	—	67,000	5,000	10,000
10 cents	—	66,000	10,000	5,000
Mixed	292,000	—	85,000	155,000
Total	292,000	192,000	105,000	175,000
1902.				
50 cents	—	95,100	72,000	3,000
25 cents	—	91,500	72,000	7,000
10 cents	—	79,000	55,000	2,000
Mixed	226,000	7,500	5,000	166,000
Total	226,000	273,100	204,000	178,000

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

10.—Import of Silver during 1900, 1901, and the first Nine Months of 1902.

Country from which imported.	1900. Rs.	1901. Rs.	1902 (up to Sept. 30). Rs.
United Kingdom ...	56,450	38,787	—
British Colonies.			
British India ...	7,374,814	5,840,813	2,729,600
Hongkong ...	73,754	—	1,050
Straits Settlements ...	122,833	105,755	118,632
Mauritius ...	—	—	4,300
Foreign Countries.			
China ...	—	30,855	35,993
Japan ...	—	3,000	—
India (except British) ...	—	6,500	—
United States of America ...	1,500	—	—
	7,629,351	6,025,710	2,869,575

11.—Statement showing the Amount of Silver Coin imported into the Island during the Years 1896-1901.

Countries.	1896. Rs.	1897. Rs.	1898. Rs.	1899. Rs.	1900. Rs.	1901. Rs.
United Kingdom ...	4,700	200,155	4,718	—	56,450	38,787
British Colonies.						
Aden ...	200,000	100,000	—	—	—	—
British India ...	10,237,140	11,546,191	9,632,818	9,718,000	7,374,814	5,840,813
Hongkong ...	38,400	232,360	336,180	243,485	73,754	—
Mauritius ...	—	—	50,000	—	—	—
Malta ...	—	—	—	2,400	—	—
Straits Settlements ...	144,169	93,106	94,502	127,343	122,834	105,755
Foreign Countries.						
China ...	9,500	28,360	12,775	38,150	—	30,855
France ...	400	—	—	—	—	—
India (excluding British) ...	—	—	—	—	—	6,500
Japan ...	500	—	1,400	5,916	—	3,000
United States of America ...	—	—	—	—	1,500	—
Total ...	10,631,809	12,200,172	10,132,393	10,135,294	7,629,352	6,025,710

Rupees for ten months of current year (1902), 3,272,000.

12.—Statement showing the Value of Silver Coins imported into Ceylon during the first Nine Months of 1902, showing the Value for each Month separately.

Country from which imported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta ...	4,000	2,600	—	—	200,000	—	—	25,000	—
Bombay ...	—	—	—	200,000	—	250,000	800,000	700,000	—
Tuticorin ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100,000
Singapore ...	55,557	3,975	15,000	2,700	5,625	12,100	3,000	6,000	6,650
Penang ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,000	3,000	7,500
Hongkong ...	—	44,000	—	—	28,000	—	24,000	136,000	16,000
Mauritius ...	4,300	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	152,000	—
China ...	8,970	4,250	3,000	4,050	7,425	7,625	6,150	10,848	26,250
Total ...	72,827	54,825	18,000	207,750	241,050	269,725	836,150	1,032,848	156,400

Total for nine months, Rs. 2,889,575.

Summary.

From	Rs.
India ...	2,281,600
Straits ...	124,107
Hongkong ...	248,000
China ...	78,568
Mauritius ...	157,300
	2,889,575

13.—Export of Silver during 1900, 1901, and the first Nine Months of 1902.

Country to which Exported.	1900. Rs.	1901. Rs.	1902 (up to Sept. 30). Rs.
United Kingdom ...	15,000	—	—
British Colonies.			
British India ...	868,395	1,923,100	350,000
Burma ...	—	300,000	250,000
Mauritius ...	1,275,000	—	120,000
Total ...	2,158,395	2,223,100	720,000

14.—Statement showing the Value of Silver Coin exported from Ceylon during the first Nine Months of 1902, showing the Value for each Month separately.

Countries to which exported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
British India ...	50,000	100,000	200,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burma ...	250,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mauritius ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	120,000
Total ...	300,000	100,000	200,000	—	—	—	—	—	120,000

Total for nine months, Rs. 720,000.

15.—Import of Gold during 1900, 1901, and the first Nine Months of 1902.

Countries from which imported.	1900. Rs.	1901. Rs.	1902 (up to Sept. 30). Rs.
United Kingdom ...	150,011	655,640	4,644,302
British Colonies.			
British India ...	7,875	3,000	—
Hongkong ...	90	—	—
Malta	1,427	—	—
Australia ...	6,600	1,875,000	1,350,000
Foreign Countries.			
Egypt	—	9,350	1,500
France... ...	—	8,190	2,250
Total ...	166,003	2,551,180*	5,998,052

* Of this total, Rs. 2,113,350 was imported in November and December, 1901 (viz., Rs. 978,000 in November and Rs. 1,135,350 in December), *i.e.*, after the introduction of the Gold Ordinance.

16.—Statement showing the Value of Gold imported into Ceylon during the first Nine Months of 1902, showing the Value for each Month separately.

Countries from which imported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
United Kingdom ...	—	—	—	—	7,500	—	—	8,552	7,500
Bombay ...	—	—	—	750,000	105,000	—	375,000	1,200,000	—
Calcutta ...	—	75,000	—	150,000	300,000	—	375,000	675,000	—
Madras ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	150,000	—
Tuticorin ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	450,000	—
Victoria ...	—	—	300,000	375,000	—	375,000	—	—	—
West Australia ...	—	—	—	300,000	—	—	—	—	—
Egypt ...	1,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
France ...	—	2,250	—	1,500	—	3,000	5,250	3,000	3,000
Total ...	1,500	77,250	300,000	1,576,500	412,500	378,000	755,250	2,486,552	10,500

Total for nine months, Rs. 5,998,052.

Summary.

From	Rs.
United Kingdom ...	23,552
India	4,605,000
Australia	1,350,000
Foreign Countries ...	19,500
Total ...	5,998,052

17.—Export of Gold during 1900, 1901, and the first Nine Months of 1902.

Countries to which exported.	1900. Rs.	1901. Rs.	1902 (up to Sept. 30). Rs.
United Kindom ...	15,510	56,328	—
British India ...	745,631	378,750	448,500
Total ...	761,141	435,078*	448,500

*Rs. 300,000 of this was exported in December, 1901.

18.—Statement showing the Value of Gold exported from Ceylon during the first Nine Months of 1902, showing the Value for each Month separately.

	British India.
January ...	375,000
February ...	73,500
March ...	—
April ...	—
May ...	—
June ...	—
July ...	—
August ...	—
September ...	—
Total ...	448,500

POST OFFICE RETURNS.

19.—Money Orders issued in Ceylon for Payment in India.

Year.	Ordinary.		Telegraph.		Value-payable Parcel Orders.		Total.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1896 ...	32,847	1,329,564	10,588	684,165	19,554	179,731	62,989	2,193,460
1897 ...	34,762	1,448,343	15,206	1,010,053	20,453	178,429	70,421	2,636,825
1898 ...	36,653	1,460,483	15,873	1,066,567	21,107	189,804	73,633	2,716,854
1899 ...	38,508	1,444,450	14,331	949,108	27,435	231,061	80,274	2,624,619
1900* ...	49,227	1,800,394	22,277	1,433,106	32,140	284,508	103,644	3,518,008
1901* ...	50,639	1,742,709	18,622	1,215,692	36,005	308,404	105,266	3,266,805
1902* ...	56,111	1,959,861	18,532	1,195,798	41,218	335,033	115,861	3,490,692

* Arrivals and Departures of Coolies for the Years 1900, 1901, and 1902 :—

	Arrivals.	Departures.	Balance of Arrivals over Departures.
1900 ...	207,994	112,936	95,058
1901 ...	120,603	118,343	2,260
1902 ...	87,763	63,917	23,846

20.—Commission payable on Money Orders issued for payment in India.

For a sum not exceeding Rs.	Commission. Rs. c
10 ...	0 12
25 ...	0 25
50 ...	0 50
75 ...	0 75
100 ...	1 0
125 ...	1 25
150 ...	1 50

Notes.

(*a*) These rates were fixed in agreement with the Indian Post Office, and are the same as the Indian rates for money orders on Ceylon, except that in India there is a rate of 1 anna (6 cents) for an order of Rs. 5 or under.

(*b*) From the above it will be seen that for small amounts of Rs. 10 or under the commission is over 1 per cent.; for other amounts the commission varies from almost 2 per cent. on an order just over Rs. 25 to 1 per cent. on an order for Rs. 25 or a multiple of Rs. 25.

(*c*) The value of a money order on India may not exceed Rs. 150.

The same remitter is not allowed to obtain in one day money orders for a sum exceeding Rs. 600 in the aggregate drawn on the same office or payable to the same person.

Taking these two rules together, it is apparently open to a remitter to send in one day Rs. 600, by four separate orders, to one individual or one Post Office.

VI.—1903.

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' PENSION FUND.

REPORT by Messrs. T. E. YOUNG and G. H. RYAN, Actuaries, upon an Investigation into the Financial Position of the Ceylon Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund on the 31st December, 1898.

Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.

Colombo:

PRINTED BY GEORGE J. A. SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.

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1903.

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' PENSION FUND

REPORT.

Messrs. T. E. YOUNG and G. H. RYAN, Actuaries, to the Right Hon. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, M.P., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department.

London, November 14, 1900.

SIR,—We have now the honour to submit our report upon the investigation into the financial position of this Fund on the 31st December, 1898, and its operations and experience during the period comprised between its foundation in 1884 and that date.

The constitution of the Fund and the principal features of the Ordinances by which it is at present regulated are briefly described in sections 2 to 4 of this report; the actuarial working of the benefits and the basis of the tables in use are discussed in sections 5 to 7, fuller details of the Ordinances and tables being specified in Appendices A and B. Sections 8 and 9 show the growth of the Fund up to the 31st December, 1898, and the valuation and its results are contained in sections 10 to 14. Then follows, in sections 15 to 27, an account of our investigation of the experience of the Fund from 1884 to 1898, and our final conclusions and recommendations will be found in section 28.

CONSTITUTION OF FUND.

2. A scheme for the formation of a fund to provide pensions to the widows and orphans of public officers of the Colony was prepared in 1876 by the late Mr. W. P. Pattison. In September, 1880, the subject was referred to Mr. R. P. Hardy, with instructions to re-compute the tables calculated by Mr. Pattison, who had meantime died. Mr. Hardy's report is dated the 6th February, 1882, and the Fund commenced operations on the 1st April, 1884.

3. In Appendix A to this report there are set out—

(i.) A list of the Ordinances regulating the Fund, with the dates on which they came into force.

(ii.) The "Outline of Scheme" prepared by Mr. Hardy.

(iii.) Notes of the variations from this outline found in the scheme as actually adopted, and of the modifications that have been subsequently introduced.

4. The more important features of the present scheme, omitting points of detail, are as follows:—

(i.) *Membership.*—For some time previous to the commencement of the Fund a movement was on foot for arranging the machinery by which members of the Service might secure pensions for their widows and orphans, and the Fund, when started in April, 1884, was well supported from the outset by a large number of voluntary subscribers. Up to the end of that year membership was optional on the public officers of the Service; thereafter it became compulsory, with a few minor exceptions. Officers in receipt of a smaller salary than Rs. 250 per annum and officers entitled by law to practice polygamy were not allowed to join, but the great majority of members of the Service were enrolled compulsorily.

(ii.) *Contributions.*—Officers contribute 4 per cent. of their salary or pension, as the case may be, to the Fund. The period of contribution is limited to 35 years from entry, and ceases earlier if the officer attains the age of 65 years.

(iii.) *Investment of the Fund.*—All moneys are invested with the Government of the Colony, and interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum is allowed and guaranteed.

(iv.) *Amount of registered Pensions.*—A register is kept containing particulars of the ages of the officers and their wives, the amount of their contributions, and other details. On the entry of a married man, or on the marriage of a bachelor contributor, there is recorded in this register the amount of the annual pension to which the officer's widow would be entitled should he die immediately. This amount is conveniently called the officer's "registered pension." The method of calculation of the amount of the registered pension and the circumstances under which it varies are described in section 5 below.

(v.) *Pensions to Widows.*—These pensions commence on the death of the officer and continue until the death or re-marriage of the widow. Widows are not eligible for a pension if the officer had ceased to contribute to the Fund at the time of the marriage.

By Ordinance No. 21 of 1896, if the officer fails to survive the marriage for one year, and no lawful issue is born, no pension can be claimed by the widow, but any grant is left to the discretion of the Directors.

(vi.) *Pensions to Orphans.*—These pensions commence on the death of the officer or on the death or re-marriage of his widow, and continue until the age of 18 or death in the case of boys, and the age of 21 or death or marriage in the case of girls. Since Ordinance No. 1 of 1898 the full amount of the officer's registered pension is payable, so long as an orphan is entitled to pension; formerly the full pension was not payable unless there were four or more orphans, and each share lapsed as the orphans ceased to be entitled.

(vii.) *Two Families entitled to Pension.*—Where an officer dies leaving a widow and orphans by a previous marriage entitled to pension, the orphans are entitled to one-half of the pension they would have taken had their father not re-married, and the widow receives one-half of the pension she would have taken had there been no such orphans. A similar regulation applies where there are orphans of an officer who are the issue of different wives. When one family ceases to be entitled, the other family receives its full pension.

(viii.) *Divorces of Wives; Re-Marriages of Widows.*—These events are, for all purposes connected with the Fund, equivalent to the death of the wife or widow.

(ix.) *Payment of Pensions.*—Pensions accrue daily, and in practice are paid monthly. They are inalienable.

(x.) *Maximum Pension and Contribution.*—The annual contribution is not to exceed the amount that will secure the maximum pension, which is fixed at Rs. 3,000 per annum.

(xi.) *Residence of Pensioners.*—The amount of the pension is not affected by the place of residence of the pensioner.

(xii.) *Re-adjustment of Pensions.*—All pensions (whether current or not) and the tables by which they are computed are subject to re-adjustment under actuarial advice.

(xiii.) *Withdrawal of Married Officers and Widowers.*—The distinction originally made between officers withdrawing for various causes has now been abolished, and officers leaving the Service without a pension are permitted to continue their contributions; if they do not do so, a paid-up pension is credited to them in the register, and becomes operative at their death should they leave a widow or orphan entitled to pension. Officers retiring on pension either continue their full contribution or contribute according to the amount of their pension; and in the latter case the pension to the widow and orphans is reduced.

(xiv.) *Bachelors.*—On the death of a bachelor contributor or on his withdrawal for any cause one-half of the total amount of his contributions is repaid to him or his representatives, without interest.

(xv.) *Expenses of Management.*—Five per cent. of the annual contributions may be applied to defray the expenses of administering the Fund.

ACTUARIAL WORKING OF BENEFITS.

5. In the case of officers entering the Fund as bachelors, no registered pension is recorded in the books of the Fund until they marry. Their membership during bachelorhood entails no "current risk" on the Fund; in other words, their death would not involve a claim for a pension. The amount contributed by them while bachelors is, therefore, of the nature of a deposit in a Savings Bank, and under the present regulations the full sum is accumulated to their credit at the rate of 6 per cent. compound interest. On their marriage it is ascertained from the tables constructed by Mr. R. P. Hardy what amount of pension the accumulated contributions will provide, and to this is added the amount of pension provided by the future annual contribution on the assumption that it will not vary in future. These two amounts—each of which depends on the ages of the husband and wife at the time of the marriage—constitute the officer's first "registered pension."

Upon marriage there is at once thrown on the Fund the risk of providing the pension to the widow should the officer die, and the transaction has ceased to bear any analogy to banking, and is in effect a contract of life assurance, the Fund undertaking at the death of the officer, not the payment of a fixed sum, but a series of payments continuing for an uncertain period.

As stated above, the first registered pension is calculated on the assumption that the officer's annual contribution will remain constant. Should he receive an increased salary and consequently pay an increased contribution, an equivalent addition is made to the amount of his registered pension. The calculation of this addition takes account of the ages of himself and wife. Similarly, should his annual contribution decrease from any cause, an equivalent deduction is made from the amount of the registered pension.

In the event of the officer becoming a widower, the registered pension remains unaltered and regulates the amount of pension payable should the officer die a widower leaving orphans.

On the re-marriage of a widower, the amount of the registered pension is reduced, should the second wife be younger than the first wife would have been had she survived.

The objects aimed at in making the registered pension vary with the changing circumstances of the officer are to secure to the contributors the full calculated equivalent of their actual contributions, and, at the same time, to protect the Fund against the burden of larger pensions than the contributions would provide. It is practically impossible to forecast accurately the amount of an officer's future contributions, and to estimate the probable age of any wife he may marry is equally difficult and uncertain.

6. If the officer is married or a widower at the time of his joining the Fund, a registered pension based on the amount of his annual contribution is at once calculated and recorded. In the case of widowers, the calculation involves the use of the age that his deceased wife would have attained had she survived.

THE ACTUARIAL BASIS OF THE TABLES FROM WHICH THE REGISTERED PENSIONS ARE CALCULATED.

7. A technical description of the basis and formulas adopted by Mr. R. P. Hardy in the construction of the tables now used in calculating the registered pensions will be found in Appendix B, together with some examples of their actual application.

It may be mentioned that the registered pensions as appearing in the official records have been assumed to be correctly calculated and accurately stated in the data supplied for the purposes of the valuation. It will be seen from the examples given in Appendix B that the calculations are in some cases long and involved, and depend on factors not required for any other purpose. There is no reason to doubt that the amounts have been properly and carefully calculated, and approximate tests applied to a few cases selected haphazard confirmed their general accuracy and proved that the results could be used with confidence. It therefore seemed unnecessary to incur the expense and delay that would have resulted from the re-calculation of the amounts. The principal assumptions on which these tables depend are as follows :—

(i.) *Mortality of Officers.*—That the rate of mortality prevailing at each age amongst the officers may be represented by the Northampton Mortality Table.

(ii.) *Mortality of Wives of Officers aged over 65.*—That the rate of mortality prevailing at each age amongst these wives may also be represented by the Northampton Table.

(iii.) *Mortality and Place of Residence of Widows.*—That the rate of mortality prevailing at each age amongst the widows resident in Ceylon may also be represented by the Northampton Table, and that the rate prevailing amongst the widows resident in temperate climates may be represented by the Carlisle Table. That a definite proportion (see Appendix B) of the widows will take up their residence in temperate climates.

(iv.) *Re-marriage of Widows.*—That none of the widows will re-marry.

(v.) *Re-marriage of Officers and probability of their leaving eligible Orphans at their Death.*—That the cost of the pensions to orphans will be met by the over-estimation of liability involved in providing a widow's pension for every death that occurs amongst officers aged under 65, the age of the widow being taken at the age that the officer's wife would be should she survive him, supplemented by the relief from liability arising from the re-marriage of widows.

(vi.) *Interest.*—That the moneys belonging to the Fund will accumulate at 6 per cent. per annum compound interest free of all deductions and loss of capital.

(vii.) *Expenses of Management.*—That no part of the contributions will be applied to defray the expense of administration.

(viii.) *Withdrawals.*—That the withdrawal of members will not affect the financial position of the Fund.

It will be observed that no assumption is necessary as to the rate of mortality prevailing amongst the wives of officers who are under 65 years of age. As stated above, the tables provide for the immediate replacement of every wife who dies before her husband attains that age.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE ACCOUNT AND STATEMENT OF MEMBERSHIP.

8. The growth of the membership and of the number of pensions, with the corresponding increase from year to year of the principal items of income and expenditure, are apparent in the following statement :—

Years.	No. of Contributors.	No. of Pensioners.	Amount of Nett Contributions.	Amount of Interest.	Amount of Fines.	Total Income.	Amount of Pensions.	Amount of Expenses of Management, &c.	Total Outgoings.	Increase in Fund.	Amount of Fund.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1884	1,075	—	31,678	584	—	32,262	109	119	228	32,034	32,034
1885	1,144	16	63,723	5,794	150	69,667	1,702	68	1,770	67,897	99,931
1886	1,545	30	85,706	9,220	—	94,926	5,657	756	6,413	88,513	188,444
1887	1,606	50	86,146	13,870	2	100,018	7,671	1,467	9,138	90,880	279,324
1888	1,925	64	95,070	19,417	1	114,488	10,307	1,448	11,755	102,733	382,057
1889	2,195	86	99,879	25,717	4	125,600	12,812	1,562	14,374	111,226	493,283
1890	2,365	102	105,392	32,415	1	137,808	16,780	1,689	18,469	119,339	612,622
1891	2,403	127	114,144	39,815	—	153,959	19,381	1,811	21,192	132,767	745,389
1892	2,471	155	125,061	48,004	10	173,075	21,808	2,139	23,947	149,128	894,517
1893	2,594	172	136,230	56,974	5	193,209	28,399	2,296	30,695	162,514	1,057,031
1894	3,078	212	148,736	67,780	253	216,769	34,397	3,330	37,727	179,042	1,236,073
1895	3,498	252	174,061	78,398	109	252,568	42,470	3,548	46,018	206,550	1,442,623
1896	3,548	289	179,347	90,888	26	270,261	40,944	4,381	45,325	224,936	1,667,559
1897	3,675	323	183,908	104,432	1	288,341	44,312	4,196	48,508	239,833	1,907,392
1898	3,753	361	192,444	118,963	15	311,422	62,299	4,188	66,487	244,935	2,152,327
	36,875	2,239	1,821,525	712,271	577	2,534,373	349,048	32,998	382,046	2,152,327	

The nett amount of contributions has been arrived at by deducting from the "abatement" stated in the annual accounts the amount of the "refunds," and adding the "refunds recovered."

9. We are instructed that the amount of the Fund stated in the accounts for 1898 was subject to sundry adjustments, as follows :—

	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Balance shown in account for 1898	—	2,152,327 40
Add Amount recovered by Crown Agents subsequent to the preparation of account for 1898	2,818 69	
Abatement of 1898 recovered in 1899	16,270 81	
Interest of 1898 recovered in 1899	23 88	
		19,113 38
		2,171,440 78
Deduct Amount of pensions remaining unpaid on 31st December, 1898	8,633 79	
Amount remaining in deposit, being 50 per cent. of contributions of bachelors to be refunded ...	1,975 61	
Amount paid by Crown Agents subsequent to the preparation of account for 1898, viz. :—		
On account refund to member	110 65	
Pensions for 1898	4,972 50	
		15,692 55
Effective balance with the Colonial Treasurer	—	2,155,748 23

VALUATION OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE FUND ON THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1898.

10. The assets of the Fund consist of :—

(i.) Amount invested with the Government of the Colony.

(ii.) Present value of the future contributions.

11. The liabilities are as follows :—

(i.) *Current Pensions.*—These belong to three classes, viz. :—

(*a*) Pensions to widows, ceasing on their death or re-marriage.

(*b*) Pensions to widows and orphans, payable to the widows for life, with continuance to orphans should the widow die or re-marry before the orphans cease to be entitled to pension.

(*c*) Pensions to orphans, payable until orphans cease to be entitled.

(ii.) *Registered Pensions of Contributors*, becoming payable on the death of the contributors should they leave widows or orphans.

(iii.) *Registered Pensions of Non-Contributors*, becoming payable on the death of former contributors, should they leave widows or orphans. They belong to two classes, viz.:—

(*a*) Cases where the contribution has terminated on the officer leaving the service of the Colony.

(*b*) Cases where the full period of the contribution has terminated by the officer reaching the age of 65 years. [There are, of course, no cases up to the present of the contribution ceasing after 35 years' continuance.]

(iv.) *Contributions paid by Bachelor Contributors*, accumulating during bachelorhood to the credit of the contributors (see section 5 above).

(v.) *Provision for Management Expenses.*—This is required to meet the necessary expenses connected with the administration of the Fund.

12. A valuation of these assets and liabilities on the 31st December, 1898, has been made on the basis on which Mr. R. P. Hardy's tables were constructed, with the addition of a provision for expenses of management. This basis is described in section 7 above :—

(i.) The current pensions were valued by the Carlisle Table in the case of the widows of European officers, and by the Northampton Table in the case of widows of other officers. Provision was made for the possible continuance of the pension in some cases after the death of the widow should there be orphans. Pensions to orphans were valued as annuities certain for the maximum term for which they can continue.

(ii.) The registered pensions of contributors were valued by the use of Mr. Hardy's Table C, which gives the value of an "annual pension of 1 commencing at officer's death." The contributions were valued by "Northampton" temporary annuities, specially calculated for the purpose.

(iii.) The registered pensions of non-contributors were valued by the Northampton Table, due regard being paid to the regulation that excludes from benefit all widows and orphans of marriages entered into after the officer's contribution had ceased.

(iv.) The value of the liability on account of bachelor contributors was arrived at by accumulating at compound interest the amount of contributions paid. The present value of the future contributions payable by bachelors was not calculated, as these contributions will accumulate to the credit of the officers paying them, and if they were brought into account as an asset of the Fund, it would be necessary to bring into account as a liability the present value of the registered pensions that will be set up as the bachelors marry. The probability of a profit to the Fund arising from some contributors dying or withdrawing before marriage is discussed in section 24 below.

(v.) An amount of Rs. 119,938 has been entered in the valuation balance sheet to provide for future expenses of management. The nature and extent of this liability is fully described in section 23 below.

(vi.) Compound interest has been assumed at 6 per cent. per annum throughout the valuation in accordance with our definite instructions.

Result of Valuation.

13. The results of this valuation are contained in the following summary and valuation balance sheet :—

Summary of Valuation.

Liability.	No. of Cases.	Amount of Pension per Annum.	Amount of Contribution per Annum.	Value of Liability.	Value of Contribution.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Current pensions	361	60,471	—	636,659	—
Registered pensions of contributors ...	2,507	493,249	141,007	1,695,146	1,259,043
Registered pensions of non-contributors ...	352	17,293	—	64,986	—
Bachelor contributors	1,246	— *	—	301,800	—
	4,466	571,013	141,007	2,698,591	1,259,043

* See section 12, sub-section (iv.).

Valuation Balance Sheet on the 31st December, 1898.

	Rs.		Rs.
Value of liability, as per summary ...	2,698,591	Value of contributions as per summary ...	1,259,043
Reserve for future expenses of management	119,938	Effective balance in hands of Colonial Treasurer...	2,155,748
Surplus	596,262		
	3,414,791		3,414,791

A surplus of Rs. 596,262 is thus disclosed, and it becomes necessary to consider the precise signification of this result, and to investigate the causes by which it has been produced.

14. As stated in section 12, the valuation of the assets and liabilities was made on the basis adopted by Mr. R. P. Hardy in the construction of the tables, by means of which the registered pensions are calculated. The eventual working out of the result of the valuation depends therefore on the future experience of the Fund, either coinciding in all respects with the assumptions enumerated in section 7 of this report, or on the financial effect of favourable and unfavourable deviations from those assumptions counterbalancing each other.

It is evident that, before any conclusions can be drawn from the result of the valuation, the probability of this coincidence between the valuation basis and the future experience must be carefully examined and tested. If it appears probable that the future experience will be less favourable than is assumed in the valuation, the surplus cannot be considered a real surplus that may be safely appropriated for the increase of pensions. On the other hand, if the future experience is likely to be more favourable than the valuation assumes, the surplus is to some extent under-stated.

Experience of the Fund from 1884 to 1898.

15. The experience of the Fund from its commencement up to the 31st December, 1898, the date to which the valuation relates, has been investigated with respect to each important element. This has been done for two reasons: first, because the actual working of an institution in the past is usually the best guide to its probable future working; secondly, because the surplus shown in the valuation balance sheet has arisen from variations between the experience and the assumptions on which the tables in use by the Fund are based, and it has been possible, as is described in sections 25 to 27 below, to trace this surplus approximately to its various sources.

16. *Mortality of Officers.*—(i.) In the following table the number of deaths that actually occurred amongst the contributors is compared in age groups with the number that would have occurred had the rate of mortality at each age precisely coincided with that displayed in various standard mortality tables :—

Ages.	Number of Years of Life observed.	Number of Actual Deaths.	Number of Deaths allowed for by					
			Northampton Table.	Carlisle Table.	H^M Table.	Barbados Mutual Table.	Uncovenanted Indian Civil Service, 1837–72 (Finlaison).	Indian Staff Corps, Civil, Males (S. Brown).
15 to 34 ...	16,288	93	269	142	119	207	172	277
35 to 49 ...	14,213	195	310	183	156	264	327	287
50 to 65 ...	4,646	151	159	97	104	151	227	122
Total ...	35,147	439	738	422	379	622	726	686

This table is to be read as follows:—Between the ages of 15 and 34 there were 16,288 years lived by the officers under observation; 93 of these officers died, while 269 of them would have died had the rates of mortality prevalent amongst them agreed with the rates displayed by the Northampton Table. Similarly, 142 would have died had the rates coincided with the Carlisle Table, and so on. It will be at once apparent that the actual mortality has differed widely from all the standard tables,

particularly in the group of ages 15 to 34. In the construction of the monetary tables employed by the Fund it was assumed that the Northampton Table would represent the future experience as regards the mortality that would prevail amongst the officers, and the effect on the present financial position of the Fund of the mortality that has actually occurred depends on the relation between the actual deaths and the number allowed for by that table. The comparison with the other tables is added because the actual mortality has differed so widely from the Northampton Table that it appears desirable to compare it with other standard tables.

(ii.) The Northampton Table was at one time extensively employed in life assurance and other transactions. It exhibits a high rate of mortality, particularly at the younger ages, and for this reason was considered a suitable table to apply to lives exposed to the influence of tropical climates. Mr. R. P. Hardy, in his report dated 6th February, 1882, states that the Northampton death-rate "corresponds closely with that deduced by Mr. Pattison from a series of records before him when he made his report dated 22nd November, 1876."

The Carlisle Table differs widely from the Northampton, showing a much lighter rate of mortality throughout, and it has been extensively used by actuaries in calculations where it would be undesirable to over-estimate the future mortality. It will be observed from the preceding table that, taking all ages together, the actual deaths of officers approximate to the number allowed for by the Carlisle Table; but this apparent agreement arises from the lighter rates experienced at the younger ages being counterbalanced by the heavier rates experienced at the older ages. This table cannot therefore be considered to represent the actual experience.

The H^M (Healthy Male) Table exhibits the experience of a large number of male lives assured in British life offices at the ordinary rate of premium, and, as the officers are also presumably "healthy" lives at the time they are appointed, there is so far a similarity between the two bodies, but of course the conditions as regards climate and occupation are very different. The actual number of officers' deaths falls below the H^M standard at the younger ages, but exceeds it in the other groups.

The Barbados Mutual Table was constructed from the experience of lives assured in the Barbados Mutual Life Office. This table is considered to afford an excellent standard for the measurement of the rate of mortality prevailing amongst a body of lives residing in a tropical climate, but otherwise favourably situated. The deaths allowed for by this table at ages over 50 agree with the actual number, but in the other groups the divergence is great.

Finally, in the hope of obtaining an appropriate "local" standard, the experience was tested against the probable results according to two tables based on Indian observations; namely, A. J. Finlaison's Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, 1837–1872, and Brown's experience of the Indian "Staff Corps" (Civil, Males). Neither table, however, showed any correspondence with the experience of the Fund, the Indian mortality being greatly in excess of that prevailing among the officers of the Ceylon Fund.

(iii.) It appears from this comparison of the actual experience with six standard tables, differing greatly from one another, that the mortality that has prevailed amongst the officers has been of an abnormal character, and calls for special consideration. The most striking feature is the very light rate of mortality at ages 15 to 34. This is no doubt due to some extent to the fact that entrants upon the Service of the Colony are necessarily in good health at the time of their appointment. If this were the sole cause of the favourable experience, it would be found that the rate of mortality was much lighter in the years immediately following entry on the Fund than in subsequent years, and a special investigation was carried out to ascertain whether this was the case or not. The result showed that the rate of mortality had been practically independent of the duration from entry, the experience of the first five years following entry being very similar to the remainder of the experience.

Attention was next given to the fact that a considerable number of the officers left the Service of the Colony, and either ceased to have any interest in the Fund or were credited with so small a registered pension that it is possible that some of them may have died without the death being recorded. There were 900 cases of officers who ceased to contribute to the Fund in their lifetime, the number being made up as follows:—

Ages.	Number that resigned or were dismissed.	Number whose Contributions ceased from other Causes.	Total.
15 to 34 ...	384 ...	71 ...	455
35 to 49 ...	218 ...	65 ...	283
50 to 65 ...	29 ...	133 ...	162
Total ...	631	269	900

It will be noticed that the majority of the resignations and dismissals occurred in the first group of ages 15 to 34, and it appears probable that the abnormally light mortality that prevailed in this group may be due to the withdrawal of deteriorated lives.

No doubt some of the resignations were caused by officers falling into bad health, and so becoming unable to retain their appointments; while officers developing injurious habits of life, or becoming inefficient through bodily ailment, would probably be required to leave the Service. It is evident that the withdrawal in this way of officers who are below the general average as regards vitality would have the effect of reducing the number of deaths recorded in the registers of the Fund. Strict proof that this has been the case could only be attained by tracing the officers who withdrew and ascertaining whether they are still living or not, and this is, of course, impracticable; but the fact that many of the officers belong to the Police, Postal, and Railway Departments, and consequently cannot efficiently perform their daily work if they are in a poor state of health, supports our view. An engine driver, for instance, whose health became impaired, would naturally seek an occupation involving less strain and exposure. A change of occupation might have the effect of restoring health in some cases, but the probability is that many deaths of subscribers to the Fund occurred after they had withdrawn, so that they were not notified and recorded in the registers.

The light mortality that has prevailed in the age group 15 to 34 may therefore be reasonably ascribed to the following causes:—

(*a*) The restriction of appointments to applicants in good health.
(*b*) The withdrawal of deteriorated lives.

The first of these would keep down the rate of mortality in the years immediately succeeding appointment, and as this influence decreased the second cause would come into operation.

In age group 35 to 49 the mortality was subject to less disturbance by these influences, and approached closer to that indicated by the standard tables. While in age group 50 to 65, where the disturbance has practically ceased, the number of actual deaths coincides with the number allowed for by the Barbados Mutual Table.

(iv.) The financial effect of the divergence of the actual mortality from that allowed for by the Northampton Table has been important. Referring to the table furnished in sub-section (i.) of this section, it will be observed that, while 738 deaths were allowed for, the actual number has been 439 only. Bearing also in mind that the monetary tables in use by the Fund are based on the assumption that every death amongst the contributors will involve a claim for pension, it will be seen that the mortality has thrown on the Fund the payment of 299 pensions less than the number contemplated. Approximate calculations, necessarily of a rough character, bring out an estimated saving of expenditure and liability of about Rs. 710,000, due to this favourable experience in respect of officers' mortality.

(v.) Under the regulations that were in force up to the date of the valuation the death of a bachelor contributor involved no payment from the moneys of the Fund, and 66 of these deaths occurred during the period under review. These cases are estimated to have strengthened the position of the Fund by an amount of about Rs. 16,000. Ordinance No. 3 of 1900 enacts that in future 50 per cent. of the total contributions paid shall be returned, without interest, on the death of a bachelor contributor.

17. *Mortality of Wives.*—As explained in section 7, sub-section (ii.), the rate of mortality amongst wives of officers aged under 65 is not involved in the basis of the tables. The experience of the Fund with respect to the rate of mortality that has prevailed amongst the wives of officers aged over 65 is not at present sufficiently extensive to repay investigation.

18. *Mortality and Place of Residence of Widows.*—(i.) A large proportion of the pensions payable on account of deceased European contributors are payable to beneficiaries who are resident in temperate climates—a condition of affairs that was foreseen and provided for by Mr. R. P. Hardy in the construction of the tables supplied by him for the use of the Fund. Only four deaths have occurred amongst the widows of European contributors, so that the experience of the Fund is not sufficient to form any guide to the probable future rate of mortality amongst this class of lives, but the assumption that the rate will be correctly represented by the Carlisle Table appears reasonable.

(ii.) A comparison of the actual number of deaths that occurred amongst the widows of officers, with the number of deaths allowed for by various standard mortality tables, is contained in the following table, which is to be read in the same way as the table given in section 16 above :—

Ages.	Number of Years of Life observed.	Number of Actual Deaths.	Number of Deaths allowed for by		
			Northampton Table.	Carlisle Table.	Barbados Mutual Table.
15 to 34 ...	478	4	8	4	6
35 to 49 ...	893	15	20	12	17
50 to 64 ...	407	13	14	8	13
65 to 77 ...	29	1	2	2	2
Total ...	1,807	33	44	26	38

The actual number of deaths lies between the numbers allowed for by the Northampton and Carlisle Tables respectively, a result that is in accordance with the basis of the monetary tables used by the Fund. The numbers that came under observation are, however, too small for any definite conclusion to be drawn from the experience.

19. *Re-marriages of Widows.*—(i.) The following table shows that the re-marriages of widows of officers occur chiefly amongst those who are aged under 30 at the time of death of the husband :—

Age at Widowhood.	Number who became Widows.	Number of those who			Percentage that re-married.
		Died.	Re-married.	Remained Widows on 31st December, 1898.	
15 to 29 ...	79	3	20	56	25
30 to 49 ...	220	21	9	190	4
50 to 74 ...	58	9	—	49	—
Total ...	357	33	29	295	8

It should be noted that some of the 295 widows remaining on 31st December, 1898, would eventually re-marry, so that the percentage in the last column is somewhat under-stated.

(ii.) By the Ordinances governing the Fund the re-marriage of a widow is precisely equivalent to her death as regards the payment of her pension. If there are orphans entitled to pension, the pension passes to them, but otherwise it terminates absolutely. The saving to the Fund that had arisen up to the 31st December, 1898, from the re-marriage of widows is estimated at about Rs. 70,000. The calculation assumes that the widows re-marrying had no eligible children, and this assumption is made because no payments to orphans are specifically provided for in the basis of the tables used by the Fund. (See section 21 below.)

20. *Re-marriage of Officers.*—(i.) To test the extent to which the assumption that all officers who are left widowers immediately re-marry departs from the probable future experience, the number of officers that actually re-married was compared with the number that became widowers. It was found that about 50 per cent. re-married ; the others either died, withdrew from the Fund, or

remained widowers at the date of the valuation. Some of the latter will eventually re-marry, so that it appears that the probability of officers who become widowers eventually re-marrying is rather more than one-half.

(ii.) The average interval that elapsed between the death of the wife and the re-marriage of the widower was found to be approximately 2½ years.

(iii.) As stated in section 7, sub-section (v.), the tables used by the Fund are based on the assumption that every officer dying under age 65 will leave a widow to claim his registered pension, but it is shown in (i.) and (ii.) above that about half of the officers who became widowers did not re-marry, and also that for an average period of 2½ years the officers who eventually re-married had been widowers. It is clear, therefore, that some of the officers will die while widowers, and thus relieve the Fund of the claim for a widow's pension. Up to the 31st December, 1898, there were 49 instances where an officer (not a bachelor) died but left no widow entitled to claim his registered pension. The saving to the Fund from these deaths is estimated at Rs. 91,000.

21. *Probability of eligible Orphans being left.*—(i.) No specific provision being made in the tables used by the Fund for the cost of pensions to orphans, all payments on this account have to be set off against the savings described in sections 19 and 20, viz.:—

	Rs.
Savings from re-marriages of widows	70,000
Savings from deaths of widowers	91,000
	161,000
Against this sum of Rs. 161,000 must be placed—	
(*a*) The amount paid to orphans in the past accumulated at 6 per cent. compound interest to the valuation date	46,000
(*b*) The amount reserved in the valuation for future pensions to orphans ...	85,000
	131,000

It appears, therefore, that Mr. Hardy's assumption that the cost of these pensions would be covered by the savings above indicated has been borne out. It may be remarked that if the rate of mortality amongst the officers had not been abnormally light, the cost of the pensions to orphans and also the gain to the Fund from re-marriages of widows and deaths of widowers would have been greater than has actually been the case; and further, that if none of the widows had re-married, the cost of the pensions to orphans would have been lighter.

(ii.) We are instructed by a letter from the Colonial Office, dated the 31st July, 1900, to report as to the effect on the financial prospects and stability of the Fund of the abolition, by Ordinances No. 21 of 1896 and No. 1 of 1898, of the distinction formerly made between large and small families of orphans. A special investigation into the effect of the change was accordingly instituted, and showed that the surplus stated in the valuation balance sheet would have been approximately Rs. 15,500 smaller than is actually the case if the present regulations on this point had been current from the commencement of the Fund, and that the surplus would have been increased by about Rs. 21,500 if the change had not taken place.

(iii.) It will be observed from the figures in the preceding sub-sections that the importance of the pensions to orphans is small in comparison with that of the pensions to widows, and no attempt has for this reason been made to investigate the experience of the Fund with respect to the probability of orphans being left at the death of an officer or at the subsequent death or re-marriage of his widow. Such an investigation would have been of an extremely laborious character.

22. *Rate of Interest.*—(i.) Compound interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum has always been allowed by the Government of the Colony on the moneys belonging to the Fund, so that in this respect the assumption on which the tables were calculated has been fulfilled.

(ii.) With respect to the continuance of this rate in the future, the following may be quoted from a letter of instructions from the Colonial Office, dated the 29th December, 1898 :—"The rate of interest is 6 per cent., but is not calculated monthly. The provision in the Ordinance makes this rate permanent, except in so far as the Ordinance may be amended in the future, and the valuation should be made on the assumption that this rate will not be altered."

(iii.) It is necessary to emphasize the fact that the valuation assumes that the moneys of the Fund will earn compound interest at 6 per cent. per annum, free of all deductions and losses of capital, until the whole of the present members have died or withdrawn and their widows and orphans have ceased to claim; and the whole of our estimates are entirely dependent upon this assumption.

23. *Expenses of Management.*—(i.) These expenses have been kept below the 5 per cent. of the annual contributions that may, by the provisions of the Ordinances regulating the Fund, be applied to meeting the cost of administration. The actual percentage of the nett contributions that has been absorbed by the expenses of management each year is as follows :—

Year.	Percentage.	Year.	Percentage.	Year.	Percentage.
1884 ...	0·4	1889 ...	1·6	1894 ...	2·2
1885 ...	0·1	1890 ...	1·6	1895 ...	2·0
1886 ...	0·9	1891 ...	1·6	1896 ...	2·4
1887 ...	1·7	1892 ...	1·7	1897 ...	2·3
1888 ...	1·5	1893 ...	1·7	1898 ...	2·2

The amount of the expenses will be found in the consolidated revenue account. (See section 8.)

(ii.) These expenses may be classified as follows :—

(*a*) The expense of receiving the contributions and keeping the registers and accounts connected with the contributors.

(*b*) The expense of paying the pensions and keeping the registers and accounts connected with the pensioners, with the cost of ascertaining that claimants are really entitled to pension.

(*c*) Fixed expenses that do not vary with the number and amount of contributions and pensions received and paid.

It is necessary to provide in the valuation for the expenses under (*b*) and (*c*) that will have to be met after the officers' contributions have ceased.

(iii.) The amount reserved in the valuation balance sheet has thus been arrived at :—

		Rs.
(*a*)	To provide for expenses connected with contributors there has been reserved 5 per cent. of the value of the future contributions of married and widower contributors, viz., 5 per cent. on Rs. 1,259,043	62,952
(*b*) & (*c*)	To provide for expenses connected with pensioners and for fixed expenses there has been reserved 1 per cent. of the total liability on account of pensions, viz., 1 per cent. on Rs. 2,698,591	26,986
(*d*)	To provide for special expenses in connection with the valuation on the 31st December, 1898	30,000
		119,938

The saving that results from bachelor members receiving at death or withdrawal one-half only of their contributions without interest will to some extent supplement the above provision, as will also any saving that may result from the withdrawal of married or widowed members.

(iv.) No allowance was made for expenses of management in the basis of the tables used by the Fund, and consequently all payments on this account may be regarded as losses that must be set against savings from other sources. The total expenses accumulated at 6 per cent. compound interest to the 31st December, 1898, amount to Rs. 45,000. Adding to this the amount reserved in the valuation balance sheet, say, Rs. 120,000, a total strain of Rs. 165,000 is seen to have been thrown on the Fund by the necessary expenses of administration.

24. *Withdrawals.*—(i.) The financial effect of the withdrawal of bachelor contributors up to 31st December, 1898, is estimated at an addition of Rs. 54,000 to the surplus that would have been disclosed had there been no such withdrawals. A further saving of Rs. 16,000 is estimated to have arisen from the lapse of the registered pensions of married and widowed contributors. The alterations that have been effected in the regulations—particularly by Ordinance No. 1 of 1890—have materially reduced the amount of saving that may be expected to arise in the future from the withdrawal of members.

(ii.) The rate at which members withdraw, either voluntarily or under compulsion, from the Service of the Colony is dependent on so many constantly fluctuating influences—such as the state of trade and the supply and demand of particular classes of employment—that it would be inadvisable to attempt to estimate its future effect on the working of the Fund, even if the Ordinances had not been altered as mentioned in the last sub-section. Any saving that may arise from this cause may be appropriately considered as applicable to a reduction of the expenses of administering the Fund.

ATTEMPT TO TRACE AND ACCOUNT FOR THE SURPLUS.

25. The surplus shown in the valuation balance sheet has arisen from the actual working of the Fund having been more favourable than was assumed in the construction of the tables used in the calculation of the registered pensions. If the actual working had precisely coincided with the assumptions on which those tables are based, and if no reserve had been made in the valuation balance sheet for future expenses of management, there would have resulted a precise equilibrium between assets and liabilities. Numerous divergences between the assumed and the actual working of the Fund have occurred, and it is not practically possible to calculate the exact financial effect of each, complicated as the problem is by the variations overlapping and affecting each other. All that can be done in this direction is to fix on the more important of them, and to calculate approximately their effect on the position of the Fund at the date of the valuation; in some of these calculations, particularly in the calculation of the saving that has arisen from the light mortality of officers, it was necessary to work on broad lines, taking the facts in age groups and making assumptions as to the average amount of the registered pensions of officers of different ages, as to the average ages of their wives, and so on.

26. In the following statement are brought together the results of these approximate calculations :—

Favourable Variations from the assumptions on which the Tables used by the Fund are based.

	No. of Cases.	Saving. Rs.
Officers died, married, or widowers leaving no eligible widow ...	49	91,000
Re-marriages of widows	29	70,000
Bachelor withdrawals	358	54,000
Bachelor deaths	66	16,000
Lapsed pensions	158	16,000
		247,000
Light mortality of officers		710,000
		957,000
Deduct Unfavourable Variations—		
Pensions to orphans (see section 21) ...	Rs. 131,000	
Expenses of management (see section 23) ...	Rs. 165,000	
		296,000
		661,000
The surplus shown in the valuation balance sheet is ...	—	596,262
The relatively small balance of	—	64,738

being the amount by which the favourable variations have fallen short of the approximate estimates above given, or by which the unfavourable variations have exceeded them.

27. The above statement enables us to gauge the relative importance of the various divergences between the actual working of the Fund and the assumptions on which the tables are based. The first two items of the savings are, to a great extent, absorbed by the pensions to orphans; the three

following items are not large, and would have been smaller had the present Ordinances been in force throughout the period under review, and the total of these five items is little more than one-third of the saving that is estimated to have arisen from the light rate of mortality that has prevailed amongst the officers. It appears, therefore, that the actual working of the Fund is, when all the elements are taken together, not far removed from the assumed working, with the important exception that the Northampton Table is found to be an unsuitable measure of the death-rate of the members.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATION.

28. It may now be useful to survey the position at which we have arrived. The valuation of the Fund has been completed upon the lines on which it was founded and has continuously been worked. A surplus is shown of Rs. 596,262, and in the preceding sections an attempt has been made to discover the favourable circumstances from which this result has arisen. But it will be obvious that whether this balance of assets over liabilities, which we term surplus, is a real result to be dealt with as may be determined hereafter, depends upon whether the estimates have been framed upon assumptions that are likely to be realized in the future, anything in the nature of an under-estimate of liability having to be carefully guarded against. Hence we must now consider whether the valuation basis is thoroughly safe at all points.

Now, as regards the current pensions to widows, it has been shown in section 18 that the experience of the Fund has closely accorded with the valuation standard, leaving an adequate margin of safety, and we see no reason to prefer any other basis for our estimates. But as regards the number and amount of these pensions, depending as they do upon the deaths occurring among the married members of the Service, the use of the Northampton Table has been a source of over-estimation of liability; and in our judgment this table is unsuitable for the purpose. Further investigations may be relied upon to supply a more accurate basis for forecasting the mortality among this class of members. But any change in this direction could only be made concurrently with a change in the tables upon which the registered pensions are computed; indeed, any alteration in the mortality standard necessarily involves a re-casting of the scale of benefits provided by the fixed scale of contributions.

But while we express the definite opinion, founded on the actual experience of the Fund, that the scale of benefits and basis of valuation should not continue to rest upon the Northampton Table, it is right to add that this opinion by no means calls in question the wisdom or propriety of the advice given to the Secretary of State by the late Mr. W. P. Pattison or Mr. R. P. Hardy on the lines of which the Fund was established. These gentlemen were without the benefit of the last fifteen years' results, and it was above all necessary, in starting a 'Government Pension Fund, to take a cautious view of the future. In such circumstances every actuary aims at being safe before scientific. And there was probably little doubt in the minds of Mr. Pattison and Mr. Hardy that the experience of the Fund would be more favourable than the forecast, as from the outset an adjustment of pensions was looked upon as a probable event, and in general terms provided for.

This ungrudging testimony to the soundness of the advice given by previous actuaries need not, however, diminish the strength of our conviction that a change in the basis of the Fund is a matter both of policy and equity. The present benefits are no longer, in our opinion, commensurate with the purchasing power of the contributions; and, owing to the primary defects or peculiarities of the Northampton Table, the error or inequity is not of equal incidence at all ages of members. Were it so, a simple division of the resulting surplus would repair any defects in the original basis. But the pensions granted at the younger ages of life are far too low, while those at the later stage more closely approximate to, and in some cases exceed, the more accurate amount of benefit. To remedy this result, as regards the past, will be a difficult matter; for the future, the balance can only be restored by an adjustment of the scale of pensions.

Our general conclusion is that it is desirable that new monetary tables for use in the calculation of the registered pensions should be prepared on a basis to be settled after a careful examination of the past experience of the Fund (and of other similar Funds, perhaps), and that a re-valuation of the assets and liabilities on the 31st December, 1898, should be made on the new tables, with a view to the distribution of the surplus.

Pending this further investigation, we should, however, add that the valuation now completed shows conclusively that the Fund is in an exceedingly strong financial position.

We have, &c.,

T. E. YOUNG,

G. H. RYAN,

Actuaries.

APPENDIX A.

THE ORDINANCES REGULATING THE FUND.

I.—The following is a list of the Ordinances, eight in number, by which the operations of the Fund have been regulated from the date of its foundation to the present time :—

Year.	No. of Ordinance.	When Ordinance came into Operation.
1884	15	April 1, 1884
1884	37	January 1, 1885
1885	20	January 1, 1886
1890	1	April 19, 1890
1894	15	December 12, 1894
1896	21	January 1, 1897
1898	1	June 1, 1898
1900	3	March 21 1900

II.—In the first of the columns set out below is printed Mr. R. P. Hardy's original outline of rules, dated 6th February, 1882, and proposed for adoption in connection with the scheme.

III.—In the second column are printed notes taken from the Ordinances establishing and regulating the Fund. Where no notes are given, it is to be understood that Mr. R. P. Hardy's suggestions have been embodied in the provisions of the Ordinances without material variation.

Outline of Scheme.	Notes from Ordinances.
1. The following is an outline of the scheme proposed for adoption, which should be embodied in formal rules and under legal guidance :—	
2.—Membership.	
To be compulsory upon all future entrants to the Service, when and so soon as their respective official incomes reach Rs. 250 per annum; voluntary as far as existing officers are concerned, excepting for those who, being within the operation of the Clerks' Increase Scheme of 1874, have signed an agreement to join the Fund when established.	Ordinance No. 15 of 1884.—Officers entitled by law to contract polygamous marriages are excluded.
Members leaving the Public Service of the Colony (except upon pension) to cease to belong to the Fund, and to have no claim upon the same for any allowance or benefit whatsoever.	*Case of Retirement without Pension.* Ordinance No. 15 of 1884.—If on account of— (*a*) Ill-health, (*b*) Abolition of office, three options were allowed :— (1) Return of 50 per cent. of contributions paid. (2) Continuation of contribution and full registered pension. (3) Cessation of contribution and reduced registered pension. If on account of— (*c*) Dismissal for misconduct, (*d*) Voluntary registration, all interest in Fund ceased. Ordinance No. 37 of 1884.—Options (2) and (3) were repealed. Ordinance No. 1 of 1890.—Distinctions (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*) were abolished, and in all cases of retirement without pension options (2) and (3) are now allowed.
	Case of Transfer to other Employment under Crown. Ordinance No. 15 of 1884.—Two options were allowed :— (1) Continue existing contribution. (2) Contribute on basis of new salary, defaulters to lose all interest in Fund. Ordinance No. 20 of 1885.—Options (1) and (2) were repealed and following substituted :— (3) Cessation of contribution and reduced registered pension. Ordinance No. 21 of 1896.—Option (1) was reinstated. (*Note.*—Special provisions as to bachelors, *vide* under Art. 7.)
3.—Contributions. To be compulsory (except as below) and to continue for 35 successive full years (dating from the first subscription) or until the member has attained the age of 65; to be at the fixed rate of 4 per cent. per annum upon the official income actually received (whether from salary, retiring allowance, or otherwise), and to be due and payable at the time of such receipt; not to be compulsory beyond the amount necessary to bring up the pension to the maximum [*vide* Art. 5 (*d*)].	*Case of Retirement on Pension.* Ordinance No. 15 of 1884.—Three options were allowed :— (1) Cessation of contribution and interest in Fund. (2) Continuation of full contribution and full registered pension. (3) Contribution to be reckoned on officer's pension with equivalent reduction of widow's registered pension. Ordinance No. 37 of 1884.—Option (1) was repealed. Ordinance No. 1 of 1890.—Option (1) was reinstated for benefit of bachelors. Ordinance No. 21 of 1896.—Option (1) was extended for benefit of widowers without eligible children.
	Case of Reduction of Salary. Ordinance No. 15 of 1884.—Two options are allowed :— (1) Continuation of full contribution and full registered pension. (2) Contribution to be reckoned on reduced salary with equivalent reduction of registered pension.
4.—Investments. All moneys belonging to the Fund (whether arising from contributions, fines, interest, or otherwise) to be invested with the Government of the Colony, and to bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum nett, clear and free from deductions for tax, or otherwise, calculated upon the mean monthly balance at credit.	

5.—Widows' Pensions.

(*a*) To commence upon the death of the member; to accrue daily and to be paid monthly (without deduction for tax or otherwise) until re-marriage or death; to be inalienable and, except as aforesaid, indestructible.

(*b*) No member's widow, whose marriage was contracted after her husband had completed his 35 years of contribution, attained the age of 65, or retired from the Service (on pension or otherwise) to be eligible for any pension.

(*c*) All pensions to be calculated, assessed, or reduced in the manner shown in Arts. 9 to 13 hereof, and by application of the tables appended hereto.

(*d*) No pension to exceed Rs. 3,000 as a maximum, but no member to be compelled to pay contributions beyond those that would bring up the pension to such maximum (*vide* Art. 3).

(*e*) No pension to be increased or abated upon the ground of the recipient's residing in a more or less favourable climate than that of Ceylon.

(*f*) All pensions, whether in possession or reversion, to be, from time to time, subject to re-adjustment, according as the financial condition of the Fund may, after such formal valuation as is prescribed by the rules, necessitate.

(*g*) Divorces to be treated as the death of the wife at the time of the dissolution of the union. Re-marriages of divorced widowers to be considered as second, third, &c., marriages.

(*h*) All marriages (with date of wife's birth), deaths, or divorces of the wives to be reported within a fixed period, under penalties for neglect; a scale of fines to be settled for non-compliance, and a term named for total exclusion from benefit of all unregistered wives and all the member's children, whether otherwise registered or not. Official certificates of birth, marriage, and divorce to be supplied, if possible.

3.—Children's Pensions.

(*a*) Boys to be eligible for children's pensions if and so long as they are alive and under the age of 18; girls if and so long as they are alive and under the age of 21 and unmarried, except, in all cases, as in (*d*) below.

(*b*) To commence when the widow's pension ceases [*vide* Art. 5 (*a*)], or at the member's death should he not leave a widow; to accrue and to be payable in like manner to the widows' pensions [*vide* Art. 5 (*a*)], and to continue until the cesser of eligibility as in (*a*) above.

(*c*) To be assessed as follows:

(i.) If more than three children, eligible as in (*a*) above, be left as in (*b*) above, *three-fourths* of what the widow was receiving, or of what the member's widow would have received had he left one, in equal shares, each such share to lapse upon cesser of eligibility.

(ii.) If three or less children, eligible as in (*a*) above, be left as in (*b*) above, *one-fourth* of the widow's pension as in (i.) above, for each child separately, each such share to lapse upon cesser of eligibility.

[NOTE.—*The Outline Scheme made no provision for two families of a contributor becoming entitled to pension.*]

Exception from Benefit of Fund.

Ordinance No. 37 of 1884.—No pension is payable to widow if officer die within one year of marriage, unless lawful issue is born.

Ordinance No. 21 of 1896.—Discretionary powers given to Directors in such cases.

Ordinance No. 15 of 1884.—Widows whose marriage was contracted, *after officer had ceased to contribute* (or children of such marriage) are not entitled to pension.

Ordinance No. 15 of 1884.—If more than three children, the *whole* pension to be equally divided.

Ordinance No. 21 of 1896.—The original rules were modified to the extent of dividing the whole pension equally, irrespective of the number of children.

Ordinance No. 1 of 1898.—The rule as to lapsing was abolished, so that the full pension is now payable so long as any child is eligible, and this rule was made applicable to current pensions.

Case of Widow and eligible Children of former Marriage.

Ordinance No. 15 of 1884.—The widow to receive half of her registered pension. The children each to take a share of the pension to which their mother would have been entitled, on survival, as follows:—

No. of Children of previous Marriage.	Share of Mother's full Pension to be equally divided between Children.
1	¼ share
2	⅓ „
3 or more	½ „

If the children's pensions cease, the widow to receive her full pension.

If the widow's pension ceases, the children receive pensions as if there had been no second marriage.

If the widow die leaving eligible children, their mother's pension to be equally divided between them.

Ordinance No. 21 of 1896.—The children of the first marriage are now entitled each to an equal share of a moiety of their mother's full pension.

[NOTE.—*The Outline Scheme made no provision for case of widower joining Fund.*]

Case of Widower joining Fund.

Ordinance No. 21 of 1896.—The children's pensions to be the same as if their mother had been alive when the contributor joined.

(*d*) No child born of a mother whose marriage with the father was contracted as in Art. 5 (*b*) to be eligible for any pension.

(See notes to 5 (*b*)—same remarks apply.)

(*e*) To be restricted to the legitimate children born of a monogamous marriage.

Ordinance No. 15 of 1884.—Issue made legitimate by subsequent marriage excluded from benefit.

Ordinance No. 21 of 1896.—Such children are to be entitled to benefit, provided contributor does not die within one year of marriage, in which case discretionary powers are reserved to Directors to grant pension or not.

(*f*) No pension to be increased or abated upon the ground of the recipient's residing in a more or less favourable climate than that of Ceylon.

(*g*) All births (still-born included), deaths, and marriages of girls under age 21 to be reported within a fixed period, under penalties for neglect; a scale of fines to be settled for non-compliance, and a term named for total exclusion from benefit of all unregistered children. Official certificates of births, deaths, and marriages to be supplied, if possible.

7.—Return of Contributions.

Bachelors' contributions to be returned, with 5 per cent. interest thereon, upon the retirement of the same from the Service on pension and unmarried, but not otherwise.

Case of Bachelor Contributors.

Ordinance No. 15 of 1884.—50 per cent. of contributions, without interest, to be returned on retirement with pension.

Ordinance No. 21 of 1896.—Similar return to be made in case of retirement without pension.

Ordinance No. 3 of 1900.—Similar return to be made in case of death while in Public Service.

No return to be made, nor any allowance granted, upon the retirement or withdrawal of any other member nor under any other circumstances.

In certain cases a return of 50 per cent. of contributions was allowed, but this rule has been abolished. (See Art. 2, "Case of Retirement without Pension.")

8.—Valuation.

First investigation to be made on the 31st December of the tenth year following the establishment of the Fund, and quinquennially thereafter. Actuary, or actuaries, to be approved by the Government of Ceylon, and to report in full as to working of the Fund, its experience as compared with the estimates upon which it is based, its financial position, and whether, any, and what, re-adjustment of the benefits is necessary.

9 to 12.—Illustrations of the Methods of Assessing the Pensions.

[*These Articles are printed with the tables in use by the Fund.*]

13.—Children's Pensions.

The children's pensions, being based upon what the widow was receiving, or would have received had there been one, may be calculated according to the rules contained in Arts. 9, 10, 11, and 12, regard being had to the conditions specified in Art. 6.

14.—Medical Examination.

No medical examination should be enforced upon the general body joining the scheme at the outset, nor upon the occasion of any increase of pension, except in the particular case (if the principle be accepted) referred to in Art. 12.

15.—Exchange.

The cost of remittances to and from Europe, with the loss, if any, upon the exchange, should be borne by the individual beneficiaries upon whose account these outgoings may be incurred.

[NOTE.—*The Outline Scheme made no provision for expenses of management.*]

Ordinance No. 15 of 1884.—An amount not exceeding 5 per cent. of the annual contributions may be applied to the expense of administering the Fund.

APPENDIX B.

THE BASIS OF MR. R. P. HARDY'S TABLES.

THERE are three of these tables which are employed in the calculation of the registered pensions :—

Table C is the fundamental table.
Table A is the reciprocal of Table C.
Table B is an annuity value divided by a value taken from Table C.

Table C contains for each age of the husband from 15 to 64, and each fifth age of the wife from 15 to 65, the value of a pension of 1 per annum to the wife after the death of the husband.

The formula used was as follows :—

Result of entering Table C for husband aged x last birthday
" " wife " y next "

$$= \frac{C_x}{D_x}(1 + a_{y+1}) + \frac{C_{x+1}}{D_x}(1 + a_{y+2}) + \ldots + \frac{C_{64}}{D_x}(1 + a_{y+65-x}) + \frac{D_{65}}{D_x}(a_{y+65-x} - a_{65\cdot y+65-x})$$

Re-marriage of Husband : up to Age Sixty-five.—The formula assumes that he will, immediately on becoming a widower, re-marry with a woman of the same age as his former wife at the time of her death ; that is, the new wife is assumed to have the same "date of birth" as the former wife.

After Age Sixty-five.—No re-marriages are allowed for.

Pension payable by Monthly Instalments.—This is allowed for approximately.

Ages.—Officers aged x last birthday are taken as aged x exactly. Wives and widows aged y next birthday are taken as aged y exactly.

Mortality ; Residence of Widows.—Northampton mortality is assumed throughout, except that widows removing from Ceylon to a temperate climate are taken as Carlisle lives from the time of removal. A "definite proportion" of the widows are assumed to become Carlisle lives as follows :—

Age of wife	15	...	...	...	...	35	per cent.
"	20	...	...	...	...	30	"
"	25	...	...	...	...	25	"
"	30	...	...	...	...	20	"
"	35	...	...	...	...	15	"
"	40	...	...	...	...	10	"
"	45	...	...	...	...	5	"
"	50 and over	...	...	...	...	Nil	

The "age of wife" is not the age at which she becomes a widow, but her age at the time the table is used. Thus, if 100 officers take wives all aged 20, it is assumed that 30 of them will, on becoming widows, remove to temperate climates. If after ten years all the surviving officers receive an increase of salary, the corresponding increase of pension is calculated on the assumption that 20 per cent. only of the widows will remove to temperate climates.

The method followed was to calculate the values, first by Northampton throughout, and secondly, by using Carlisle values for the single life annuities, a_{y+1}, a_{y+2}, . . . a_{y+65-x}. The two results were then combined in the proportions stated above ; thus, where $y = 20$, 70 per cent. of the first result was added to 30 per cent. of the second result.

The effect of the adjustment for residence can be gauged by the following examples :—

x	y	Northampton Value. (1)	Tabulated Value. (2)	Adjustment. (3)	$\frac{3}{1}$
20 ...	20 ...	2·815 ...	2·908 ...	·093 ...	·033
45 ...	25 ...	4·177 ...	4·323 ...	·146 ...	·035
40 ...	30 ...	3·580 ...	3·682 ...	·102 ...	·028
55 ...	35 ...	4·487 ...	4·607 ...	·120 ...	·027
50 ...	40 ...	3·797 ...	3·845 ...	·048 ...	·013

[There is a small theoretical error in the treatment of the reversionary annuity $(a_{y+65-x} - a_{65\cdot y+65-x})$. When Carlisle values are used for the single life annuity, the joint life annuity should also be increased. The error is on the safe side and is unimportant.]

The q_x of the Mortality Table is applied to officers aged x last birthday, and to wives and widows aged x next birthday.

Interpolation of Values.—The values for the following combinations of ages were calculated by means of the formula :—

Husband.	Wife.
15	15, 25, 35, &c.
20	20, 30, 40, &c.
25	15, 25, 35, &c.

The remaining values were obtained by interpolatino.

Table A is the reciprocal of Table C. It gives the amount of pension per annum purchased by a single contribution of 1.

Table B gives the amount of pension per annum purchased by an annual contribution of 1, payable by monthly instalments up to age 65, or until 35 years from entry.

It is divided into eleven sections, "Annual Contributions ceasing at age 55, 56, ... 65."

Each section gives values for each age of the husband from (ceasing age minus 36) to (ceasing age minus 1), and for each fifth age of the wife from 15 to 65.

The formula used was as follows :—

Result of entering Table B (contribution ceasing at age 65)

For husband aged x last birthday
" wife " y next "

$$= \frac{\frac{1}{2} + |_{65-(x+1)}a_{x+1}}{\text{Value taken from Table C}}$$

Term of Annuity; Monthly Instalments.—The husband being aged x last birthday (say $x+\frac{1}{2}$) and the annuity ceasing at 65, the term is (say) $65-x-\frac{1}{2}$ or $65-(x+1)+\frac{1}{2}$.

The first six monthly instalments are taken as paid in advance, the seventh to eighteenth instalments are taken as paid at the end of the twelfth month, and so on.

Mortality; Ages.—It is assumed in the calculation of the annuity that officers aged x last birthday are subject to mortality denoted by q_{x+1} taken from the Northampton Table.

Tables A, B, and C. { Interest is taken at 6 per cent. throughout. / Pensions to orphans / Re-marriage of widows / Expenses of management } All these are excluded from the calculations.

EXAMPLES OF ACTUAL CALCULATIONS OF REGISTERED PENSIONS BY MEANS OF MR. R. P. HARDY'S TABLES.

1. Case of an officer who was married at entry :—

Officer born			November 11, 1853
Joined the Fund			September 1, 1884
Wife born			May 14, 1860
Date of marriage			November 24, 1881
Salary	Rs. 4,500	Yearly contribution	Rs. 180
November 6, 1888, salary raised to ...	„ 7,200	„ „	„ 288
January 1, 1898, „ „ ...	„ 10,000	„ „	„ 400

1st September, 1884.

Husband's age last birthday 30 years
Wife's age next birthday 25 „

Table B, page 15.

H. 30 W. 25 = 3·621 × Rs. 180
= Rs. 651·78. Wife's first found pension

6th November, 1888.

Husband's age last birthday 34 years
Wife's age next birthday 29 „

Take—
H. 34 W. 30 = 3·437
H, 34 W. 25 = 3·232 (*a*)

Difference ·205

$\frac{1}{5}$th ·041 × 4 = ·164 (*b*)

(*a*)+(*b*) = 3·396 × Rs. 108 increased contribution
= Rs. 366·76. Wife's second found pension.
Add first found pension „ 651·78

Rs. 1,018·54

1st January, 1898.

Husband's age last birthday 44 years
Wife's age next birthday 38 „

Take—
H. 44 W. 40 = 2·804
H. 44 W. 35 = 2·578 (*a*)

Difference ·226

$\frac{1}{5}$th = ·0452 × 3 = ·1356 (*b*)

(*a*) 2·578
(*b*) 0·1356

2·7136 × Rs 112 increased yearly contribution
= Rs. 303·92
Add registered pension of 1888 „ 1,018·54

Rs. 1,322·46. Wife's pension.

2. Case of an officer who was a bachelor at entry, who married, and who was subsequently dismissed from the Service :—

Officer born			April 11, 1859
Joined the Fund			April 1, 1884
Date of dismissal			December 20, 1895
Wife born			September 26, 1871
Date of marriage			November 20, 1889
Annual salary	Rs. 500	Yearly contribution	Rs. 20
January 1, 1895, salary raised to ...	„ 550	„ „	„ 22

Total contributions made during bachelorhood accumulated at 6 per cent. compound interest = Rs. 129·86, thus:—

	Rs.	c.
Contributions from 1st April to 31st December, 1884	15	0
Contributions for 1885	20	0
Interest at 6 per cent. on Rs. 15	0	90
	35	90
Contributions for 1886	20	0
Interest at 6 per cent. on Rs. 35·90	2	15
	58	5
Contributions for 1887	20	0
Interest at 6 per cent. on Rs. 58·05	3	48
	81	53
Contributions for 1888	20	0
Interest at 6 per cent. on Rs. 81·53	4	89
	106	42
Contributions from 1st January to 20th November, 1889... ...	17	79
Interest " "	5	65
Rs.	129	86

Date of Marriage, 20*th November*, 1889.

Husband's age last birthday, 30 years
Wife's age next birthday 19 "

See Table A, page 4.

Take—
H. 30 W. 20 = ·2927
H. 30 W. 15 = ·2759 (*a*)

Difference ·0168
$\frac{1}{5}$th = ·00336 × 4 = ·01344 (*b*)

(*a*)+(*b*) = ·28934 × Rs. 129·86 = Rs. 37·57 widow's pension on bachelor contributions.

Pension on Official Income at Date of Marriage.

Husband 30. Wife 19.

Refer to Table B, page 10—as officer was 24 at date of joining the Fund.

Take—
H. 30 W. 20 = 3·340
H. 30 W. 15 = 3·148 (*a*)

Difference ·192
$\frac{1}{5}$th = ·0384 × 4 = ·1536 (*b*)

(*a*)+(*b*) = 3·3016 × Rs. 20 = Rs. 66·03 pension on official income.
Add pension on bachelor contributions " 37·57

Rs. 103·60

1*st January*, 1895.

Husband's age last birthday 35 years
Wife's age next birthday 24 "

Take—
H. 35 W. 25 = 3·000
H. 35 W. 20 = 2·842 (*a*)

Difference ·158
$\frac{1}{5}$th = ·0316 × 4 = ·1264 (*b*)

(*a*)+(*b*) = 2·9684 × Rs. 2 = Rs. 5·93 widow's pension on increased contribution.
Add registered pension of 1889 " 103·60

Rs. 109·53 widow's pension.

This officer, having been dismissed the Service on 20th December, 1895, and his contributions to the Fund having been discontinued, his widow's pension has to be reduced by an amount corresponding to an annual loss of contribution of Rs. 22, thus:—

Husband's age last birthday 36 years
Wife's age next birthday 25 "

Take—
H. 36 W. 25 = 2·893 × Rs. 22 = Rs. 63·64, being the amount by which the last pension has to be reduced.
Registered pension Rs. 109·53
To be reduced by " 63·64

Pension on acquired interest Rs. 45·89

Section 13 of Ordinance No. 1 of 1898 following section 5 of Ordinance No. 1 of 1890.

VII.—1903.

CATTLE DISEASE.

RETURN to an Order of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF CEYLON, dated December 17, 1902, for—

A Return showing in what Provinces and to what extent Cattle Murrain and Hoof-and-Mouth Diseases prevail in the Island, and what Measures are being adopted by Government to arrest their further progress.

(The Hon. Mr. S. C. Obeyesekere.)

Ordered by the Legislative Council to be Printed.

Colombo:

PRINTED BY GEORGE J. A. SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.

To be purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO, price 10 cents.

1903.

CATTLE DISEASE.

THE Hon. Mr. S. C. Obeyesekere asks—In what Provinces and to what extent cattle murrain and hoof-and-mouth diseases prevail now in the Island, and what measures are being adopted by Government to arrest their further progress.

I submit a tabulated return giving particulars with reference to each Province for 1902 and up to date. At the present time the free and infected Provinces are as follows:—

Western.—Infected. Foot-and-mouth disease, which broke out in the middle of December. Province: 144 cases (46 recoveries; 98 on hand). Town of Colombo: 42 cases (42 on hand); removed out of the town and isolated at Kanatta Plague Camp by Municipality.

Central.—Infected. Hoof-and-mouth disease. November and December 136 cases (134 recoveries; 2 deaths). None fresh for the past fortnight.

Northern.—Free.

Southern.—Free.

Eastern.—Free.

North-Western.—Free in 1902. An outbreak of hoof-and-mouth disease has just occurred. 8 cases (6 recoveries; 2 on hand).

North-Central Province.—Several outbreaks in 1902; now free.

Sabaragamuwa.—Free.

Uva.—Free.

N.B.—The disease is all foot-and-mouth disease. I do not know of any murrain (rinderpest) at all.

The annexed statement shows (as accurately as I am able to compile it) 1,201 cases of contagious disease for 1902 and up to date, mostly hoof-and-mouth disease (376 deaths; 685 recoveries; 140 ill on hand of foot-and-mouth disease for the whole Island), out of approximately 1,503,200 head of cattle. I should say a record year.

Measures adopted by Government.—Stock Inspectors of the Veterinary Department are stationed in the Provinces and are sent to an outbreak at once, as soon as it is reported at the Kachcheri or heard of in any way.

In the case of murrain (rinderpest), an infected area is proclaimed by the Government Agent, and all movement of cattle stopped wherever practicable. Special regulations are framed and enforced by the Government Agent in consultation with the Government Veterinary Surgeon.

It is not always practicable to stop traffic, especially in planting districts, where bulls do all the draught work.

An Inspector of the Veterinary Department is sent to the spot to look after treatment, inoculation if allowed to do so, isolation, disinfection, and proper burial or destruction of carcases, and is assisted by the Ratemahatmayas, Mudaliyars, and Headmen, under strict orders from the Government Agent. Information is also given by means of leaflets. Medicines and disinfectants are given where necessary. All free of charge. Prosecutions are instituted against offenders.

The same measures apply to hoof-and-mouth disease in a modified manner, and the treatment, &c., is carried out free of charge, and only 1 or 2 per cent. of the cases are fatal, and those are neglected cases. (Specimen of leaflet is annexed issued by the Veterinary Department.)

General.—Measures taken are usually attended with great success in planting districts, where there is co-operation with the officers who carry out the work, but in remote country districts it is a very difficult matter. Inspectors are looked upon as intruders and cases concealed, and the greatest apathy, indifference, and passive opposition shown by villagers in carrying out the most rudimentary suppressive measures, as is no doubt very well known to the Hon. the Low-Country Sinhalese Member.

It is hoped that as knowledge of the diseases is spread and practical good shown to result from the measures adopted, owners will, for their own benefit, do more to seek assistance, carry out measures advised, and keep disease in check.

G. W. STURGESS, M.R.C.V.S.,
Government Veterinary Surgeon.

January 20, 1903.

ANNEXURE No. 1.

Statement showing Outbreaks of Rinderpest and Foot-and-Mouth Disease of Cattle for 1902 and up to Date.

Province.	Approximate Number of Cattle in Province.	Outbreaks of Contagious Disease.	Number attacked.	Deaths.	Recoveries.	Balance Ill.	Remarks.
Western ...	357,017	Remained free all the year until the middle of December, when hoof-and-mouth disease appeared	144	—	46	98	Being treated by Government Veterinary Department.
		In Colombo town	42	—	—	42	These are in the town. They have been taken out to the Plague Camp at Kanatta, and are isolated there and looked after by Municipality.
		No rinderpest during the year					
Central ...	101,640	In January an outbreak of hoof-and-mouth occurred and was suppressed	12	—	12	—	Treated by officers of the Government Veterinary Department, assisted by Police and Sanitary officers.
		February, March, April, free					
		In May, June, and July an outbreak of hoof-and-mouth occurred at Hatton and Dikoya and was suppressed	58	—	58	—	—
		August, September, October, free					
		In November and December foot-and-mouth again broke out extensively in Hatton and Dikoya	136	2	134*	—	No fresh case reported, January 1 to 17.
		No rinderpest during the year					Province fairly free at date.
Northern ...	225,924	Remained free all the year, except an outbreak in September in Karachi district, either anthrax or a form of blood poisoning; was suppressed	93	86	7	—	Treated by officer of Veterinary Department; careful isolation, disinfection, burial of carcases was carried out.
		No rinderpest during the year					Province free at date.
Southern ...	164,071	In February and March hoof-and-mouth disease occurred; was suppressed	174	2	172	—	Treated by officer of Government Veterinary Department.
		In April 8 deaths occurred suspected rinderpest; was suppressed	8	8	—	—	Province free at date.
		Free for rest of year					
Eastern ...	87,629	No disease until November, when cases of anthrax or blood poisoning occurred on border of North-Central Province, where the disease existed; was suppressed	28	28	—	—	Visited by officer of Government Veterinary Department, and suppressive measures taken; most cases fatal, before reports got in, as villages were remote and disease rapidly fatal.
		Acting Government Agent, Trincomalee, reports January, 12, 1903, cattle in good health					
		No rinderpest during the year					Province free at date.
North-Western	269,904	Remained free all the year. There were 2 cases suspected foot-and-mouth disease in November; suppressed	2	—	2	—	At date, January 19, hoof-and-mouth is reported by Inspector. 8 cases (6 recoveries; 2 ill).
		No rinderpest during the year					

* Eleven of these convalescents.

Province.	Approximate Number of Cattle in Province.	Outbreaks of Contagious Disease.	Number attacked.	Deaths.	Recoveries.	Balance Ill.	Remarks.
North-Central	150,519	In February hoof-and-mouth disease occurred, and occurred at intervals during the year	201	16	185	—	Treated by officer or Government Veterinary Department; fatal cases were neglected cases or young sucking calves.
		In October and November a very fatal disease appeared, either anthrax or a form of blood poisoning	135	126	9	—	A very fatal disease, and in remote villages difficult of access; visited by officer of Department and suppressive measures taken.
		No extensive outbreak of rinderpest					Province reported free at date.
Sabaragamuwa	76,857	Rinderpest occurred through the first half of the year, and was suppressed by July	120	108	12	—	Treated and measures taken by officer of Veterinary Department only with great difficulty; owners would not allow inoculation and concealed cases, and showed great indifference.
		In January and February hoof-and-mouth occurred, and was suppressed	48	—	48	—	Treated by officer of Department. Province free at date.
Uva ...	69,639	No reports of disease received during the year and to date	—	—	—	—	—
		Total ...	1,201	376	685	140	

ANNEXURE No. 2.

Leaflet issued regarding Foot-and-Mouth Disease in Cattle.

Foot-and-mouth Disease is a disease both contagious and infectious, and nearly all animals may suffer from it. As is indicated by its name, the feet and the mouth are the principal parts affected. In some outbreaks the feet are chiefly affected, in others the mouth, in most cases both mouth and feet.

The animal is feverish, there is constipation—if a milking cow, the quantity of milk is diminished—loss of appetite, and probably a rough, staring coat. Generally a peculiar smacking of the lips is heard, there is a flow of saliva from the mouth, and generally lameness in one or more feet. The special eruptions are in the form of blisters containing a clear fluid, and are found on the upper surface of the tongue, on the roof of the mouth, and gums. The feet are swollen and hot, and the blisters appear at the back part of the foot and between the toes.

It is a mild disease, and many animals should not die from it if they are properly looked after. The feet especially should be kept clean; otherwise the matter penetrates or burrows down into the flesh and involves the tendons and ligaments, and even the bones, eventually causing the hoof to drop off.

Treatment.—All the affected animals must be segregated as far as possible.

For mouth and feet dressing the following are simple, good, and cheap :—

Mouth Dressing.

Powdered alum	1½ ounce
Water	1 pint

A little to be poured into the mouth night and morning.

Feet Dressing.

Powdered sulphate of copper	1 ounce
Alum.	1 ounce
Water	1 pint

Apply to the sores on the feet twice a day.

Stockholm tar should be applied to the feet daily over the sores.

The feet must be kept quite clean by washing with water containing a little Jeye's fluid daily.

When the sores on the feet do not heal properly, the following dressing should be applied, in addition to the above, twice a day with a feather :—

Margosa oil or cocoanut oil	8 parts
Turpentine	2 parts

Internally give ½ or ¾ lb. of Epsom salts daily for three or four days in a quart of congee, which will relieve the constipation and fever.

Colombo, June 14, 1901.

G. W. STURGESS, M.R.C.V.S.,
Government Veterinary Surgeon.

VIII.—1903.

THE CUSTOMS BILL

REPORT of a SUB-COMMITTEE of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL appointed to report upon the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend 'The Customs Duties Amendment Ordinance, 1898.'"

Ordered by the Legislative Council to be Printed.

Colombo:
PRINTED BY GEORGE J. A. SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.
To be purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO, price 5 cents.

1903.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Legislative Council dated January 23, 1903.

Resolved,—That the following gentlemen be appointed a Sub-Committee to report upon the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend 'The Customs Duties Amendment Ordinance, 1898'":—

The Hon. Mr. A. G. LASCELLES, K.C., Attorney-General.
The Hon. Mr. F. R. ELLIS, C.M.G., Auditor-General.
The Hon. Mr. H. L. CRAWFORD, Acting Principal Collector of Customs.
The Hon. Mr. J. N. CAMPBELL,
The Hon. Mr. W. M. ABDUL RAHIMAN, } Unofficial Members.
The Hon. Mr. S. BOIS,

THE CUSTOMS BILL.

THE Sub-Committee recommend the adoption of the Ordinance subject to the amendments shown in the annexed copy of the Ordinance.

A. G. LASCELLES.
F. R. ELLIS.
H. L. CRAWFORD.
J. N. CAMPBELL.
W. M. ABDUL RAHIMAN.
S. BOIS.

Legislative Council Chamber,
Colombo, February 10, 1903.

IX.—1903.

RETURN

SHOWING

EXPENDITURE UNDER THE SCHEME OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION

TO

DECEMBER 31, 190

Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.

Colombo:

PRINTED BY GEORGE J. A. SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.

To be purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO, price 5 cents.

1903.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION.

RETURN showing the Amount expended under the Scheme of Railway Construction and Irrigation formulated in the Despatch of the Secretary of State No. 222 of July 21, 1899 (Sessional Paper XXIX. of 1899).

	Amount charged to Surplus Balances and Current Revenue.			Amount charged to Loans.	Grand Total.
	To end of 1900.	In 1901.	Total to December 31, 1901.		
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Amount expended on account of—					
Northern Railway	2,466,223 36	1,275,606 21	3,741,829 57	—	3,741,829 57
Kelani Valley Railway	1,176,119 72	1,513,478 54	2,689,598 26	—	2,689,598 26
Uda Pussellawa Railway	59,491 44	380,915 25	440,406 69	—	440,406 69
Amount expended on account of Irrigation Works	504,024 81	765,693 8	1,269,717 89	—	1,269,717 89
Total ...	4,205,859 33	3,935,693 8	8,141,552 41	—	8,141,552 41

	Rs. c.
Balance of surplus revenue on December 31, 1901	1,720,125 37
Amount still to be provided from current revenue	458,322 22*
Amount still to be charged to loans	10,320,000 0

* Of this amount Rs. 340,137 is voted to the Irrigation Department from current revenue in the Estimates for 1902.

Audit Office,
Colombo, July 28, 1902.

C. A. MURRAY,
Acting Auditor-General.

X.—1903.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF COLOMBO

FOR THE YEAR

1901.

Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.

Colombo:

PRINTED BY GEORGE J. A. SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.

To be purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO, price 50 cents.

1903.

MUNICIPALITY OF COLOMBO.

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN FOR 1901.

I.—Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 1,230,005·20, exceeding that of the previous year by Rs. 77,867·62, and exceeding the average of the five years preceding by Rs. 273,207·22.

2. The increase was general under nearly every head of revenue, except under the heads of (1) Licenses, (2) Markets, and (3) Assessment—Other Sources. The decrease under the first head was owing to the delay by the Government Agent in forwarding the statement of stamp duty recovered by him for the sale of intoxicating liquors, amounting to Rs. 16,492, which did not reach this office till within a few days of the end of the year, and could not therefore have been recovered from the Treasury before the closing of the books for the year; the decrease under the second head was owing to the revenue from the fruit and flower market not being available in 1901, as it was abolished in 1900; and under the third head owing to the Council receiving nearly Rs. 1,500 less as fees from the City Analyst, and about Rs. 900 less of interest. The fees paid in by the City Analyst were guaranteed by Mr. Cochran, the late Analyst, not to fall below Rs. 1,750 a year. Mr. Cochran retired on 31st March, 1901, and up to that date this arrangement held good. The vacancy has not yet been filled, as an attempt has been made to get an officer from England to combine these duties with those of gas inspector and electrical adviser to the Council. The acting appointment has meanwhile been held by Mr. Cockerill, and, as he is only temporarily engaged by the Council, it was not possible to obtain any guarantee from him. In addition to that, the laboratory had to be closed when Mr. Cochran's house was given up, and it was only partially re-opened, for analysis of water, some months later, when accommodation could be found. The result of all this was a falling off in the fees. The loss in interest is accounted for by the fact that the Council paid Rs. 361,600 out of the accumulated balances of the assessment account on account of duplication of part of the water main.

The increase of Rs. 34,467·50 on account of the consolidated rate is chiefly due to more vigorous action in recovering the arrears in the Mutwal A and Maradana Wards, that of Rs. 17,360·33 to a larger sale of water to the shipping, and Rs. 13,033·97 to larger recoveries owing to the natural expansion of the business of the Health Department.

3. The following statement gives details of the rise and fall under the specified heads of revenue :—

General Account.	1901. Rs. c.	1900. Rs. c.	Increase. Rs. c.	Decrease. Rs. c.
Commutation under the Road Ordinance ...	90,098 0	82,873 0	7,225 0	—
Licenses	67,932 9	78,484 29	—	10,552 20
Markets	35,324 47	35,864 46	—	539 99
Slaughter-houses ...	47,088 85	42,158 89	4,929 96	—
Health Department ...	130,676 53	117,642 56	13,033 97	—
Judicial fines ...	31,239 47	28,424 29	2,815 18	—
Tolls	135,576 87	127,411 24	8,165 63	—
Miscellaneous ...	97,835 4	94,483 32	3,351 72	—
	635,771 32	607,342 5	39,521 46	11,092 19
Assessment Account.				
Sale of water ...	173,275 21	155,914 88	17,360 33	—
Consolidated rate ...	414,150 38	379,682 88	34,467 50	—
Other sources ...	6,808 29	9,197 77	—	2,389 48
	1,230,005 20	1,152,137 58	91,349 29	13,481 67
		Deduct Decrease ...	13,481 67	
			77,867 62	

4. The arrears of the consolidated rate outstanding on 1st January, 1901, amounted to Rs. 116,887·47, of which a sum of Rs. 83,414·81 was recovered during the year. The balance of Rs. 33,472·66 and the unpaid rates due for the fourth quarter of 1900 to the third quarter of 1901, inclusive, make up a total of Rs. 182,617·69, which represents the arrears outstanding on the 31st December, 1901. Deducting the arrears of previous years, viz., Rs. 33,462·66, from this sum of Rs. 182,617·69, the balance remaining, viz., Rs. 149,145·03, represents the arrears of 1901 only. The percentage of arrears of the year to the amount due for the year was 32·6 in comparison with 24·2 for 1900.

5. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 1,306,278·56, exceeding that of the previous year by Rs. 403,870·51, and the average of the five years preceding by Rs. 475,799·91. This large increase is chiefly due to the payment to Government of Rs. 361,600, being half the cost of duplicating 10 miles of the water main, also to larger expenditure by the Works Department. It should be observed that the expenditure on the upkeep votes of the Works Department and the labour, &c., of the Health Department is for eleven months only, the expenditure for December, 1901, being charged to the recurrent votes of 1902. This was not the case in 1900, so the actual increased expenditure for the year is larger than it appears to be.

The amounts expended by the Works Department on upkeep and new works for 1900 and 1901 are given below :—

	1900. Rs. c.		1901. Rs. c.
Upkeep	177,600 70	...	203,729 3
New Works	54,501 88	...	66,705 39
	232,102 58		270,434 42

The increase is due partly to a larger mileage of roads being maintained, partly to a larger quantity of metal and gravel being used, and partly to a larger percentage of the upkeep being completed within the year, as compared with 1900.

There is a decrease of Rs. 10,943·68 under the head Extension of Lighting, owing to the suspension of work pending the signing of the contract.

6. The following statement gives details of the rise and fall under the specified heads of expenditure :—

General Account.	1901. Rs. c.		1900. Rs. c.		Increase. Rs. c.		Decrease. Rs. c.
Contribution on account of Victoria bridge ...	8,000 0	...	8,000 0	...	—	...	—
Refund of loan to Government on account of Health Department	10,800 0	...	11,200 0	...	—	...	400 0
Salaries, allowances, and other personal emoluments ...	75,123 88	...	69,280 91	...	5,842 97	...	—
Commission on collections under Road Ordinance ...	11,038 77	...	5,085 33	...	5,953 44	...	—
Costs in legal proceedings ...	1,037 52	...	430 70	...	606 82	...	—
Feeding charges at slaughter-houses	3,247 80	...	3,248 36	...	—	...	0 56
Miscellaneous charges ...	49,276 69	...	49,792 14	...	—	...	515 45
Works Department ...	270,434 42	...	232,102 58	...	38,331 84	...	—
Scavenging	33,520 68	...	38,363 28	...	—	...	4,842 60
Slaughter-houses ...	7,202 24	...	5,761 33	...	1,440 91	...	—
Advance account ...	4,430 86	...	5,499 11	...	—	...	1,068 25
Health Department ...	139,904 47	...	130,355 11	...	9,549 36	...	—
	614,017 33		559,118 85		61,725 34		6,826 86
Assessment Account.							
Waterworks and Police ...	190,000 0	...	190,000 0	...	—	...	—
Lighting	90,523 78	...	89,441 23	...	1,082 55	...	—
Extension of gas ...	2,902 75	...	13,846 43	...	—	...	10,943 68
Extension of water ...	2,448 85	...	4,542 45	...	—	...	2,093 60
Salaries, allowances, and other personal emoluments ...	28,377 62	...	27,287 67	...	1,089 95	...	—
Costs in legal proceedings ...	968 87	...	2,636 49	...	—	...	1,667 62
Miscellaneous ...	15,439 36	...	15,534 93	...	—	...	95 57
Share of cost of duplicating water main for 10 miles ...	361,600 0	...	—	...	361,600 0	...	—
	1,306,278 56		902,408 5		425,497 84		21,627 33
				Deduct Decrease ...	21,627 33		
					403,870 51		

7. The balance to the credit of the Municipal Fund on 1st January, 1901, was Rs. 823,194·15, and at the close of the year it amounted to Rs. 746,920·79 ; the difference between these two sums, namely, Rs. 76,273·36, is accounted for as follows :—

	Rs. c.
Expenditure, 1901	1,306,278 56
Revenue, 1901	1,230,005 20
	76,273 36

8. The prescribed statement showing the nature and amount of receipts and disbursements on account of the Municipal Fund during the year is contained in Appendix A.

II.—LEGISLATION.

9. Ordinance No. 8 of 1901 amends in certain particulars the Municipal Councils' Ordinance, No. 7 of 1887, especially with regard to by-laws to be hereafter made. Section 6 deals with this important amendment.

10. Ordinance No. 9 of 1901, otherwise called "The Vehicles Ordinance of 1901," was passed during the year to amend and consolidate the law relating to carriages, carts, and coaches, and by this Ordinance the duty of issuing licenses to carts plying for hire within Municipal limits, which was hitherto done by the Government Agent, is now laid on the Chairman, Municipal Council. This Ordinance will result in a loss to the Municipal revenue of about Rs. 12,500, as the licensing fees have been reduced as follows:—

Jinrickshas	From Rs. 10 to Rs. 5
Hackeries and carts	From Rs. 4 to Rs. 2

This reduction was made without the Municipal Council being consulted, and representations have since been made to the Government on the subject.

11. Ordinance No. 25 of 1901 was passed during the year to provide for the registration of dogs. It has not yet come into force.

12. The revised by-laws adopted by Council have been confirmed by the Governor in Executive Council, and are now awaiting publication in the *Government Gazette*.

13. A draft Ordinance to increase the number of Standing Committees and to empower the Council to permit the laying of electric mains was introduced and referred to the Council. Certain amendments proposed by the Council with regard to the collection of assessment and vehicles and animals taxes, and branding of horses' hoofs, and matters relating to the Standing Committees, are now before Government.

14. The question of licensing of drivers of hired carriages was considered by the Council, and certain by-laws drafted by the Inspector-General of Police were adopted and referred to the Council's lawyers.

III.—MUNICIPAL WORKS.

15. The following works, which were incomplete at the end of 1900, were completed during the year:—

	Estimated at Rs. c.	Expenditure. Rs. c.
Improvement to Parson's road	6,764 50	5,962 11
Filling lake, Union Place	7,500 0	7,097 32
Protection of outlet from lake and of Galle Face beach ...	5,431 0	5,317 16
Improvement of drainage, &c., Kochchikada street ...	3,244 0	3,242 93
Erection of the George Wall Memorial Fountain ...	3,587 93	3,424 83
Park, Havelock Town	1,500 0	41,97 71
	28,027 43	26,542 6

The improvement and drainage of Sea street is in progress, and a sum of Rs. 16,944·65 was spent on the work during the year. The work is expected to be completed shortly.

16. New works undertaken, but not completed within the year, were as follows:—

	Estimated at Rs. c.	Expenditure. Rs. c.
Iron brackets, Dean's road market	1,067 0	587 36
Improvement of road through Uplands	4,630 62	181 12
Drainage, Gasworks street	7,750 0	7,601 87
Drainage, Church street	2,080 0	1,540 15
Drainage of a section of Kollupitiya road ...	7,840 0	3,711 98
Filling Price Recreation Ground	3,497 50	3,083 0
Setting back wall, Malay street	1,610 0	1,342 14
Additional accommodation to workshop and stores ...	4,306 0	2,343 38
	32,781 12	20,391 0

IV.—SPECIALLY DESIRABLE MEASURES.

(1) *Water Supply and Sanitation and Drainage.*

17. Government have intimated to the Council their willingness to carry out the remaining duplication of the water main from Labugama at a cost estimated at 2 million rupees from the general revenue of the Colony, on the distinct understanding that the Government is relieved from all further liabilities in regard to the water supply of Colombo.

The Waterworks will become the property of the Municipality, but will continue to be worked by the Public Works Department, while all expenditure for maintenance, establishment, and pensions will be payable by the Municipality.

The annual contribution of Rs. 130,000 by the Municipality to Government will be reduced to Rs. 100,000 until 1923, when it will cease altogether.

A further condition is that the Municipality carry out Mr. Mansergh's modified scheme of drainage, for which purpose the Government have offered to lend to the Municipality a sum of Rs. 2,605,000.

The annual cost to the Council of these proposals will be—

	Rs. c.
For interest and sinking fund at 5 per cent.	130,250 0
For working expenses of drainage scheme	35,800 0
For maintenance of Waterworks	22,000 0
	188,050 0

To meet this cost, the Council is asked to impose a sanitary rate of 2½ per cent, and is to be granted the privilege, not hitherto enjoyed, of taxing Government property. The funds available to meet the cost are estimated as follows :—

	Rs.	c.
Produce of revised assessment	80,000	0
Produce of proposed sanitary rate, viz., raising the consolidated rate from 11 to 13½ per cent.	80,000	0
Assessment of Government property	65,000	0
Saving by reduced annual payment to Government on account Waterworks	30,000	0
Total ...	255,000	0

A copy of the letter from Government on this subject is appended (Appendix B). This scheme was laid before the Council and generally approved, subject to a limitation being placed on the Council's liability to supply water to Government institutions and buildings. A favourable reply is expected to this question.

Arrangements have been made for granting a rebate on the sums due for water supplied by meter to premises partially occupied for residential purposes. This rebate is calculated on the assessment of the premises.

A vote of Rs. 20,000 was taken in order to lay larger water mains to the Fort, to ensure better pressure during the times when water is being drawn for the shipping.

18. The sum of Rs. 10,500, being stamp duty on licenses on arrack taverns, was paid by Government to the Municipal Fund, and was as usual devoted to works of sanitation; of this, a sum of Rs. 3,519·29 was expended during the year, chiefly on the drainage of Sea street, and the balance re-voted for expenditure in 1902. Of the balance of Rs. 8,686·01 of the payment for 1900 carried over to 1901, the sum of Rs. 8,674·75 was expended for the drainage of Sea street and Vauxhall lane.

V.—Other desirable Measures.

(1) *Public Lighting.*

19. The new gas contract was signed during the year. It will run to the end of 1906. Under its provisions the Company undertake to increase the average pressure by one-tenth inch, and all ordinary gas lamps are to be converted into incandescent lamps of 60 candle power, the present candle power being only from 12 to 14.

The draft contract, practically to the above effect, was approved by the Council on 18th January and referred to the Council's lawyers, who returned it on 18th April with certain remarks. After an interview with the Gas Inspector and the Manager of the Gas Company, the contract was finally arranged to their satisfaction, circulated to the Council on 25th April, and brought up at the meeting of 1st May. The Council, instead of adopting it, referred it back to the Lighting Committee, some Members of which raised further questions about pressure, the negotiations on which were not completed until 4th July. The draft contract was finally approved by Council on 12th July. The lawyers prepared it for signature by 30th August, and it was signed on 6th September.

The gas extension contract was signed at the same time, as it was so bound up with the gas contract that it was useless getting it signed any earlier. It provides for 185 additional gas lamps, and contains provision for adding to this number.

Work is going on under both contracts, and Colombo should be eventually an extremely well-lighted city.

The following figures furnished by the Gas Inspector show the progress in 1901 :—

Total number of lamps, December, 1900	1,678
Total number of lamps, December, 1901	1,684
Increase ...	6

	No. of Incandescent Lamps.	No. of Lamps with Ordinary Burners.	Total.
December, 1900 ...	37	1,641 ...	1,678
December, 1901 ...	108	1,576 ...	1,684

As to candle power :—

December, 1900.

			Total Candle Power
1,641 ordinary at 12 candle power	= 19,692	... ...	21,617
108 incandescent at 25 candle power	= 1,925		

December, 1901.

1,576 ordinary	= 18,912	... ...	28,452	
108 incandescent				
23 triple, 5 double, 80 single	159 burners at 60 candle power	= 9,540		
Increase of candle power ...			6,835	

A long outstanding claim for interest on columns and lanterns preferred by the Gas Com satisfactorily compromised and settled with the Council's approval.

(2) *Tramways.*

20. There has been no extension of lines for tramways during the year. The total number of passengers carried during 1901 was 6,542,282, compared with 6,420,984 in 1900; and the average daily number was 17,921, against 17,591 the preceding year. The total car mileage during 1901 was 864,041.

There were twenty-seven accidents reported, eleven due to persons attempting to jump on or off cars in motion and sixteen to collisions. Of these, three had fatal results, and the majority of the remainder resulted in slight or no apparent injury.

21. There were no complaints in connection with overcrowding. Two new cars were constructed during the year, and the total number running on both routes is thirty.

A subsidence of a portion of the road in New Moor street, on the Grandpass tramway route, occurred in September. It was repaired by the Tramway Company.

(3) *Prevention of Overcrowding of Houses.*

22. Inspection of overcrowded houses in the different Wards is done, and the nuisance abated after due warning. No prosecutions have been entered.

(4) *Supervision of Dairies.*

23. The number of registered dairymen within Municipal limits on 1st January, 1901, was 96. During the year 16 new dairymen were registered, and four applications for registration were refused.

The following is the distribution of the 112 dairymen carrying on business at the close of the year :—

St. Paul's Ward	61
Kollupitiya Ward	16
Slave Island Ward	27
Maradana Ward	1
New Bazaar Ward	4
Kotahena Ward	2
Pettah Ward	1
Total ...	112

24. All dairy premises, together with the cattle, appliances, and the utensils therein used, were periodically inspected, and the requirements of the officers were in nearly every instance fulfilled by the persons responsible. There were 29 prosecutions during the year, 6 for unregistered dairies and 23 for filthy premises. Fines were inflicted in every case.

25. The number of dairymen and others resident without the limits of the Municipality engaged in the supply of milk to persons within the Municipality is registered as 162. Steps were taken during the year to obtain the assistance of the Government Agent, Western Province, in organizing a scheme for the regular inspection of these dairies. The dairies are distributed in thirteen villages, and the headmen of these villages have been asked to furnish weekly reports as to—

(*a*) Cleanliness of the dairy sheds.
(*b*) Disposal of manure from sheds.
(*c*) Health of the men engaged in the work.
(*d*) Health of the cattle.
(*e*) Cleanliness of the milking utensils.
(*f*) Purity of water used for cleaning milk vessels.

26. Printed report forms have been furnished to these headmen, and the Council has voted a sum of Rs. 792 for paying them on a scale of payment suggested by the Government Agent. Regular inspection work will commence from 1st January, 1902.

(5) *Regulation of Laundries.*

27. The number of registered dhobies at the end of 1901 was 356, as against 354 at the close of the previous year. The number of authorized washing-places was 26, as before. There are 36 tanks supplied with Labugama water used by laundrymen, and there are in addition 7 places in the Colombo lake at present authorized for use as washing-places. There was one prosecution against a laundryman for washing in an unauthorized place, resulting in the infliction of a fine of Rs. 10. Three prosecutions were entered for failure to register, resulting in fines of 25 cents each on two men, the other having left the town meanwhile. Three prosecutions were entered for keeping laundry premises in a filthy state, resulting in fines ranging from Rs. 2·50 to Rs. 5. One notice was issued to discontinue washing in Blomendahl road.

28. The number of laundrymen resident without the limits of the Municipality who wash for residents within the Municipality is registered as 565. Steps were taken during the year to obtain the assistance of the Government Agent, Western Province, in organizing a scheme for the regular inspection of the laundries. The laundries are distributed in six korales and ninety villages, and the headmen of the villages in which the laundries are situated have been asked to furnish monthly reports as to—

(*a*) Condition of laundry premises.
(*b*) Condition of appliances used by laundrymen.
(*c*) State of the health of the people living at or near the laundry premises.
(*d*) State of the health of those employed in laundry work.

Printed report forms have been furnished to the headmen, and the Council has voted Rs. 3,696 for paying them on a scale of remuneration suggested by the Government Agent. Regular inspection work will commence from 1st January, 1902.

(6) *Inspection of Bakeries.*

29. All bakeries were regularly inspected by the Ward Inspectors, who furnish weekly returns specifying any infraction of the by-laws, and reporting on the weights in use as well as on the quality of the bread supplied.

The Sanitary Officer also inspects periodically. The general condition of the bakeries is satisfactory. There were 21 prosecutions for infraction of the by-laws, and all resulted in fines.

(7) *Recreation Grounds.*

30. The open spaces at present maintained on behalf of the public are the following :—

	Area. A. R. P.	Expenditure, 1901. Rs. c.
Galle Face Esplande	52 3 25	344 12
Gordon Gardens...	2 3 28	1,116 4
Racquet Court	9 2 24	726 29
Price Recreation Ground	7 3 32	3,353 13
Campbell's Park...	14 2 27	1,004 35
Victoria Park	100 0 0	4,799 14
Havelock Town Park	5 0 0	390 87
Total ...	186 0 16	11,733 94

31. The Havelock Town Park was completed and opened to the public on 6th June, 1901.

A sum of Rs. 3,083·13 was spent during the year in filling the eastern portion of Price Recreation Ground, which work was nearly completed by the close of the year.

The George Wall Memorial Fountain, at the junction of Union place and Turret road, was opened during the year, and a letter written to Mr. Philip conveying the Council's thanks for the gift.

(8) *Fire.*

32. An open space of land in Reclamation road has been selected as the site for the central fire station, and the Government has generously made over the site to the Council free of charge. The erection of the building will be taken in hand as early as possible. A steam fire engine has been ordered in England, but it will not be sent out until the building is sufficiently advanced to house it.

33. The fire station situated at St. Sebastian has been pulled down, as it was condemned as unsafe, and it is not intended to replace it.

VI.—WORKS DEPARTMENT.

34. Mr. Skelton, the Superintendent of Works, went on nine months' leave in December, and Mr. Dassenaike, the Assistant Municipal Engineer, was appointed to act for him, Mr. Dassenaike's place being filled by Mr. de Livera from the Public Works Department.

The Works Department was short-handed during the greater part of the year. The supervising staff consists of the Superintendent of Works, the Assistant Municipal Engineer, the Inspector of Private Buildings, and two Head Overseers. Head Overseer Wijeyeratne retired on 1st May, and his successor, Mr. Bartholomeusz, was not appointed until 10th August. The other Head Overseer, Kandasamy, was suspended on 24th August and dismissed on 13th December, and his successor was not appointed before the close of the year. As a result of the proceedings terminating in the dismissal of Kandasamy, a special Committee was appointed to inquire into the system of accounts in the Department. They have also been authorized to make recommendations as to the staff necessary for the proper working of the Department. Considerable delay is experienced in the preparation of plans and estimates for the carrying out of proposed new works, and it appears to me quite possible that this is due to the Department being undermanned.

Supply of Metal and Gravel.

35. (*a*) *Metal.*—Contractors having refused to tender for the supply of metal during 1901, the year's requirements were met by purchasing without a contract from the usual suppliers and also partly departmentally. The metal was obtained as follows :—

	Cubes.
About 67 per cent. purchased from outside suppliers	5,802·16
24½ per cent. produced departmentally	2,119·83
8½ per cent. could not be supplied during the year	729·38
Total requirements as per the year's estimates ...	8,651·37

In spite of difficulties, only 8½ per cent. of the year's provision was thus left over for supply during 1902. All the available suppliers of metal were kept well in work, supplying to practically their full capacity throughout the year. A small quarry was obtained from the Government Agent in the grounds of Cliff House, but owing to its limited extent, and the consequent limit to the rate of working, it was only found possible to produce from it 24½ per cent. of the metal required. This, however, materially helped to keep the roads in repair.

The question of a suitable and commodious quarry to be owned by the Council is still a pressing one. A scheme for a quarry at Hill House and the neighbourhood was put before Council and adopted, but difficulties arose owing to Government being unwilling to part with Hill House grounds. A modified scheme is now being prepared, and will be laid before Council.

There was some difficulty in getting tenders for the supply of metal during 1902, but this has been overcome and contracts entered into, with a rise in the rate, however, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 per cube. As the present quarries get exhausted and the demand for metal becomes larger with increasing traffic, further rises in the price of metal may be expected in the near future. In fact the Council, like others, will have to pay the market rates for its metal.

36. (*b*) *Gravel.*—The tenders for supply of gravel during 1901 having been very high, it was decided not to accept them, but to take advantage of the stratum of gravel overlying the land at the reservoir premises handed over to the Council as a recreation ground and known as Maligakanda Park. The gravel supplies during the year were therefore almost entirely taken from this park, which has not been quite exhausted as yet, and is likely to supply 500 to 1,000 cubes more. It is still being worked for gravel.

During the operations the land was incidentally improved for a park by the formation of a broad driving road round it, and the reduction of the surface to better and more uniform levels and gradients. The road and the levelling down are not yet complete, the gravel screening being still in progress, and a small vote will probably be required to completely finish the work. This vote will, however, be less than the saving effected to the Council by drawing supplies of gravel from the park instead of from

contractors, and thus the Council will have had the park improved at practically no extra cost. The hilly nature of the land is such that reduction of the whole of the park to a level surface is impossible, but the gravel screening operations have resulted in improving the surface, reducing inequalities, and making the slopes more uniform.

A small amount of gravel was drawn from the road reservation at the new Fishers' quarters, Uplands, and a certain quantity from private suppliers for the outlying parts of the town, which were too far away from the Council's gravel pits to allow of economical transport. Of the whole quantity of gravel required for the year, 5,316·08 cubes or 80·32 per cent. were drawn from the Council's pits, 1,208·04 or 18·25 per cent. from private suppliers, and only 95 or 1·43 per cent. was left unsupplied at the end of the year, although the gravel required in 1901 was something like double the requirements for 1900. The estimated cost of all metal and gravel that was not supplied within the year was brought forward and re-voted for expenditure in 1902.

The tenders for gravel supply during 1902 were very high, but as the Council's pits at Maligakanda Park and elsewhere were nearly exhausted they were accepted, the Council's pits continuing to be worked as a reserve to make up any deficiency in the supply.

As the gravel beds in and around Colombo get exhausted, suppliers will have to go further afield to get gravel, and a considerable rise in prices must be anticipated in the near future. It will therefore become more economical as time goes on for the Council to convert all the busier gravel roads into metal roads, the durability of the metal surface being much greater in proportion to the cost to that of a gravel surface where the traffic is at all considerable. Base Line road, Kynsey road, Kanatta road, Ward Place, Galle Face Church road, Maliban street, Jail road, and Bridge street are roads it is desirable to convert into metal roads at an early date.

VII.—Public Health.

37. The mean death-rate calculated on the estimated population in the middle of the year was 34·3 per thousand, as against 33·9 in the previous year; eliminating deaths in hospitals and jails it was 24·7. The mean birth-rate as registered was 20·4 per thousand, in comparison with 21·7 in 1900.

A comparative statement in detail is contained in Appendix C. The deaths in Kotahena Ward from fever, diarrhœa, and dysentery have fallen from 322 in 1900 to 232 in 1901.

38. There was no cholera in 1901, but smallpox prevailed at intervals during the year. A report prepared by the Sanitary Officer is contained in Appendix D.

39. The two segregation camps at Kanatta were maintained during the year.

40. The destruction of rats was continued throughout the year, and the number destroyed during 1901 was 49,575. The reward paid for the capture of rats remains at five cents each, and they continue to be destroyed at the lethal chamber, and are afterwards incinerated at the Infectious Diseases Hospital. Details of the number of rats destroyed from the commencement of the year are given in Appendix E.

VIII.—Health Department.

41. The number of buckets conserved rose from 6,334 in January to 6,994 in December; the increase of the previous year was from 5,200 to 6,334. The number of cesspits cleared was 219 in comparison with 357 during 1900. The number of cesspits converted into dry-earth closets was 58, as against 134 in the year preceding.

42. The condition of the night soil carts when I assumed duties at the end of March was serious. Breakdowns in the streets were not at all infrequent, especially on the tramway routes. Repairs had been neglected for some time past, and a system of divided responsibility existed, for while the repairs generally were attended to by the Works Department, a blacksmith for small repairs was kept at the depôt under the supervision of the Health Department. This system was abolished. The whole of the repairs were placed in the hands of the Works Department, and a sum of Rs. 9,435·88 was expended on them during the year. Weekly reports of the condition of the carts are now sent in by the depôt-keeper to the Superintendent of Works, and are at once followed by inspection by an officer of the Works Department, who attends to small repairs on the spot, and arranges for more extensive ones being done at the Municipal workshop. Breakdowns have now practically ceased, and the carts make far less noise when being driven through the streets. Tarpaulins have been supplied to cover the openings when the carts are at work, and the smell has been reduced to the lowest possible limits. Arrangements have been made for a more economical system of pitting at the depôt by laying out the pits in straight lines, instead of leaving the coolies to cut them as they pleased.

43. Fourteen portable cattle sheds of iron frame work were put up at the depôt for housing the cattle of the contractors at a cost of Rs. 8,400. The night soil depôt has proved satisfactory, and a further area of about 12 acres was used during 1901. The question of the possibility of re-opening the night soil pits for future use was referred to the Bacteriological Institute for report. The Director, after examining samples of earth taken from the pits, recommended that they should not be re-opened for a period of at least five years.

44. During the year 1901 this Department continued to be worked by the Council's officers and coolies on the check-roll system. The result of an inquiry into the Department towards the end of 1900 showed that the system, though nominally a check-roll one, was in reality a sort of contract, and it was decided that it would be preferable to enter into a real contract. With the assistance of the Manager, Health Department, I drew up a specification of the proposed contract, the main provision of which was to pay the contractor on the basis of the number of buckets conserved by him. This was approved of by the Council, and tenders were called for and a contract finally entered into for 1902. The Council now employs only the Manager, Health Department, the necessary clerical staff, one supervisor for each of the four divisions, and one to supervise the night soil depôt. The whole force of overseers, kanganies, and coolies has disappeared, and is replaced by a single contractor. The recoveries from householders have been made in a satisfactory manner :—

	Rs.	c.
Total amount due for 1901	135,018	9
Total recoveries during the year	108,049	2
Outstanding on 31st December, 1901	26,969	7

Nearly all the complaints received were personally dealt with by me, and wherever neglect on the part of the Council's staff was proved fines were inflicted. The Sanitary Officer has been given the general superintendence of the Health Department, and directed to pay periodical visits to the depôt and watch the working of the Department.

The bulls used by the contractor of this Department have been regularly inspected by the Veterinary Surgeon since April, 1901, and animals unfit for work rejected after each inspection.

45. A statement of the receipts and expenditure of the Department during 1901 is contained in Appendix F.

IX.—MUNICIPAL MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

46. The number of cases disposed of during the year was 13,067, in comparison with 11,312 for 1900, and an average of 9,185 for the five previous years. The number of persons charged in these cases was, 14,286, as compared with 12,789, for 1900, and an average of 10,307 for the five previous years. The amount of fines recovered was Rs. 31,182·47, as compared with Rs. 28,395·79 for 1900, and an average of Rs. 23,785·80 for the five previous years. A classified statement in the form prescribed by the Attorney-General is contained in Appendix G. Weekly statements of prosecutions are submitted by the Inspectors and examined by me. Prosecutions for re-thatching buildings are carefully watched, and applications for time to tile them considered.

47. Mr. E. F. Ondatjie performed duties as Additional Municipal Magistrate during the year.

X.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Assessment Collections.

48. Steps are now being taken to have the survey of Colombo brought up to date for the purposes of assessment. The Council has voted in the Budget for 1902 a sum of Rs. 10,000 for that purpose, and the work will be done under the control of the Surveyor-General, who has kindly consented to select the surveyors and supervise their work. Every building and every visible boundary will appear in the plan, which will be on the 1-chain scale, and when it is complete there should be no difficulty in seeing that no land or building escapes assessment. It will be subsequently necessary to keep the survey up to date, and it will probably be advisable to permanently engage for this purpose one of the surveyors at present employed on the revision, and he will be able to attend to any other surveys the Council may require.

The system that prevailed of dealing with objections to assessment did not appear to me to be satisfactory. All that was placed before the Standing Committee was the opinion of an officer of the Council that the premises were worth so much—an opinion which might hopelessly break down in court. Every endeavour is now made to ascertain the actual rents paid, and where the property is not rented out the opinion of a competent valuer, not an employé of the Council, is obtained. The following are the figures for the last five years :—

Year.	Number of Objections.	Number of Cases in Court.	Number decided against the Council.
1897	115	2	2
1898	107	—	—
1899	175	1	1
1900	2,600	163	132
1901	398	28	13

The large number of objections in 1900 is due to the fact that there was a general revision of the assessment at the end of 1899 and a general increase in values for 1900. No further revision has since taken place, the 1900 assessment having been adopted for the two following years. There is a large falling off in the number of objections in 1901, and, though the percentage of those which went into court is almost the same in the two years (6 in 1900 to 7 in 1901), the results of the cases show that while 81 per cent. of them went against the Council in 1900, the percentage fell to 46 in 1901. New and improved buildings are dealt with on the same principles.

The question of outstanding arrears engaged my attention. They were most serious in Mutwal A Division and Maradana. The chief difficulty in the recovery of the tax was the system whereby only one quarter's arrears were placed in the hands of the collector at a time, and he was not allowed to deal with those of a later quarter until the first quarter was fully settled. The result was that persistence in non-payment of the tax for one quarter on the part of a few defaulters delayed the whole collections of subsequent quarters.

In dealing with Mutwal A, I first had a list prepared of properties owing Rs. 3 and upwards a quarter that were in arrears for any period up to the end of 1900. These were presumably the wealthiest persons and best able to pay. The whole of these arrears on sixty-eight properties, amounting to Rs. 5,073·24, were recovered by seizure of those properties, and without a single sale, showing clearly that it was not inability, but unwillingness to pay, that was the cause of the arrears.

I next proceeded to deal with the arrears on properties in Mutwal A owing between Re. 1 and Rs. 3 a quarter, and on properties owing over Re. 1 a quarter in Maradana. These are being treated in the same way. Each property is seized for the total arrears due and advertised for sale. Full consideration is given to owners who apply for time to pay. They are personally questioned by me as to their position and means, and wherever it has appeared to me that the defaulters were unable to pay the whole sum at once, time has always been given, varying according to the circumstances of the case. Up to 31st December only one sale took place, which was subsequently cancelled on payment of the arrears.

The only practicable method of working up arrears appears to be to deal with them by properties and not by quarters. This work, however, proceeds slowly, owing to the large number of properties and the length of time that is required to be given between seizure and sale.

The following is the state of the arrears in these two divisions at the date when the seizures commenced and on 31st December :—

Mutwal A Ward.

	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Outstanding on 21st August, 1901, being date of first seizure	993 57	4,036 89	4,247 36	8,326 11	7,282 2	24,885 95
Outstanding on 31st December, 1901 ...	335 20	2,722 58	2,777 25	5,842 38	5,697 85	17,375 26
Recoveries	658 37	1,314 31	1,470 11	2,48 373	1,584 17	7,510 69

Maradana Ward.

	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Outstanding on 26th November, 1901, being date of first seizure	—	—	3,296 30	24,050 57	27,987 92	55,334 79
Outstanding on 31st December, 1901 ...	—	—	3,281 31	21,752 28	25,470 37	50,503 96
Recoveries	—	—	14 99	2,298 29	2,517 55	4,830 83

The recovery of nearly one-third of the Mutwal A arrears in four months and some 9 per cent. of those in Maradana in a little over a month is satisfactory.

Commutation Tax.

49. I found 9,552 defaulters outstanding from 1900 when I assumed duties on 29th March. They were reported on by the division officers and Ward Inspectors, and 1,802 were then selected for final report. 720 were accounted for, leaving a balance of 1,162 to be struck off. As regards the tax for 1901, the division officers prepared, under my instructions, lists of those who had not paid, and they were noticed to labour. As no one ever does turn out to labour in Colombo, it would be a saving of time if notices to labour could be done away with. The law however, as it stands at present, requires these notices to be issued. On the completion of the notices there remained 18,659 defaulters. Warrants were issued against all of them as provided by the Ordinance, and this is the first year in which this requirement was fully carried out. Up to 31st December the figures were :—

Imprisoned	15
Fined	522
Exempted	203
Paid elsewhere	81
Double entries	330
Dead	47
Gone to India	1,007
Not to be found	321
Allowed to pay double difference, Rs. 2 or Rs. 4	137
	2,663
Balance outstanding	15,996
Total ...	18,659

In order not to hinder the collections for 1902 I selected at the end of December 877 persons, whom I had marked in the Warrant register as being persons who might possibly be well known, and directed the division officers to make special reports on them before closing their accounts, and the remainder were struck off.

The recovery of the tax in Colombo is attended with difficulties peculiar to the place. First, there is a large floating population constantly moving between Colombo and India and between Colombo and the interior of Ceylon. Secondly, difficulties arise by payments being made (1) to the division officer of a division to which the persons paying do not belong, (2) by persons who have changed their residence since the general lists of taxpayers were prepared, (3) by those who give incorrect addresses when making payments, (4) by coolies who give one name at one time and another at a different time. The marking off of the payments made becomes very difficult and sometimes impossible in such cases, and this results in a large number of persons appearing as defaulters in the division to which they belong, though they have really paid in other divisions. Then, there is a class of persons who have relations in villages outside Colombo, where the rate of tax is less than in the Municipality, and who get their relations to pay for them in the villages so as to avoid the higher rate to which they are liable. Lastly, there are persons, most of them well to do, I regret to say, who think it becoming to throw every difficulty they can in the way of the collection of the tax from them.

In order to place the collections for 1902 on a sounder basis I caused the division officers to begin by taking the Census list of houses, and adding to it all houses since built. In the absence of an up-to-date survey of Colombo, this was the best that could be done. Schedules were served, and general lists of taxpayers prepared according to this list of houses. The division officers anticipate a considerable increase in the collections for 1902, but there will probably always remain a rather high proportion of apparent defaulters due to the causes I have mentioned.

Vehicles and Animals Tax.

50. This tax is due in half-yearly instalments on 1st February and 1st August. The rule is to allow a month's time for payments to be made, and then to issue warrants for recovery of the unpaid sums, with costs. This practice, however, was not always properly carried out. The warrants for the first half of 1900 were issued at various periods between 20th August, 1900, and 20th April, 1901, and

those for the second half between 3rd September, 1900, and 20th April, 1901. This of course threw the collections into arrears. There was, however, a more serious cause of delay in the fact that only one officer, the supervisor of vehicles and animals tax, was employed to collect the whole of the arrears in Colombo. It was impossible for him to make the recoveries in time to prevent the accumulation of further arrears. I therefore placed the recoveries for 1901 in the hands of the Ward Inspectors, leaving the supervisor of vehicles and animals tax to complete those for 1900, which he only succeeded in doing by December, 1901.

The warrants for the first half of 1901 were issued on 19th July in that year, and the recoveries were nearly complete by the end of the year. It is expected that the taxes for the second half of 1901 will be fully recovered by the middle of March, 1902, and there should be no further arrears after that.

In order to secure a fairly complete return of persons liable to this tax for 1902, the division officers were instructed to serve a schedule for vehicles and animals at every house at the same time that they served the schedule for commutation tax. This was done, and a fairly comprehensive tax register has been obtained from these schedules.

Separate columns were provided in the schedules for vehicles kept for hiring purposes, as under the present state of the law they pay a license fee, but no tax. A separate register has been made up of these hired vehicles, which will afford a useful check in the licensing. Hitherto all were included in one ledger, and as the licenses for carts were issued by the Government Agent, it was practically impossible to check the carts licensed unless the licensee produced his cattle and paid tax on them. Even then the checking was irregularly done. Licenses for carts will in future be issued by the Council, and the checking should be done without difficulty.

The system of recovery of this tax by warrant appears to me a bad one. Distraint on movable property is always attended by the risk of resistance and possible riots, and it would be far better to recover the tax by summons to the Municipal Court, as is done in the case of the dog tax and the Health Department conservancy charges.

The following are the figures for 1900 :—

	First Half, 1900. Rs. c.	Second Half, 1900. Rs. c.
Amount for which warrants were issued	4,332 0	4,097 75
Recovered	1,484 25	1,637 75
Licenses taken out	2,011 25	1,562 50
Struck off as irrecoverable	836 50	897 0
Total	4,332 0	4,097 25

Dog Tax.

The licenses taken out between 1895 and 1901 were :—

Year.	Number of Dogs licensed.	Amount. Rs. c.
1895	3,018	2,263 50
1896	3,381	2,535 75
1897	3,061	2,295 75
1898	3,038	2,428 50
1899	3,389	2,541 75
1900	3,025	2,268 75
1901	4,203	3,152 25

The variation in these figures is curious. The low number for 1900 may be due to the wholesale destruction of dogs carried out early in that year and towards the end of 1899 owing to the prevalence of rabies. I cannot account for the falling off in 1897 and 1898. The increase in 1901 is due to a more vigorous prosecution of the owners of unlicensed dogs. For 1902 the register was prepared in the same way as that for vehicles and animals.

The dog seizers took up 3,274 stray dogs from the streets of Colombo, of which 1,167 were redeemed by the owners, 35 sold, and the rest destroyed. Eight cases of suspected rabies were reported by the police during the year. On examination three of these dogs were found to have suffered from the disease. One of the rabid animals had bitten its owner, who proceeded to the Pasteur Institute at Kausali (India) and received treatment with success. Strong double compartment dog cages have been supplied to all the police stations, where suspected rabid animals can be kept secure, with comparatively little risk to those handling them. The dog pound books show the following :—

Stray Dogs.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Seized ...	2,109	2,270	4,094	6,507	3,274
Redeemed	516	363	431	549	1,167
Sold by auction	26	21	29	35	35
Destroyed	1,559	1,886	3,632	5,923	2,055
Died in pound	8	—	2	—	17
Total	2,109	2,270	4,094	6,507	3,274

The high figures in 1899 and 1900 are due to the wholesale destruction of dogs mentioned above. Three dog pound keepers had to be dismissed during the course of the year for irregularities in not properly accounting for the dogs received.

Cattle Disease.

52. Early in January 3 cows were attacked with rinderpest at a dairy in Slave Island, and these, along with 20 other animals (cows and calves), were removed to the village Narahenpitiya, where they were segregated. Since removal 5 others got ill ; of the sick animals, 7 died of the disease.

In February an outbreak of rinderpest occurred among cattle which were being kept by the lessee of the Racquet Court ; 38 animals were removed to the segregation camp at Kanatta, of these 10 died of the disease. The grazing of cattle at the Racquet Court was stopped for a period of six months.

In April 9 animals that belonged to the cattle contractor of the Municipal Health Department were removed suffering from rinderpest from Gregory's road to the cattle segregation camp at Kanatta, and 11 other animals of the same owner were removed to the camp from the cattle sheds at Narahenpitiya (outside Municipal limits); of these, 9 animals died and 11 recovered. The portable sheds previously mentioned in paragraph 43 were put up in order to facilitate isolation should cattle disease reappear at the depôt. Proper measures were taken for the prompt suppression of the disease, and no dairy cattle were affected. In July 2 animals were found attacked with rinderpest at Urugodawatta; they were promptly isolated, and both recovered.

A scheme for a cattle quarantine station and a cattle mart was considered by the Council, and the proposals approved of were submitted to Government.

53. *Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York.* — Colombo was honoured by a visit by Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York in April. The Municipal Council resolved that an Address of Welcome be presented to them in a gold casket. The Address was duly read and presented at the landing jetty by the Chairman of the Council in the presence of all the members. The Town Hall was decorated for the occasion of Their Royal Highnesses driving through the town, and was also illuminated at night.

54. *Floral Hall.*—This building in the Racquet Court, which was in a ruinous state, was pulled down.

55. *Frozen Meat.*—Since September all frozen meat brought to Colombo from Australia and Europe is inspected and a certificate issued. An inspection fee of half a cent per pound is paid by the importers, and the quantity inspected from September to December aggregated 204,304 lb. This fee was arranged by a compromise between the importers and the Council during 1901. The importers had hitherto denied their liability to pay it, and the compromise not only has done away with the danger of litigation, but brings in a considerable additional revenue.

56. *Slaughter-houses.* — The two slaughter-houses at Dematagoda and Madampitiya were regularly visited during the year, and the work of the Superintendents found to be very satisfactory.

Cattle, sheep, and pigs are slaughtered at Dematagoda, and sheep only are slaughtered at Madampitiya. 24,538 head of cattle were entered for slaughter at the Dematagoda slaughter-house during the year 1901, consisting of 1,954 Coast buffaloes, 14,119 Coast cattle, 6,691 Ceylon buffaloes, and 1,783 Ceylon black cattle; 1,884 diseased livers and lungs and 6 carcases of meat were rejected and destroyed during the period as being unfit for food. 37,369 sheep and 2,347 pigs were also admitted for slaughter at Dematagoda. At Madampitiya 32,152 sheep were entered for slaughter during the year, and three carcases of meat were destroyed as being unfit for food.

57. *Markets: Private Meat Stalls.*—There were 33 stalls for the sale of meat within the town held on special licenses from the Chairman. The meat exposed at these markets is periodically inspected. No special stalls are allowed within a mile of a public market. Special licenses are issued to meet the convenience of residents living at a distance from public markets.

The license of a butcher was cancelled during the year, as stolen cattle were shown to have been illicitly slaughtered at his premises, and some of his employés were convicted in the criminal courts. This butcher made several attempts to regain his license in the names of his relations, but without success.

58. *Licensed Vehicles.*—The following are the figures for the last five years :—

	No. of Hackeries First Class.	No. of Hackeries Second Class.	No. of Carriages First Class.	No. of Carriages Second Class.	No. of Jinrickshas.
Licensed in 1897	230	428	211	53	1,386
Do. 1898	197	313	194	41	1 368
Do. 1899	168	171	198	17	1,351
Do. 1900	167	125	202	21	1,644
Do. 1901	179	89	215	26	1,907

The tramway lines were opened for traffic on 13th January, 1899. They seem to have seriously affected second class hackeries and carriages, while first class carriages and hackeries and jinrickshas appear to have stood the competition fairly well.

Inspections were made from time to time of the condition of the vehicles that were being used, and 153 jinrickshas were noticed to be produced for plying in an unfit state. Of these, the Municipal officers reported 151 and the Police 2. 49 carriages were also noticed to be produced for plying in an unfit state. Of these, Municipal officers reported 48 and a private party 1. 144 jinrickshas were produced after necessary repairs had been effected and were inspected and passed as fit for licensing, 7 jinrickshas were not produced and could not be traced subsequently as they were not used. All the 49 carriages were produced after proper repairs had been done to them and passed.

59. *Lotus Pond.* — The reclamation of this pond is proceeding gradually. It is used as a dumping ground for clinkers and inoffensive rubbish, and considerable progress has been made in the area filled up.

60. *Watering Streets.* — The contract for watering the tramway routes has been signed by Messrs. Boustead Brothers; it provides for the watering being done three times daily, except on days when there has been rain. The amount payable to the contractors is Rs. 2,000 per annum. The watering, which was not very well done at first, has of late improved. The Director of Public Works having stopped the use of the hydrants by the Council's watering carts for the watering of the streets, owing to the daily supply of water from Labugama being only just sufficient for the daily consumption, this useful service has necessarily been largely curtailed, as water has to be obtained from the lake by means of pumping. This means a considerable loss of time, both in filling the water carts and in their having to go a distance to be re-filled, and it has rendered it practically impossible to water certain parts of the town.

61. *Supply of Water.* — The average daily supply of water from the Colombo Waterworks during the year was 2,816,593 gallons; the average daily consumption, which includes water supplied to Government buildings and for other purposes, was 2,772,307 gallons. The maximum consumption was 3,194,578 gallons on the 12th February, and the minimum consumption was 2,151,858 on the 7th March.

62. *Census.* — The Fourth Decennial Census of Ceylon was taken on the night of the 1st March, 1901. The Chairman was appointed Commissioner of Census for the Municipal limits of the town, and was responsible for the efficient carrying out of the Census enumeration within his jurisdiction. Two of the Council's Ward Inspectors, who had previous experience of Census work, were appointed chief supervisors, and the other Ward Inspectors were appointed supervisors to control the work of the enumerators, of whom there were 329. The town was mapped out in blocks of from 100 to 120 houses in each block, and each block was given in charge of an enumerator, and the work was thoroughly done to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Census. All connected expenses were borne by the Census Department.

The population of Colombo was enumerated at 158,093, against 128,870 in 1891, or an increase of 22·7 per cent. in the decade.

63. *Allowance for Railway Travelling.*—The Council granted an allowance to such of their clerks who use the railway daily to come to office sufficient to confer on them the same privileges as are enjoyed by Government clerks.

64. *Grant Plan, Borella Cemetery.*—It was found that a number of grants of plots of ground at Borella cemetery had not in the past been properly marked in the cemetery plan and on the ground. The work of tracing them was taken up, and fortnightly reports are sent in to me, which show steady, though slow, progress in tracing them.

65. *New Inspector.* — A new Inspector was appointed for St. Sebastian Ward, which had hitherto been looked after by the Pettah Inspector.

66. *Lake Fly Nuisance.* — Reports on the lake fly nuisance were obtained from Mr. E. E. Green and Dr. A. J. Chalmers. They were laid before the Council, and estimates called for of the cost of carrying out the remedies that were recommended.

67. *Late Shroff's Defalcation.*—Judgment was obtained against the sureties of the late shroff for Rs. 3,000, and this amount has since been recovered; a small further dividend may be expected from the deceased shroff's estate.

68. *Guides.*—Arrangements were made for the better working of the guides, and permission obtained from most of the steamship companies to allow guides to go on board the ships and bring ashore passengers who required their services. Printed notices, framed and glazed, were supplied to the steamers explaining the licensed guide system, and warning passengers against unlicensed guides and touts. The only companies that refused to co-operate were the Messageries and the P. & O. The former Company stated that their passengers were not in the habit of employing guides, while the agent of the P. & O. Company, I regret to say, refused to permit the guides to go on board the ships without assigning any sufficient reason for doing so.

69. *Closing of a Road.*—Commissariat street, leading down from the Gordon Gardens to the Customs Gate, was closed and included in the Customs premises.

70. *Office Accommodation.*—Proposals for improving the office accommodation of the Council and the market in the neighbourhood were considered, and plans and estimates called for. These will be shortly furnished.

71. *Grandpass Market.*—Better tenders were obtained for the lease of the Grandpass market for the year 1902, showing an increase of Rs. 600 over the amount received for 1901.

72. *Sanitary Officer.*—The health of the Sanitary Officer having broken down, in consequence of which he was unable to discharge his duties satisfactorily, arrangements for his retirement on pension were made in December.

73. *Flag for Town Hall.*—Designs for a flag for the Town Hall were prepared and submitted to Council. A design was selected, and the flags ordered.

74. *Railway Crossing, Dematagoda.*—The railway crossing at Dematagoda was paved with granite setts at a cost of Rs. 200; but in return for this the annual upkeep payment of Rs. 250, hitherto paid by the Council to Government, was discontinued.

XI.—GENERAL.

75. Tables of attendance at meetings of the Council, of the Standing Committee, and of the Special Committees, respectively, are contained in Appendix H.

76. Mr. P. D. Warren was nominated on the 28th March, 1901, during the absence of Mr. F. H. Grinlinton from the Island. Mr. Stanley Bois and Mr. A. Forsyth resigned on the 12th March, 1901. The Hon. Mr. F. A. Cooper, C.M.G., having vacated his seat on the 17th April was re-nominated on the 26th April, 1901. Mr. Duncan W. H. Skrine was nominated on the 22nd July, and the Hon. Mr. Giles F. Walker was nominated on the 13th November, 1901.

77. The Hon. Mr. F. R. Ellis, C.M.G., Government Agent, Western Province, having ceased to be Chairman, Mr. F. H. Price was appointed Chairman on 6th March, 1901. Mr. F. H. Price went on leave from the 29th March, and Mr. A. S. Pagden was appointed to act for him. Mr. A. S. Pagden was confirmed as Chairman on 9th June, 1901.

78. The Councillors and Standing Committee have to be thanked for the part taken by them in Municipal affairs.

May 7, 1902.

A. S. PAGDEN,
Chairman, Municipal Council, and
Mayor of Colombo.

APPENDIX A. (Quoted in Paragraph 8.)

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements on account of the Municipal Fund from January 1 to December 31, 1901.

	Revenue.	Estimated Revenue for 1901. Rs. c.	Receipts to Dec. 31, 1901. Rs. c.
1	Commutation under Road Ordinance ...	88,500 0	90,098 0
2	Tax on vehicles and animals (under section 128 of Ord. No. 7 of 1887) ...	22,000 0	23,008 75
2a	Do. costs ...	—	421 70
3	Dog tax	4,000 0	4,410 79
3a	Do. costs ...	—	3 21
	Licenses.		
4	Carriages for hire ...	20,000 0	19,845 50
5	Passenger hackeries ...	1,500 0	1,235 0
6	Cart and coach—issued by Government Agent ...	6,250 0	7,900 90
7	Boat—issued by Government Agent ...	100 0	74 10
8	Boat—issued by Master Attendant ...	3,500 0	3,790 50
9	Gun—issued by Government Agent	150 0	456 95
10	To sell intoxicating liquors—issued by Government Agent	15,057 50	—
11	Butchers	200 0	228 0
12	Coal depôts, tanneries, &c. ...	700 0	768 0
13	To slaughter cattle, sheep, and pigs (special) ...	120 0	198 39
14	To sell meat (special) ...	220 0	170 0
15	To sell fish (special) ...	275 0	265 0
16	Opium	13,700 0	13,700 0
17	Petroleum	1,360 0	2,104 0
18	Guides	200 0	159 0
19	Poison	28 0	42 75
20	Auctioneers and brokers ...	3,500 0	3,340 0
21	Stamp duty on advocates', proctors', and notaries' certificates and articles of clerkship ...	4,000 0	3,154 0
22	Stamp duty on licenses on arrack taverns (cross entry)	10,500 0	10,500 0
	Judicial Fines.		
23	By Municipal Magistrate ...	24,000 0	31,182 47
24	By Police Magistrate	75 0	57 0
	Tolls.		
25	Victoria bridge, Grandpass ...	85,000 0	85,000 0
26	Bambalapitiya ...	48,000 0	48,000 0
27	Mutwal ferry ...	1,800 0	1,800 0
28	Lock-gate	1,000 0	776 87
	Markets.		
29	Edinburgh, fruit and vegetable	3,378 0	4,724 83
30	Edinburgh, meat ...	5,000 0	5,605 0
31	Edinburgh, meat, lighting charges paid by stall-holders	600 0	364 47
32	St. John's fish mart ...	540 0	420 0
33	St. John's boutiques, fruit and vegetable market ...	1,248 0	1,102 0
34	St. John's fish market ...	3,000 0	3,132 0
35	Dean's road market ...	5,100 0	5,701 42
36	Dean's road market—lighting charges paid by stall-holders (cross entry) ...	1,100 0	958 75
37	Grandpass market ...	5,400 0	5,640 0
38	Kollupitiya market ...	500 0	693 0
39	Mohammedan meat market, dhobies' pond ...	720 0	720 0
40	Gintupitiya street market ...	1,680 0	1,980 0
41	Gintupitiya street market—lighting charges paid by stall-holders ...	168 0	198 0
42	Slave Island market ...	4,200 0	3,380 0
43	Bambalapitiya market ...	1,000 0	705 0

	Expenditure.	Estimated Expenditure for 1901. Rs. c.	Disbursements to Dec. 31, 1901. Rs. c.
	I.—Establishments.		
	(i.) *Salaries.*		
1	Salaries, fixed ...	62,107 31	58,827 70
2	Pensions	6,111 10	6,111 10
3	Audit of accounts ...	1,952 0	1,944 48
	(ii.) *Contingencies.*		
4	Office contingencies ...	708 0	708 0
5	Allowances ...	7,658 94	7,532 60
6	Stationery	2,770 0	2,752 55
7	Furniture	350 0	309 98
8	Inspectors' uniform ...	620 0	620 0
	II.—Commutation under Road Ordinance.		
9	Commission, &c. ...	12,000 0	10,966 37
10	Refunds	100 0	72 40
	III.—Licenses and Taxes.		
	(i.) *Dog Tax.*		
11	Commission, &c. ...	100 0	—
12	For capture and destruction of dogs and for dog collars	1,400 0	1,344 60
13	Refunds	15 0	0 75
	(ii.) *Vehicles and Animals Tax.*		
14	Commission, &c. ...	600 0	404 58
15	Tin plates and painting ...	350 0	151 67
16	Refunds	30 0	12 24
	(iii.) *Carriage Licenses.*		
17	Tin plates and painting ...	200 0	175 56
18	Badges and fare tables ...	900 0	668 55
	(iv.) *Hackery Licenses.*		
19	Tin plates ...	80 0	18 0
20	Badges and fare tables ...	410 0	90 0
	IV.—Markets.		
	(i.) *Establishment and Lighting.*		
21	Edinburgh market, keeper's salary ...	360 0	343 55
22	Do. coolies' wages (4)	480 0	480 0
23	Do. lighting ...	1,300 0	1,002 21
24	St. John's market, overseer's salary ...	120 0	114 52
25	Do. coolies' wages ...	240 0	120 0
26	Do. lighting ...	500 0	432 50
27	Do. vegetable trays ...	215 0	—
28	Kollupitiya market, cooly's wages ...	120 0	120 0
29	Do. lighting ...	12 0	9 80
30	Dean's road market, keeper's salary ...	360 0	360 0
31	Do. coolies' wages ...	540 0	540 0
32	Do. lighting ...	1,178 0	830 10
33	Do. lighting—recoverable from stall-holders (cross entry) ...	1,100 0	955 0
34	Gintupitiya street market, lighting ...	170 0	108 25
35	Do. cooly's wages ...	120 0	120 0
36	Slave Island market, keeper's salary ...	480 0	480 0
37	Do. lighting ...	264 0	161 75
38	Mohammedan meat market, cooly's wages ...	120 0	120 0
39	Bambalapitiya market, cooly's wages ...	120 0	120 0
40	Kollupitiya and Bambalapitiya markets, keeper's salary ...	240 0	240 0

	Revenue.	Estimated Revenue for 1901. Rs.	c.	Receipts to Dec. 31, 1901. Rs.	c.
	Slaughter Houses.				
44	Dematagoda, slaughtering fees	14,500	0	17,535	44
45	Do. feeding fees ...	15,150	0	19,407	6
46	Do. sale of blood ...	180	0	200	0
47	Do. sale of manure...	100	0	166	50
74	Do. cost of gas to stove	300	0	322	20
48	Madampitiya, slaughtering fees ...	2,500	0	4,018	18
49	Do. feeding fees ...	2,500	0	4,020	94
50	Do. rent of trees and grass ...	250	0	397	0
77	Fees for inspection of frozen meat	1,000	0	1,021	53
	Health Department.				
51	Recoveries from householders for conserving latrines ...	124,000	0	129,562	52
52	Recoveries from householders for buckets sold ...	500	0	305	0
53	Recoveries from householders for disinfectants,&c.	1,500	0	809	1
	Miscellaneous.				
54	Trunk road (cross entry)....	30,000	0	30,000	0
55	Tramway mileage ...	4,833	32	4,833	32
56	Rent of grass lands and other property ...	3,500	0	4,857	50
57	Racquet court fees ...	100	0	77	0
58	Galle Face, grazing fees	600	0	723	14
59	Victoria park, grazing fees...	800	0	505	0
60	Campbell's park, grazing fees	125	0	190	0
61	Price recreation ground, grazing fees ...	100	0	196	84
62	Fees for testing and stamping weights and measures ...	250	0	237	12
63	Fees from tennis court, Victoria park ...	50	0	47	75
64	Interest	5,000	0	7,721	46
65	Miscellaneous ...	3,500	0	6,096	19
	Sale of stores ...			381	63
	Mulct			337	44
	Town Hall fees ...			—	
	Overplus at sales ...			—	
	Sale of tender and specification forms ...			30	50
	Sale of scavenging rubbish...			—	
	Deposits made by tenderers			—	
	Sale of timber ...			351	59
	Sale of disinfectants; &c. ...			8	0
66	General cemeteries account	4,000	0	4,884	50
67	Lease of land opposite Bridge-of-boats	360	0	180	0
68	Rent of land, Layard's broadway	240	0	353	0
69	Rent of superintendent's quarters, Bridge-of-boats	700	0	780	0
70	Rent of dynamite magazine	50	0	50	0
71	Fees from the Hon. the Treasurer for testing kerosine oil ...	750	0	1,025	0
72	Payment by Government Agent for clearing Crown lands in the Fort during 1901 (cross entry) ...	114	0	114	0
73	Advances of previous year adjusted ...	5,499	11	5,499	11
75	Payment by Government for repair of plague camp No. 2 (cross entry)	319	0	319	0
76	Moiety of cost of metalling Kew lane ...	150	0	150	0
	Havelock Town park, grazing	—		*12	0
	Guides' badge account ...	—		*1	50
	Carried forward ...	612,889	93	635,771	32

	Expenditure.	Estimated Expenditure for 1901. Rs.	c.	Disbursements to Dec. 31, 1901. Rs.	c.
41	Bambalapitiya market, lighting	360	0	254	50
42	Fish blocks for markets ...	150	0	74	9
43	Cost of tools and equipment	150	0	86	59
44	White tiling one meat stall, Slave Island market ...	200	0	169	66
45	Iron brackets, Dean's road market	1,067	0	587	36
175	Edinburgh market, assistant market-keeper, ten months at Rs. 15 per month ...	150	0	127	54
176	Slave Island market, cooly's wages	120	0	120	0
177	Fish-cutting blocks for St. John's market ...	430	0	402	58
178	Water service to Mohammedan meat market ...	75	0	—	
188	Rethatching St. John's market	32	0	31	89
189	Slave Island market, cost of converting meat stalls into fish stalls ...	200	0	—	
190	Dean's road market, additional lights ...	45	0	32	75
229	Locked mutton stalls, Kollupitiya market ...	474	0	—	
258	Repair of fish benches, Dean's road market ...	62	0	—	
259	Repair of fish benches, Kollupitiya market ...	76	80	—	
	(ii.) *Upkeep and Repairs.*				
46	Repair of markets upon sub-estimates... ...	3,000	0	187	34
	V.—Slaughter Houses.				
	(i.) *Establishment, Lighting, &c.*				
47	Dematagoda, superintendent's salary ...	1,000	0	999	96
48	Do. superintendent's ricksha allowance ...	180	0	180	0
49	Do. salary of assistant and clerk ...	600	0	597	50
50	Do. lighting ...	1,500	0	1,226	0
51	Do. coolies' wages ...	1,080	0	1,080	0
52	Do. oil, carbolic acid, &c. ...	150	0	26	4
53	Madampitiya, salary of keeper	360	0	360	0
54	Do. keeper's ricksha allowance ...	180	0	180	0
55	Do. coolies' wages ...	240	0	240	0
56	Do. oil, carbolic acid, &c. ...	100	0	43	12
57	Gutters and down pipes, Madampitiya slaughter-house	142	0	115	50
162	Repairing cooly lines, Madampitiya slaughter-house	119	0	118	93
191	Repair of floor and drains, slaughter-house, Dematagoda	1,453	0	1,164	70
230	Repairs, cooly lines, slaughter-house, Dematagoda ...	44	0	8	82
	(ii.) *Upkeep and Repairs.*				
58	Quarterly whitewashing ...	800	0	706	65
	(iii.) *Feeding Charges, &c.*				
59	Dematagoda, feeding charges	3,720	0	3,125	59
60	Madampitiya, feeding charges	180	0	122	21
61	Tools, &c., for slaughter-houses	250	0	155	2
	VI.—Toll Houses and other Buildings.				
	Upkeep and Repairs.				
62	Repairs to toll-houses upon sub-estimates ...	600	0	404	45
63	Repairs to—				
		Rs.			
	St. John's boutiques	331		9	0
	Guides' shelter	—		—	
	Gas testing room	68	1,000 0	—	
	Printing office	69		—	
	Municipal store	139		—	
	Workshop	378		—	
	Flushing tank	15		—	

*Not in Budget.

Revenue.	Estimated Revenue for 1901. Rs. c.	Receipts to Dec. 31, 1901. Rs. c.
Brought forward	612,889 93	635,771 32
Carried forward ...	612,889 93	635,771 32

	Expenditure.	Estimated Expenditure for 1901. Rs. c.	Disbursements to Dec. 31, 1901. Rs. c.
	VII.—Roads, Bridges, and Culverts.		
	(i.) *Establishment.*		
64	Salaries of overseers ...	6,360 0	5,225 0
65	Salaries of head overseers ...	2,304 0	1,673 86
66	Pay of watcher and coolies...	496 50	467 50
	(ii.) *Upkeep.*		
67	General upkeep of roads ...	15,600 0	14,965 45
68	Lighting heaps ...	2,400 0	2,243 31
69	Upkeep of metal roads upon sub-estimates ...	70,448 91	55,005 94
70	Upkeep of gravel roads upon sub-estimates ...	34,769 2	32,868 82
71	Upkeep of lanes upon sub-estimates ...	1,247 39	532 0
72	Upkeep of footways upon sub-estimates ...	500 0	—
73	Trunk roads (cross entry)...	30,000 0	29,000 85
74	Purchase of tools for roads...	2,400 0	2,400 0
75	Purchase of tools for other works	600 0	451 89
76	Repair of tools for roads ...	900 0	845 60
77	Repair of tools, other works	500 0	364 0
78	Repairs to steam rollers ...	1,600 0	1,599 66
79	Repairs to Dean's road paved footways ...	1,820 0	1,597 67
192	Improvement of road through Uplands ...	4,630 62	181 12
193	Rebuilding culvert, Mattakkuliya Church road ...	100 0	89 80
194	Repairs to culvert, Union place	118 0	98 12
195	Repairs to culvert, Lake road	260 0	235 16
196	Repairs to culvert, Vauxhall street	246 0	227 24
197	Repairs to drawbridge ...	126 0	121 42
231	Rebuilding culvert, 3rd Division, Maradana ...	259 0	—
232	Repairs, culverts, 2nd Cross street	82 50	68 28
233	Repairs, culverts, Seabeach road	51 75	34 95
234	Metalling Kew lane ...	300 0	242 37
260	Road, Captain's Garden ...	2,255 0	—
261	Repairs to Cross road from Cemetery street to burial ground, Kotahena	100 0	—
	VIII.—Drains.		
	New Works.		
80	Drainage, Gasworks street ...	7,750 0	7,601 87
81	Drain and footway opposite National Bank ...	887 0	884 77
82	Drain, Ambalama road ...	440 0	439 31
179	Building a discharging drain near the junction of Cemetery road and Nagalagam street ...	120 0	119 3
180	Drain from Uplands latrine	94 60	90 49
198	Improvement of drainage, Sea street (balance) ...	467 99	—
199	Paving and cementing drain, Santiago street ...	93 0	—
200	Drainage, Church street, Fort	2,080 0	1,540 15
201	Gullies.&c., Prince street, Fort	300 0	—
202	Drainage of a section of Kollupitiya road ...	7,840 0	3,711 98
203	Connecting side drain with sewer, 5th Cross street ...	92 0	79 52
	(i.) *Upkeep and Repairs.*		
83	Conservancy of sewers and drains	3,500 0	2,138 50
163	Repairing built drains, Silversmith street ...	700 0	400 58
164	Repair of sewer drain, Mosque lane, Mutwal ...	363 0	239 34
165	Repairing drains upon sub-estimates	2,600 0	955 80
204	Repairs, sewer, Dam street...	104 0	103 5
205	Extension of St John's main drain (supplementary) ...	652 0	651 90
206	Repairs to two culverts, Smith street ...	98 0	60 81

Revenue.	Estimated Revenue for 1901. Rs. c.	Receipts to Dec. 31, 1901. Rs. c.
Brought forward ...	612,889 93	635,771 32
Carried forward ...	612,889 93	635,771 32

	Expenditure.	Estimated Expenditure for 1901. Rs. c.	Disbursements to Dec. 31, 1901. Rs. c.
235	Covering drain, Union place	161 0	122 75
236	Repairs, sewer, Dam street...	253 0	232 80
237	Gully and sewer, Hulftsdorp	74 0	42 63
262	Rebuilding drain opposite No. 6, Panchikawatta ...	155 0	—
	IX.—Lake and Canals.		
	(i.) *Upkeep.*		
84	Conservancy of lake ...	3,000 0	2,098 29
85	Dredging St. Sebastian canal	2,150 0	1,951 31
86	Dredging lake ...	2,000 0	1,634 65
263	Repairs to the Lock-gate in St. Sebastian canal ...	1,000 0	961 9
	X.—Parks.		
	(i.) *Upkeep.*		
87	Upkeep of Victoria park ...	3,530 0	4,799 14
88	Do. Racquet court ...	1,287 0	726 29
89	Do. Jubilee fountain...	120 0	62 88
90	Do. Gordon gardens ...	1,255 0	1,116 4
91	Do. Galle Face esplanade	500 0	344 12
92	Do. Campbell's park ...	1,300 0	1,004 35
93	Do. Price recreation ground ...	320 0	270 13
207	Do. Havelock Town park	469 0	390 87
	(ii.) *New Works.*		
94	Filling Price recreation ground	3,497 50	3,083 0
238	Cast iron seats, Havelock Town park ...	482 0	—
	XI.—Cemeteries.		
	(i.) *Establishment, &c.*		
95	General cemetery, Kanatta, salary of keeper ...	800 0	800 0
96	House allowance of keeper...	360 0	360 0
97	General cemetery, Kanatta, salary of sexton ...	600 0	600 0
98	General cemetery, Kanatta, wages of eight coolies at Rs. 11·25 each ...	1,080 0	1,080 0
99	General cemetery, Madampitiya, salary of keeper ...	600 0	600 0
100	General cemetery, Madampitiya, wages of two coolies at Rs. 11·25 each	270 0	270 0
101	Contingencies ...	300 0	90 18
181	Repairs to cemetery keeper's quarters, Madampitiya ...	457 0	355 78
239	Gravelling roads, Kanatta cemetery ...	1,225 0	529 49
240	Whitewashing and painting sexton's quarters, Kanatta	112 0	100 62
264	Repairs, wall, Kanatta cemetery	246 0	—
	XII.—Fire Brigade.		
	(i.) *Upkeep and Repairs.*		
208	First cost of buildings and appliances ...	32,607 50	—
102	Repair to fire stations, &c. ...	500 0	135 93
103	Pay of firemen, coolies, &c....	2,163 0	2,112 53
241	Purchase of hose for manual fire engines ...	1,477 0	—
	XIII.—Health Department.		
104	Salaries, wages, and allowances	75,000 0	69,197 36
105	Purchase of disinfectants ...	8,000 0	5,610 53
106	Purchase of tools ...	500 0	105 45
107	Purchase of stationery, &c....	525 0	522 92
108	Repairs and maintenance of depôt buildings ...	1,146 0	122 37
109	Refunds	500 0	119 18
110	Hire of bulls ...	46,500 0	41,673 48
112	Repair of carts ...	10,000 0	9,435 88
113	Miscellaneous ...	4,000 0	3,152 86
114	Petty expenses ...	1,000 0	—
115	Maintenance of roads at depôt	1,422 37	1,243 15
209	Portable cattle sheds at night soil depôt ...	8,400 0	8,400 0
210	Repairs to three cart sheds at night soil depôt ...	441 0	321 29
242	Repairs to cattle sheds, night soil depôt ...	145 0	—

Revenue.	Estimated Revenue for 1901. Rs. c.	Receipts to Dec. 31, 1901. Rs. c.
Brought forward ...	612,889 93	635,771 32
Carried forward ...	612,889 93	635,771 32

	Expenditure.	Estimated Expenditure for 1901. Rs. c.	Disbursements to Dec. 31, 1901. Rs. c.
	XIV.—Sanitary Account.		
116	Maintenance and repair of camps	1,000 0	398 44
117	Prevention of infectious diseases	4,000 0	3,838 43
118	Expenses of disinfection ...	1,500 0	713 83
119	Cost of disinfectants ...	500 0	—
120	Repairs to ambulance carts...	230 0	—
211	Repairs to plague camp No. 1	737 0	536 3
212	Repairs to plague camp No. 2	319 0	274 71
243	Erecting and thatching 14 cattle sheds ...	675 0	627 62
244	Cost of providing dog cages to police stations ...	600 0	600 0
	XV.—Scavenging.		
121	Scavenging ...	40,000 0	33,520 68
	XVI.—Latrines.		
122	For repair of latrines upon sub-estimates ...	630 0	112 99
123	Quarterly whitewashing ...	700 0	552 56
213	Coir shed, Glenie street latrine	94 0	—
245	Covers for ball tap cisterns in public latrines ...	173 0	137 82
	XVII.—Printing Department.		
124	Salary of printers ...	1,360 20	1,360 20
125	Advertisements ...	800 0	738 61
	XVIII.—Miscellaneous Account.		
	Secretary's Department.		
126	Library	500 0	140 40
127	Expenses by Government Agent on cart and boat licenses	200 0	—
128	Contribution to Law Library	500 0	500 0
129	Costs in legal proceedings ...	1,200 0	1,037 52
130	Rent of site, Grandpass latrine	10 0	—
131	Guides' coats ...	60 0	48 14
132	Contribution to Volunteer band	4,000 0	4,000 0
133	Refund of fines ...	200 0	80 0
134	Refund of value of guides' badges	21 0	1 50
135	Expenses of bookbinding ...	200 0	197 2
136	Subscription to newspapers	106 0	96 0
137	Cost of peons' belts ...	35 0	33 0
138	Refund of guides' license fees	12 0	—
139	Refund of value of grazing tickets	10 0	—
140	Refund of rents ...	60 0	48 51
141	Cost of grazing tickets ...	200 0	187 0
142	Postage	100 0	80 0
143	Subscription to telephone exchange ...	125 0	125 0
144	Fees for testing kerosine oil	500 0	441 0
145	Miscellaneous ...	1,200 0	1,181 18
146	Assistant supervisor for month of January ...	25 0	25 0
147	Moiety of gratuity to Mr. R. A. Brohier, Assistant Auditor-General ...	197 93	197 93
166	Cuttilan & Company's claim against the Council and costs	4,843 61	4,843 61
167	Proctor's costs in case Cuttilan & Company ...	655 50	655 50
168	Cost of bronze tree tablet for jubilee memorial tree, Gordon gardens ...	65 0	63 1
182	Salary of assistant supervisor, Vehicles and Animals Tax Department, February to April, at Rs. 25 ...	75 0	75 0
183	Cost of transfer of land at Alutmawata for road deviation	235 25	235 25
184	Refund of security ...	3,195 1	722 0
214	Cost of photographs of the reading of the Proclamation of the Accession of King Edward VII. ...	27 0	—

Revenue.	Estimated Revenue for 1901. Rs. c.	Receipts to Dec. 31, 1901. Rs. c.
Brought forward ...	612,889 93	635,771 32
Carried forward ...	612,889 93	635,771 32

	Expenditure.	Estimated Expenditure for 1901. Rs. c.	Disbursements to Dec. 31, 1901. Rs. c.
215	Reception of T. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York ...	2,600 0	2,569 31
216	Maintenance of level crossing at Dematagoda ...	250 0	250 0
217	Gratuity to Thegis, peon ...	50 0	50 0
218	Our lawyers' costs in Bambalapitiya market case ...	368 0	368 0
219	Moiety of cost of drawing agreement for watering tramway routes ...	58 38	58 38
220	Extra clerk to bring up arrears in Audit Department for three months at Rs. 30 ...	90 0	90 0
221	Additional clerk, Commutation Department, six months at Rs. 20	120 0	118 5
222	Assistant supervisor, Vehicles and Animals Tax Department, July to December, at Rs. 25... ...	150 0	—
246	Cost of frames for notices *re* guides	292 50	292 50
247	Cost of preparing warrants, Commutation Department	68 0	68 0
248	Cost of translating by-laws into Sinhalese and Tamil	250 0	250 0
249	Instruments for post-mortems	50 0	33 43
265	Gratuity to M. E. Silva, peon	65 0	—
266	Cost of stamps and registration for transfer of land at Slave Island ...	136 0	136 0
	XIX.—Miscellaneous.		
	Works Department.		
148	Watering streets ...	9,500 0	5,541 9
149	Urgent repairs and works ...	3,500 0	2,863 78
150	Upkeep of carriage stands ...	150 0	29 70
151	Surveys and tracings ...	1,000 0	620 15
152	Painting garden seats at bandstand, Korteboam street...	25 0	25 0
153	Painting Church street enclosure and carriage stand	240 0	240 0
154	Constructing six hand carts...	510 0	510 0
155	Cost of clearing Crown lands in the Fort for 1901 (cross entry)	114 0	113 43
156	Setting back boundary wall, Malay street ...	1,610 0	1,342 14
157	Laying gas pipes and fitting lamp at guides' shelter ...	133 62	—
158	Acquisition of land for reclamation of lake at Vauxhall	600 0	—
169	Watering of tramway routes from August to December, 1900, at Rs. 2,000 per annum	833 33	833 33
170	Repairs to Hendala jetty ...	568 26	568 23
171	Building wall, St. Thomas's latrine ...	374 0	325 10
172	Boundary wall, &c., Hill Castle	3,463 0	2,982 9
173	Rebuilding boundary wall, 6, Hulftsdorp street ...	307 0	279 17
174	Shed and gala on land adjoining Kachcheri road ...	3,940 0	3,939 73
185	Extra clerk, Works Department, for two months at Rs. 30 per month ...	60 0	—
186	Repairs of hand rails and bridges, Cemetery road, Madampitiya ...	114 0	105 1
187	Cost of thirty water indicators at Rs. 60 each ...	1,800 0	1,539 88
223	Rethatching members' carriage shed ...	158 0	152 4
224	Repairs, side rails, Darley road	213 0	201 63
225	Extra sum for garden seats	44 0	40 19
226	Boundary wall at Alutmawata	541 0	524 9
227	Gratuity to Bastian Appu, caulker ...	250 0	250 0
228	Cart for removal of diseased cattle	500 0	—
250	Additional accommodation for workshop and stores...	4,306 0	2,343 38

Revenue.	Estimated Revenue for 1901. Rs. c	Receipts to Dec. 31, 1901. Rs. c.
Brought forward ...	612,889 93	635,771 32
Carried forward ...	612,889 93	635,771 32

	Expenditure.	Estimated Expenditure for 1901. Rs. c.	Disbursements to Dec. 31, 1901. Rs. c.
251	New iron safe, Superintendent of Works Department	300 0	—
252	Paving level crossing, North and South Base Line road	200 0	200 0
253	Improvements to guides' shelter	240 0	—
254	Damages to be paid to Mr. Feilding ...	300 0	300 0
255	Fee to Mr. Hosken for his report on quarry lands in Mutwal ...	50 0	50 0
256	Rails and fence, MacCarthy place	846 0	637 23
257	Fixing water indicators ...	106 0	—
267	Repairs to house No. 2, Hulftsdorp street ...	222 0	92 76
268	Filling pit near 58, Blomendahl street ...	122 50	—
	XX.—Victoria Bridge Account.		
159	Contribution payable to Government ...	8,000 0	8,000 0
	XXI.—Refund of Loan and Interest.		
160	Refund of loan to Government and interest ...	10,800 0	10,800 0
	XXII.—Sanitation and Drainage.		
161	For expenditure on sub-estimates under this head (cross entry) ...	10,500 0	3,519 29
	Re-votes.		
	Estimate No. 125 of 1898: Office, lych-gate, and waiting room, Kanatta cemetery ...	4,000 0	—
	Estimate No. 229 of 1898: Erection of signboards on all streets and lanes notifying hours of scavenging	1,500 0	1,011 74
	Estimate No. 33 of 1899: Dean's road market extension of lighting	556 94	—
	Estimate No. 137 of 1899: Purchase of a bookcase ...	300 0	—
	Estimate No. 192/1 of 1899; Drainage, Guildford crescent ...	33 90	19 1
	Estimate No. 192/9 of 1899: Improvement of Old Moor street...	5,193 33	4,908 47
	Estimate No. 192/10 of 1899: Extension of St. John's main drain to Dam street	1,196 10	1,195 99
	Estimate No. 192/11 of 1899: Improvement of Sea street ...	5,464 9	5,464 9
	Estimate No. 54 of 1900: Quarterly whitewashing slaughter-houses	200 0	200 0
	Estimate No. 65/25 of 1900: Metalling Saunders' place ...	423 64	423 64
	Estimate No. 65/27 of 1900: Metalling Beach road ...	74 82	—
	Estimate No. 65/28 of 1900: Metalling Chekku street ...	111 97	—
	Estimate No. 65/35 of 1900: Metalling Madampitiya road ...	515 80	454 78
	Estimate No. 65/37 of 1900: Metalling St. Lucia's street ...	412 6	407 87
	Estimate No. 65/38 of 1900: Metalling St. Mary's road ...	537 93	499 25
	Estimate No. 65/39 of 1900: Metalling Old Urugodawatta road	789 48	708 72
	Estimate No 65/40 of 1900: Metalling Vuystwyke road ...	648 87	648 87
	Estimate No. 65/41 of 1900: Metalling Wall street ...	1,269 62	1,262 45
	Estimate No. 65/51 of 1900: Metalling Old Moor street extension	493 95	448 56
	Estimate No 65/56 of 1900 Metalling Kew road ...	208 67	39 63
	Estimate No. 66/23 of 1900: Gravelling North and South Base Line road	335 14	195 20
	Estimate No. 66/28 of 1900: Gravelling Park street ...	260 57	—

Revenue.	Estimated Revenue for 1901. Rs. c.	Receipts to Dec. 31, 1901. Rs. c.
Brought forward ...	612,889 93	635,771 32
Total ...	612,889 93	635,771 32

Expenditure.	Estimated Expenditure for 1901. Rs. c.	Disbursements to Dec. 31, 1901. Rs. c.
Estimate No. 66/32 of 1900: Gravelling Boyd place ...	94 61	89 77
Estimate No. 66/35 of 1900: Gravelling Racecourse avenue	556 8	550 10
Estimate No. 66/36 of 1900: Gravelling St. Michael's road ...	431 62	429 14
Estimate No. 66/37 of 1900: Gravelling Thurston road ...	847 36	769 3
Estimate No. 69 of 1900: Trunk road to Grandpass ...	439 28	406 45
Estimate No. 69 of 1900: Trunk road to Mattakkuliya ...	2,252 69	1,292 30
Estimate No. 75 of 1900: Improvements to Parson's road ...	1,118 76	1,026 37
Estimate No. 76 of 1900: Drainage scheme, Maradana District ...	15,000 0	—
Estimate No. 78 of 1900: Protection of outlet from lake and of Galle Face beach ...	155 67	41 83
Estimate No. 79 of 1900: Filling lake, Union place ...	1,142 46	739 78
Estimate No. 83 of 1900: Park, Havelock Town ...	469 37	467 8
Estimate No. 119 of 1900: Quarterly whitewashing latrines	165 0	165 0
Estimate No. 160 of 1900: Amount reserved for sanitation and drainage	8,686 1	8,674 75
Estimate No. 162 of 1900: Repairs to Edinburgh meat market ...	425 0	423 39
Estimate No. 163 of 1900: Clearing and painting Edinburgh meat market ...	1,382 0	—
Estimate No. 164 of 1900: Repairs of floor, Edinburgh meat market	1,401 0	727 55
Estimate No. 167 of 1900: Alterations to shed for basket women, Dean's road market ...	113 87	—
Estimate No. 169 of 1900: Trunk road to Wellawatta ...	963 58	690 55
Estimate No. 169 of 1900: Trunk road to Grandpass ...	1,167 3	1,109 10
Estimate No. 169 of 1900: Trunk road to Mattakkuliya ...	452 33	—
Estimate No. 170 of 1900: Repairs to approach roads to Bambalapitiya, Kollupitiya, and Slave Island railway stations ...	101 40	101 40
Estimate No. 193 of 1900: Contributions for erection of George Wall fountain ...	1,109 2	945 92
Estimate No. 195 of 1900: House connection with sewers ...	500 0	—
Estimate No. 196 of 1900: Improvements to Dean's road market ...	6,683 0	6,683 0
Estimate No. 203 of 1900: Repairs to Madampitiya slaughter-house	145 16	145 16
Estimate No. 205 of 1900: Repairs to drain, St. Lucia's street	273 25	273 13
Estimate No. 206 of 1900: Repairs to drain, Maliban street...	367 54	335 60
Estimate No. 207 of 1900: Paving footway and connecting private drains to sewer, Kochchikada street	2,483 54	2,482 47
Estimate No. 208 of 1900: Wall, Maligakanda park ...	71 42	71 42
Estimate No. 209 of 1900: Repairs to sexton's quarters, Kanatta ...	141 75	114 90
Estimate No. 211 of 1900: Coir-dust shed for a public latrine ...	361 51	221 50
Estimate No. 215 of 1900: Cost of flagstaff and flag for Town Hall	282 43	129 43
Estimate No. 216 of 1900: Six new benches for Galle Face walk	186 0	182 96
Estimate No. 220 of 1900: Making ten iron water carts ...	3,183 92	3,097 47
Estimate No. 199 of 1900: Alteration to lighting, Bambalapitiya market	170 0	—
	780,236 43	609,586 47
Balance	—	26,184 85
Total ...	780,236 43	635,771 32

ADVANCE ACCOUNT.

REVENUE.	Receipts to Dec. 31, 1901. Rs. c.	EXPENDITURE.	Disbursements to Dec. 31, 1901. Rs. c.
Advance Account ...	... 229,052 11	Advance Account ...	... 231,527 11
Balance ...	... 2,475 0		
	231,527 11	Advance Account on account metal	... 1,955 86

ASSESSMENT ACCOUNT.

	REVENUE.	Estimated Revenue for 1901. Rs. c.	Receipts to Dec. 31, 1901. Rs. c.
1	Consolidated rate under section 12 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1886—arrears of 1897 ...	1,900 0	1,738 81
2	Do. do. 1898	4,000 0	1,386 85
3	Do. do. 1899	15,600 0	9,825 58
4	Do. do. 1900	61,000 0	70,463 57
5	Do. current (including fourth quarter of 1900) ...	350,000 0	314,689 87
6	Costs ...	14,000 0	14,343 86
7	Military contribution for lighting Fort	1,701 0	1,701 84
8	Sale of water ...	120,000 0	173,275 21
9	Interest	1,000 0	6,597 33
10	Costs on recovery of dues for sale of water	150 0	147 37
11	Miscellaneous	50 0	0 50
12	City Analyst's fees ...	1,750 0	31 59
13	Fees for registering mortgage bonds	20 0	31 50
		570,571 0	594,233 88
	...	—	98,027 35
		570,571 0	692,261 23

	EXPENDITURE.	Estimated Expenditure for 1901. Rs. c.	Disbursements to Dec. 31, 1901. Rs. c.
1	Annuity for waterworks ...	130,000 0	130,000 0
2	Maintenance of police ...	60,000 0	60,000 0
3	Lighting public streets (gas)	82,000 0	77,549 56
4	Salaries, fixed ...	24,180 0	20,348 3
5	Pensions	5,681 0	5,605 12
6	Audit of accounts ...	1,952 0	1,944 47
7	Allowance to Gas Inspector...	480 0	480 0
8	Stationery	400 0	386 93
9	Furniture	100 0	9 0
10	Salary of printers ...	1,360 20	1,360 20
11	Advertisements ...	500 0	111 38
12	Commission to collectors ...	10,000 0	6,726 36
13	House numbers & street boards	1,500 0	5 49
14	Refund of consolidated rate...	1,000 0	435 99
15	Lighting latrines with gas ...	2,000 0	1,671 71
16	Refund of water-rate ...	500 0	14 89
17	Costs in legal proceedings ...	1,000 0	968 87
18	Extension of lighting and water service ...	40,000 0	3,251 35
19	Postage	200 0	100 0
20	Miscellaneous ...	500 0	220 36
21	Arc lighting of Fort (30 lamps)	15,000 0	12,974 22
22	Shifting of lamps, repairs to gas fittings, standposts, &c.	2,000 0	710 74
23	Proposed installation of incandescent gas ...	60,000 0	40 0
24	Cost of six new patent arc lamps for Town Hall ...	450 0	450 0
25	Moiety of gratuity to Mr. R. A. Brohier, Assistant Auditor-General ...	197 93	197 93
26	Share of the cost of duplication of water main for ten miles	361,600 0	361,600 0
27	Extension of incandescent lighting to unlit streets ...	80,000 0	1,268 25
28	Balance due to City Analyst for chemicals imported ...	47 96	47 96
29	Chemicals, &c., required by City Analyst ...	500 0	—
30	Cost of laying larger water mains in the Fort. ...	20,000 0	—
31	Drafting contract for lighting tramway routes ...	157 50	157 50
	Re-votes.		
	Estimate No. 18 of 1900: Lighting and water service for standpost and extra piping, Green path ...	413 0	342 0
	Estimate No. 28 of 1899: Cost of revision of assessment...	4,380 44	3,282 92
		908,100 3	692,261 23

	Rs. c.
Water ...	2,106 85
Lighting ...	1,144 50
	3,251 35

BALANCES ON DECEMBER 31, 1901.

	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Balance, General Account	—	26,184 85
Less Advance Account	2,475 0	
Less Advance Account on account metal	1,955 86	
		4,430 86
		21,753 99
Balance on December 31, 1900, including Rs. 30,000 in fixed deposit	—	168,073 15
Total, General Account ...	—	189,827 14
Balance, Assessment Account, on December 31, 1900 ...	655,121 0	
Less Debit balance on December 31, 1901	98,027 35	
		557,093 65
Total Balance ...	—	746,920 79

EXPENDITURE on Estimate No. 69 (Rs. 70,448·91).—Amount upon Sub-Estimates for Metal Roads.

	EXPENDITURE.	Estimated Expenditure for 1901.	Disbursements to Dec. 31, 1901.
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.
69/1	Baillie street, from York street to Queen street ...	417 0	416 82
2	Chatham street, from York street to Flagstaff street...	1,570 70	1,413 91
3	Chatham street east, from York street to Norris road	1,014 70	959 65
5	Hospital lane, from Queen street to Hospital street ...	179 31	164 67
6	Lotus road, from Main street to Norris road ...	958 26	870 9
7	Norris road, from Lotus road to Queen street ...	2,467 25	2,292 84
8	Police station new road, from Norris road to Galle Face road	308 58	286 9
9	Bankshall street, from St. John's road to Main street	1,313 55	1,196 2
10	China street, from Bankshall street to Main street ...	158 46	148 78
11	Fourth Cross street, from Main street to Norris road	1,139 80	1,055 52
12	Front street, from Main street to Reclamation road	195 99	159 26
13	Keyzer street, from Front street to 4th Cross street	1,234 32	1,121 12
14	Market street, from Bankshall street to Reclamation road	116 76	103 22
15	Norris road, from Lotus road to Front street ...	1,529 0	1,419 13
16	Prince street, from Front street to 4th Cross street	747 82	691 33
17	Reclamation road, from Main street to St. John's road...	2,085 0	1,896 97
18	Cramer's lane, from Saunders' place to St. Sebastian street	792 30	734 76
19	Dam street, from New Moor street to St. Sebastian street	1,251 0	1,143 7
20	Gasworks street, from Main street to Norris road ...	1,296 87	—
21	Old Moor street, from Dam street to Kuruwe street ...	1,167 60	1,084 1
22	Seabeach road, from St. John's road to Sea street	1,652 71	1,464 52
23	Wolfendahl street, from Andiwal street to Wolfendahl lane ...	775 62	732 30
24	Alutmawata road, from Uplands road to College street	695 0	573 6
25	Blomendahl street, from Berawamulla to Wall's lane	1,000 80	913 58
26	Blomendahl street, from Wall's lane to Madampitiya road ...	1,706 92	1,652 83
27	Ferguson's road, from Nakalagam street to Church road	2,101 68	2,037 65
28	Layard's broadway, from Barber street to St. Joseph's street ...	3,822 50	1 43
29	Skinner's road north, from Korteboam street to Armour street ...	1,195 40	1,111 83
69/30	Armour street, from Barber street to Silversmith street	1,640 20	1,546 8
31	Barber street, from Kuruwe street to Green street ...	774 78	715 4
32	Ferry street, from Hulftsdorp street to Canal ...	903 50	847 47
33	Skinner's road south, from Armour street to Canal...	1,281 2	1,170 94
34	Urugodawatta road, from St. Joseph's street to Canal	1,612 40	1,420 0
35	Wilson's street, from Hulftsdorp street to Mill street	364 87	336 24
36	Darley road, from Union place to Sutherland road...	2,078 5	1 43
37	Dean's road, from Rudd's lane to Ward place ...	3,052 44	2,546 64
38	Panchikawatta road, from Maradana road to Skinner's road south ...	1,390 0	1 90
39	Skinner's road south, Maradana road to the Canal ...	2,000 90	1,770 77
40	Sutherland road, from Maradana road to Darley road	1,004 97	925 71
41	Symond's road, from Maradana road to Dean's road	533 76	—
42	Urugodawatta road, from Canal to Toll bar ...	733 22	670 48
43	Church street, from Rifle street to Stewart street...	398 23	369 72
44	Dawson street, from Vauxhall street to Park street	1,134 24	1,042 48
45	Kew road, from Union place to Parson's road ...	2,076 66	2,026 81
46	Lake road, from Union place to Mill gate ...	778 40	710 34
47	Malay street, from Rifle street to Kew road ...	879 87	808 20
48	Parson's road, from Kew road to Norris road ...	1,853 98	1,313 91
49	Stewart street, from Church street to Wekanda road...	216 84	199 57
50	Union place, from Rifle street to Turret road ...	3,953 16	3,675 26
51	Vauxhall street, from Cross road to Hyde Park corner	1,390 0	1,289 53
52	Wekanda lane, from Church street to Railway line ...	139 0	128 66
53	Alexandra place, from Torrington place to Ward place	1,590 16	1,447 56
54	Bambalapitiya road, from Buller's road to Toll-gate	3,241 48	3,029 25
55	Laurie's road, from Kollupitiya road to Bambalapitiya road ...	1,112 0	260 43
56	Old Moor street extension	959 10	889 17
57	Hulftsdorp street ...	1,419 75	217 53
		71,407 88	55,005 94

EXPENDITURE on Estimate No. 70 (Rs. 34,769·02).—Amount upon Sub-Estimates for Gravel Roads.

	EXPENDITURE.	Estimated Expenditure for 1901. Rs. c.	Disbursements to Dec. 31, 1901. Rs. c.
70/1	Church street, from Queen street to Flagstaff street...	129 60	129 52
2	Flagstaff street, from Galle Buck gate to Queen street	556 43	554 21
3	Galle Face drive, from Galle Face road to the Old Police Station	2,644 80	2,643 68
4	Galle Face walk, from Kollupitiya road to Breakwater (railway) ...	690 11	688 73
5	York street, from Prince street to Landing jetty ...	672 0	552 72
6	Andiwal street, from Wolfendahl street to Chekku street	129 36	123 74
7	Hill street, from Barber street to Jampettah street	756 0	720 97
8	New Chetty street, from Barber street to Jampettah street	796 80	795 77
9	VanRooyan street, from Hill street to Green street ...	376 20	375 39
10	Wolfendahl street, from Wolfendahl lane to Barber street	165 12	162 0
11	Alutmawata road, from Cathedral gate to Ferguson's road ...	1,176 0	1,144 72
12	College street, from Alutmawata road to Cemetery road	488 88	485 62
13	Ferguson's road, from Church road to Vuystwyck road ...	486 4	485 40
14	Kotahena street, from College street to Galpotta street	622 77	619 18
15	Madampitiya road, from Blomendahl street to Mutwal river	775 77	775 64
16	Mattakkuliya Church road, from Kelani-ganga Mill road to Farm road ...	140 76	140 46
17	Belmont street, from Hulftsdorp street to Mill street	196 0	196 0
18	Goat street, from Belmont street to Ferry street ...	73 92	70 71
19	Oilman street, from Belmont street to Ferry street ...	92 96	86 76
20	Smith street, from Belmont street to Ferry street ...	53 76	53 76
21	Dean's passage, from Dean's road to Saram place ...	89 10	88 39
22	Forbes road, from Dean's road to Darley road ...	206 40	202 69
23	Hedges court, from Dean's road to Dean's passage ...	217 35	216 73
24	Jail road, from Maradana road to North and South Base Line road ...	801 0	755 56
25	Maradana road, from Lockgate to Skinner's road south	174 0	165 25
26	Norris canal, from Maradana road to Dean's road ...	739 20	728 15
27	North and South Base Line road, from Railway crossing to Urugodawatta road	580 0	580 0
28	Regent street, from Maradana road to Turret road	873 0	806 30
29	Reservoir road, from Dematagoda road to Reservoir ...	138 0	—
30	Saram place, from Norris Canal road to Kynsey place	243 36	234 64
31	School lane, from Dematagoda hill to Railway line	151 80	—
32	Temple road, from Maradana road to Dematagoda road	876 96	766 25
33	Alston's place, from Park street to Turret road ...	645 43	645 32
34	Braybrooke street, from Staple street to Hyde Park corner	346 91	338 46
35	Cross road, from Turret road to Union place ...	99 0	96 51
36	Glenie street, from Malay street to end ...	269 1	263 91
37	Hunupitiya Lake road, round the hamlet ...	362 5	361 74
38	Ingham street, from Bridge street to Convict Establishment ...	245 52	235 43
39	Lillie street, from Union place to the Grange ...	100 80	—
40	Wekanda road, from Stewart street to the Lake ...	207 90	203 45
41	Albert crescent, from Edinburgh crescent to Alexandra place ...	304 72	304 56
42	Bagatelle road, from Kollupitiya road to Flower road	1,186 90	881 8
43	Barnes place, from Alexandra place to Kynsey road	1,128 5	1,104 82
44	Cambridge place, from Flower road to Albert crescent...	485 76	483 88
45	Macarthy road, from Ward place to Buller's road ...	1,247 75	1,182 87
46	Circular road, from Alexandra place to Turret road	413 10	405 57
47	Dawson street, from Bambalapitiya road to Layard's road ...	299 22	297 57
48	Muhandiram's road, from Kollupitiya road to Polwatta road ...	230 40	228 51
49	Dickman's road, from Wellawatta road to Bambalapitiya road ...	646 11	643 57
50	Edinburgh crescent, from Turret road to Albert crescent ...	846 30	827 61
51	Elibank road, from Dickman's road to Folly road	361 45	359 40
52	Flower road, from Turret road to Cambridge place	932 10	920 21
53	Gregory's radiant, from Maitland crescent to Cemetery road ...	1,193 50	1,149 88
54	Havelock road, from Dickman's road to Reservation	264 80	263 58
55	Horton place, from Alexandra place to Kynsey road	837 0	807 36
56	Kanatta road, from Borella to Cemetery gate ...	918 0	855 44
57	Kynsey road, from Ward place to Cemetery gate ...	1,097 40	1,062 26
58	Layard's road, from Dickman's road to Folly road	345 56	345 56
59	Maitland crescent, from Guildford crescent to Horton place ...	529 60	506 59
60	Museum road, from Edinburgh crescent to Alexandra place ...	486 45	482 4
61	Rosmead place, from Alexandra place to Kynsey road	820 52	779 31
62	Turret road, from Kollupitiya road to Regent street	1,797 55	1,483 39
		34,762 31	32,868 82

EXPENDITURE on Estimate No. 71 (Rs. 1,247·39).—Amount upon Sub-Estimates for Lanes:

	EXPENDITURE.	Estimated Expenditure for 1901. Rs. c.	Disbursements to Dec. 31, 1901. Rs. c.
71/1	Baptist Chapel lane ...	44 64	—
2	Cafferman's lane, from 1st Fishers' lane to Norris road	74 40	—
3	Mosque lane, from New Moor street to Wolfendahl street	131 68	129 52
4	Siripina lane, from Mosque lane to New Moor street ...	192 0	150 87
5	St. Lucia's lane, from Kotahena street to Roman Catholic church ...	65 73	65 61
71/6	Wilson's lane, from Fishers' Hill to Rock House lane ...	183 75	173 48
7	Drieberg lane, from Maradana road to Panchikawatta road...	29 70	—
8	Ketawalamulla lane ...	178 50	12 52
9	Barrack lane, from Churchyard lane to Kew road near banian tree	61 99	—
		962 39	532 0

EXPENDITURE on Estimate No. 72 (Rs. 500).—Amount upon Sub-Estimates for Upkeep of Footways.

	EXPENDITURE.	Estimated Expenditure for 1901. Rs. c.	Disbursements to Dec. 31, 1901. Rs. c.
72/1	Queen street footway	133 0	—
2	York street footway	94 50	—
3	St. John's road footway	37 50	—
4	Gintupitiya street footway	191 40	—
5	Dam street footway	24 75	—
6	Ambalama road footway	17 69	—
		498 84	—

EXPENDITURE on Estimate No. 46 (Rs. 3,000).—Amount upon Sub-Estimates for Repair of Markets.

	EXPENDITURE.	Estimated Expenditure for 1901. Rs. c.	Disbursements to Dec. 31, 1901. Rs. c.
46/1	Dean's road market	100 0	83 93
2	St. John's market	75 0	—
3	Cramer's lane market	339 0	9 0
4	Gintupitiya street market	805 0	—
5	Grandpass market	202 0	—
6	Kollupitiya market	187 0	9 0
7	Bambalapitiya market	202 0	—
8	Slave Island market	586 0	—
9	Dean's road market	458 0	85 41
		2,954 0	187 34

EXPENDITURE on Estimate No. 102 (Rs. 500).—Amount for Repairs to Fire Stations.

	EXPENDITURE.	Estimated Expenditure for 1901. Rs. c.	Disbursements to Dec. 31, 1901. Rs. c.
102/1	Rethatching fire engine cooly lines at the Racquet court ...	63 0	63 0
2	Repairs to fire station, Fort	60 75	18 30
3	Repairs to fire station, St. Sebastian	76 5	8 29
4	Repairs to fire station, Kotahena	87 80	—
5	Repairs to fire engine sheds and cooly lines, Kollupitiya station ...	112 40	46 34
6	Taking down St. Sebastian Fire station	100 0	—
		500 0	135 93

EXPENDITURE on Estimate No. 122 (Rs. 630).—Amount upon Sub-Estimates for Repair of Latrines.

	EXPENDITURE.	Estimated Expenditure for 1901. Rs. c.	Disbursements to Dec. 31, 1901. Rs. c.
122/1	Repairs to St. Sebastian latrine	123 0	79 40
2	Repairs to Lock-gate latrine	20 0	16 0
3	Repairs to two seats, Glenie street latrine	21 0	—
4	Modara latrine	33 0	—
5	St. Thomas's latrine	62 70	—
6	St. John's latrine	79 0	—
7	Fort latrine	27 50	—
8	Beira latrine	67 0	—
9	Hulftsdorp latrine	11 0	—
10	Kew latrine	17 0	—
11	Nagalagam latrine	91 80	13 99
12	Dean's passage latrine	34 0	—
13	Gasworks street latrine	10 0	3 60
14	Cramer's lane latrine	33 0	—
		630 0	112 99

EXPENDITURE on Vote No. 62 of 1901.—Amount for Repairs of Toll Houses upon Sub-Estimates (Rs. 600).

	EXPENDITURE.	Estimated Expenditure for 1901. Rs. c.	Disbursements to Dec. 31, 1901. Rs. c.
1	Repair of Wellawatta toll house	63 0	23 57
2	Repair of Urugodawatta toll house	86 0	58 9
3	Repair of Drawbridge toll house	226 82	178 48
4	Repair of Lock-gate toll house	35 61	10 53
5	Repair of Dematagoda toll house	56 85	55 27
6	Repair of Welikada toll house	42 59	22 71
7	Repair of Narahenpitiya toll house	26 42	22 57
8	Repair of Bambalapitiya toll house	62 71	33 23
		600 0	404 45

EXPENDITURE on Vote No. 160 of 1900.—Amount reserved for Sanitation and Drainage (Rs. 8,686·01).

EXPENDITURE.	Estimated Expenditure for 1901. Rs. c.	Disbursements to Dec. 31, 1901. Rs. c.
Estimate No. 160/6 of 1900 : Drain, Vauxhall lane	614 0	603 52
Estimate No. 160/7 of 1900 : Improvement of drainage of Sea street ...	8,072 1	8,071 23
	8,686 1	8,674 75

EXPENDITURE on Vote No. 161 of 1901.—Amount for Expenditure on Sanitation and Drainage on Sub-Estimates (Rs. 10,500).

EXPENDITURE.	Estimated Expenditure for 1901. Rs. c.	Disbursements to Dec. 31, 1901. Rs. c.
Estimate No. 161/1 : Drain to lane off Green path	110 0	109 96
Estimate No. 161/2 : Improvement and drainage of Sea street ...	10,390 0	3,409 33
	10,500 0	3,519 29

EXPENDITURE on Vote No. 165 of 1901.—Amount for repairing Drains upon Sub-Estimates (Rs. 2,600).

	EXPENDITURE.	Estimated Expenditure for 1901. Rs. c.	Disbursements to Dec. 31, 1901. Rs. c.
1	Repairs of side drain, Galpotta street	695 0	—
2	Repairs to a drain in Modara street	150 0	145 60
3	Repair of drain on the side of Barber street	189 0	—
4	Rebuilding drain under entrance culvert, Lady Havelock Hospital ...	31 50	19 90
5	Repairing side drains, 2nd Division, Maradana	1,300 0	790 30
6	Drain, Steuart lane to the lake	161 0	—
		2.526 50	955 80

APPENDIX B. (Quoted in Paragraph 17.)

The Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY to the CHAIRMAN, Municipal Council, Colombo.

No. 38. Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, May 31, 1901.

SIR,—I AM directed to forward for the information of, and necessary action by, the Municipal Council copy of correspondence regarding the drainage and water supply of Colombo.*

2. The correspondence explains itself, and it is only necessary in this letter to recapitulate the conclusions at which the Secretary of State has arrived after careful deliberation. They are as follows:—

(*a*) The remaining duplication of the water main from Labugama will be undertaken by the Government at the cost—estimated at 2 millions—of the general revenue of the Colony. In return the Government will be relieved in the most formal and explicit manner of all further liabilities which now attach to it in regard to the water supply of Colombo. The Waterworks will become the property of the Municipality, who will consequently be responsible in future for all expenditure connected therewith.

(*b*) The contribution of the Municipality until 1923 will be Rs. 100,000 instead of Rs. 130,000, but, on the other hand, the Municipality will defray all charges for maintenance.

(*c*) The Waterworks will remain in the charge of the Public Works Department, but the salaries and pensions of the staff will be payable by the Municipality.

(*d*) The Municipality are invited to commute the annual charge of Rs. 100,000 by the payment of a lump sum.

(*e*) The Municipality will adopt and carry out as expeditiously as possible the modified scheme of sanitation proposed by Mr. Mansergh at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,605,000.

(*f*) The Government will lend to the Municipality this amount, namely, Rs. 2,605,000, at a rate of interest half per cent. higher than that which the Colony has to pay for this or similar loans. The charge for sinking fund will be 1 per cent.

(*g*) In order to raise the necessary funds the Municipal Council will impose a special sanitary rate yielding not less than Rs. 80,000, thus raising the consolidated rate to 13½ per cent. The Municipal Council will also receive from Government Rs. 65,000 per annum as the assessment on Government property for seven years, when the assessment will be revised.

3. The net result of these proposals is as follows. The Municipal Council will incur the following annual liabilities:—

	Rs.
(*a*) For interest and sinking fund on Rs. 2,605,000, say, at 5 per cent. ...	130,250
(*b*) For working expenses of drainage scheme	35,800
(*c*) For maintenance of Waterworks	22,000
Total ...	188,050

It will be observed that in paragraph 15 of his despatch No. 9 of 15th January, 1901, to the Secretary of State, His Excellency also included among the annual liabilities of the Municipal Council Rs. 21,696, representing the charges for interest and sinking fund on Rs. 361,600, the moiety of the duplication already effected. The Municipality have, however, paid off the whole of this debt, and consequently are relieved of this charge.

4. To meet their liabilities they will enjoy the following new or increased items of revenue:—

	Rs.
(*a*) Produce of revised assessment	80,000
(*b*) Produce of proposed sanitary rate	80,000
(*c*) Assessment of Government property	65,000
(*d*) Saving by reduced annual payment to Government on account of Waterworks	30,000
Total ...	255,000

5. Thus the Municipality will have at their disposal a surplus of about Rs. 66,950 wherewith to provide for the other necessities of Colombo in connection with its drainage and water supply.

6. His Excellency congratulates the Municipal Council on this satisfactory result of these protracted negotiations, the duration of which has almost coincided with the period of his term of office. He trusts that the terms offered, which are not open to material modification, will be promptly and cheerfully accepted, and that no time will be lost in commencing and carrying through works which are vital to the welfare of this prosperous city.

I am, &c.,
A. G. CLAYTON,
for Colonial Secretary.

* Not printed.

APPENDIX C. (Quoted in Paragraph 37.)

Comparative Statement of Vital Statistics for 1900 and 1901.

Wards.	Population at the Census of 1901 (inclusive of Military and Shipping).	Total Births.		Total Deaths.		Cholera.		Smallpox.		Measles.		Fever.		Dochmius duodenalis.		Diarrhœa and Dysentery.		Violence.								Deaths from other Causes.		Rate per Mille.			
																		Accident.		Homicide.		Suicide.		Execution.				Births.		Deaths.	
		1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.			1900.	1901.	1900.	1901.
Colombo Municipality ...	158,093	3,373	3,234	5,259	5,444	—	—	9	29	2	11	488	460	105	93	918	1008	58	68	16	17	13	10	—	—	3,650	3,748	21·7	20·4	33·8	34·3
Fort and Galle Face ...	4,679	7	7	33	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	—	1	3	2	6	9	—	—	—	1	—	—						
Pettah ...	7,585	58	55	100	123	—	—	—	4	—	1	11	16	—	1	5	2	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—						
St. Sebastian ...	9,351	234	192	250	275	—	—	2	3	—	—	15	22	—	1	34	35	2	3	—	—	1	—	—	—						
St. Paul's ...	20,267	362	357	523	579	—	—	—	8	—	2	36	37	1	—	57	86	3	1	1	—	1	1	—	—						
Kotahena ...	33,346	561	512	955	876	—	—	3	6	1	2	173	112	—	—	149	120	6	12	—	2	1	2	—	—						
New Bazaar ...	17,399	463	404	560	542	—	—	2	3	1	2	30	31	—	—	53	62	3	4	—	—	—	1	—	—						
Maradana { Hospitals ...	30,384	383	361	1,248	1,396	—	—	—	—	—	—	63	58	100	87	392	483	21	24	11	14	6	1	—	—						
Maradana { Exclusive of Hospitals ...		652	635	789	754	—	—	—	3	—	4	51	49	3	1	127	112	7	7	2	1	2	2	—	—						
Slave Island ...	16,892	347	399	471	510	—	—	2	—	—	—	66	88	—	1	59	77	6	3	1	—	1	—	—	—						
Kollupitiya ...	18,190	306	312	330	346	—	—	—	2	—	—	40	40	1	1	39	29	3	2	—	—	1	2	—	—						

APPENDIX D. (Quoted in Paragraph 38.)

THERE was no cholera during 1901. There were 155 cases of smallpox sent to the infectious diseases hospital. Of these, twenty-three proved fatal in hospital. Four cases proved fatal in town, and were reported after death, one in St. Sebastian Ward, two in St. Paul's Ward, and one in the Pettah Ward. Prosecutions were entered in every case. Three cases were isolated in the town, viz., two cases in St. Paul's Ward, one in Maradana south; of these, two recovered and one proved fatal. Of the 155 cases, one occurred in the Fort, thirty-eight in the Pettah, ten in St. Sebastian, forty in St. Paul's, six in New Bazaar, fifteen in Kotahena north, nineteen in Kotahena south, eighteen in Maradana north, four in Maradana south, and four in Kollupitiya Ward. This was a fresh outbreak, and the source of infection could not be traced. This outbreak continued till the 7th September. There was one case on the 2nd December, the patient being a recent arrival from India.

March 14, 1902.

JOHN B. DRIEBERG,
Sanitary Officer.

[For Appendix E see page 29.]

APPENDIX F. (Quoted in Paragraph 45.)

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Health Department during 1901.

RECEIPTS.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
By recoveries from householders for conservancy of latrines ...	129,562 52	
By recoveries from householders for buckets sold ...	305 0	
By recoveries from householders for disinfectants sold ...	809 1	
		130,676 53
		130,676 53
Deficiency	—	506 65
Total ...		131,183 18

EXPENDITURE.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
To Vote No. 104, Salaries, Wages, and Allowances :—		
Salaries of office staff, supervisors, and allowances ...	8,777 55	
Salaries of overseers and coolies	60,419 81	
		69,197 36
To Vote No. 105, Purchase of Disinfectants :—		
Cost of disinfectants ...	1,207 20	
Cost of distributing of coir dust	4,403 33	
		5,610 53
To Vote No. 106, Purchase of Tools :—		
Tools	—	105 45
To Vote No. 107, Stationery :—		
Stationery and books ...	—	522 92
To Vote No. 108, Repairs to Depôt Buildings :—		
Repairs	—	122 37
To Vote No. 109, Refunds :—		
Refund of payments ...	—	119 18
To Vote No. 110, Hire of Bulls and Carters' Wages :—		
Hire of bulls, &c. ...	—	41,673 48
To Vote No. 112, Repair of Carts :—		
Repairs		9,435 88
To Vote No. 113, Miscellaneous :—		
Rent of lands ...	100 60	
Bonus to coolies ...	400 0	
Supervisors' uniforms, &c. ...	302 0	
Furniture.	3 50	
Buildings at depôt ...	1,675 76	
Miscellaneous ...	671 0	
		3,152 86
To Vote No. 115, Maintenance of Roads at Depôt :—		
Maintenance... ...	—	1,243 15
Total ...		131,183 18

APPENDIX E. (Quoted in Paragraph 40.)

Return of Number of Rats captured and destroyed during 1901.

Ward.	By whom captured.	January 3 to 5	January 12.	January 19.	January 27.	February 2.	February 9.	February 16.	February 23.	March 2.	March 9.	March 16.	March 23.	March 30.	April 6.	April 13.	April 20.	April 27.	May 4.	May 11.	May 18.	May 25.	June 1.	June 8.	June 15.	June 22.	June 29.
Pettah and St. Sebastian ...	Inspector Koch ...	52	100	87	149	79	120	101	69	80	78	72	84	103	54	68	62	64	60	54	46	42	39	62	50	43	56
St. Paul's	Inspector Casie Chetty ...	72	98	49	69	52	76	69	47	51	37	46	62	64	52	79	94	78	67	71	51	48	51	74	71	45	63
New Bazaar	Inspector La Brooy ...	20	57	40	37	30	39	48	19	25	42	44	39	63	16	17	31	46	22	38	28	29	20	10	24	24	17
Kollupitiya	Inspector Foenander ...	49	—	39	58	50	90	55	65	80	63	50	70	66	15	39	27	36	42	60	46	64	37	75	64	41	56
Slave Island	Inspector Ondaatjie ...	19	60	47	37	29	44	48	44	30	43	51	38	53	20	13	29	44	23	34	25	26	15	17	22	15	21
Maradana North ...	Inspector Blacker ...	48	69	61	57	52	87	90	81	92	64	56	58	120	54	79	97	70	81	64	70	85	50	73	63	71	59
Maradana South ...	Inspector Samahin ...	9	12	13	18	8	—	20	8	—	4	7	15	—	—	9	11	20	6	16	17	12	6	14	5	—	—
Kotahena South ...	Inspector De Silva ...	10	32	19	32	19	19	13	8	5	—	45	62	75	108	99	71	47	64	44	48	42	50	41	38	47	69
Kotahena North ...	Inspector Serasinghe ...	64	96	80	62	86	87	72	91	83	93	83	83	97	58	72	66	60	84	65	43	35	47	87	71	44	56
Fort	Inspector Weinman ...	17	42	39	23	15	—	—	5	34	31	39	6	—	24	19	—	16	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Others	447	792	557	621	547	679	962	814	904	812	653	507	669	247	293	492	575	440	635	450	376	353	412	473	487	489
	Total ...	807	1358	1031	1163	967	1241	1478	1251	1384	1263	1143	1016	1325	648	778	978	1047	925	1071	823	764	674	857	890	822	886

Ward.	By whom captured.	July 6.	July 13.	July 20.	July 27.	August 3.	August 10.	August 17.	August 24.	August 31.	September 7.	September 14.	September 21.	September 28.	October 5.	October 12.	October 19.	October 26.	November 2.	November 9.	November 16.	November 23.	November 30.	December 7.	December 14.	December 21.	December 28.	Dec. 29 to 31.	Total.
Pettah and St. Sebastian ...	Inspector Koch ...	63	72	53	71	38	83	45	52	77	72	66	28	45	36	40	35	41	42	34	64	71	75	68	68	68	26	35	3347
St. Paul's	Inspector Casie Chetty ...	73	75	50	72	50	63	54	53	82	77	78	54	55	46	49	48	52	43	42	64	83	80	82	65	69	19	34	3248
New Bazaar	Inspector La Brooy ...	21	36	34	41	40	46	41	24	40	19	17	20	17	35	37	27	18	17	9	20	33	44	34	38	27	18	10	1588
Kollupitiya	Inspector Foenander ...	79	26	59	38	30	23	71	55	64	32	69	47	35	66	39	55	39	56	54	56	65	51	59	40	107	52	34	2738
Slave Island	Inspector Ondaatjie ...	19	30	16	32	32	38	41	26	52	25	25	18	25	20	35	38	16	13	5	24	25	48	31	30	22	18	14	1565
Maradana North ...	Inspector Blacker ...	98	44	53	72	43	59	20	38	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	62	—	32	2420
Maradana South ...	Inspector Samahin ...	—	—	15	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	258
Kotahena South ...	Inspector De Silva ...	55	41	60	101	83	72	106	147	89	106	85	166	128	142	92	65	60	59	71	87	87	88	97	115	82	81	20	3492
Kotahena North ...	Inspector Serasinghe ...	84	82	62	53	25	60	32	39	80	88	79	49	51	38	42	36	72	49	43	76	93	81	95	82	104	35	40	3535
Fort	Inspector Weinman ...	—	—	—	—	53	47	45	38	56	57	48	27	33	29	24	11	35	29	28	41	61	67	56	4	—	—	—	1121
	Others ...	544	554	620	572	471	618	522	439	421	422	364	363	366	448	498	461	355	344	269	410	438	487	451	379	353	207	201	26263
	Total ...	1041	960	1022	1062	865	1109	977	911	977	898	831	772	755	860	856	776	688	652	555	842	956	1024	973	853	894	456	420	49575

APPENDIX G. (Quoted in Paragraph 46.)

MUNICIPAL COURT OF COLOMBO.

Classified Statement of Charges instituted and disposed of in the Court of the Municipal Magistrate during the Year 1901.

	Vagrants.		Thoroughfares.		Cruelty to Animals.		Nuisances.		Carriers.		Police.		Bread.		Carriages let to Hire.		Opium.		Unlawful Gaming.		Miscellaneous.		Total.	
	No. 4 of 1841.		No. 10 of 1861.		No. 7 of 1862.		No. 15 of 1862.		No. 14 of 1865.		No. 16 of 1865.		No. 13 of 1864.		No. 17 of 1873.		No. 4 of 1878.		No. 17 of 1889.					
	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.
Pending on December 31, 1901	31	41	—	—	—	—	37	48	—	—	69	69	—	—	2	2	—	—	7	25	80	87	226	272
Instituted during the year ...	882	1,427	423	476	715	715	1,283	1,349	194	194	4,373	4,378	3	3	58	58	1	1	110	549	5,085	5,160	13127	14,314
	913	1,468	423	476	715	715	1,320	1,397	194	194	4,442	4,447	3	3	60	60	1	1	117	574	5.165	5,247	13353	14,582
Convicted	761	1,254	371	399	673	673	1,089	1,156	156	156	4,033	4,037	1	1	38	38	1	1	105	499	1,730	1,775	8,958	9,989
Acquitted and discharged ...	143	198	49	74	41	41	198	208	38	38	386	386	2	2	19	19	—	—	10	71	3,223	3,260	4,109	4,297
Pending	9	16	3	3	1	1	33	33	—	—	23	24	—	—	3	3	—	—	2	4	212	212	286	296

Pending from 1900 ...	...	226	Disposed of ...	...	13,067
Instituted in 1901 ...	...	13,127	Pending on January 1, 1902 ...	...	286
Total ...		13,353	Total ...		13,353

* The cases appearing under this head are instituted under Ordinances Nos. 17 of 1865, 13 of 1877, 14 of 1878 (section 5), 16 of 1881, 2 of 1883 (section 259), 7 of 1887, 26 of 1890, and 1 of 1896.

APPENDIX H. (Quoted in Paragraph 75.)

TABLES OF ATTENDANCE.

"p" signifies "present"; "a" signifies "absent."

I.—Meetings of the Municipal Council.

Names of Members.	General Meeting, 18-1-01.	Special Meeting, 30-1-01.	General Meeting, 15-2-02.	Special Meeting. 12-3-01.	General Meeting, 15-3-01.	General Meeting, 17-4-01.	Special Meeting, 1-5-01.	General Meeting, 17-5-01.	General Meeting, 14-6-01.	General Meeting, 12-7-01.	General Meeting, 9-8-01.	General Meeting, 20-9-01.	Special Meeting, 27-9-01.	General Meeting, 17-10-01.	General Meeting, 8-11-01.	Special Meeting, 6-12-01.	General Meeting, 13-12-01.
Hon. Mr. F. R. Ellis, Chairman	p	p	p	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
F. H. Price, Esq., Chairman	...	...	...	p	p	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
A. S. Pagden, Esq.; Chairman	...	...	...	...	...	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
A. Perry, Esq. ...	p	a	p	a	p	a	p	a	p	p	p	a	a	p	p	p	a
F. H. Grinlinton, Esq. ...	p	p	a	a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
P. D. Warren, Esq. ...	...	...	...	...	...	p	p	a	a	p	a	p	a	p	p	a	a
Dr. J. L. Vanderstraaten ...	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	a	p	p	p	a
Stanley Bois, Esq. ...	a	p	p	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
A. Forsyth, Esq. ...	p	p	a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
A. de A. Seneviratne, Esq.	p	p	p	p	p	a	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	a
Hon. Mr. F. A. Cooper, C.M.G.	p	p	a	p	a	a	a	a	p	p	p	p	a	p	p	a	p
Major L. F. Knollys, C.M.G.	p	p	a	p	p	p	a	p	p	p	a	p	a	p	p	p	p
Duncan W. H. Skrine, Esq.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	p	a	p	p	p	a	p
Hon. Mr. Giles F. Walker	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	p	p
Chas. Perera, Esq. ...	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	a	p	p	p	p
P. Coomaraswamy, Esq.	a	a	p	a	p	a	p	a	p	p	a	p	p	a	p	p	p
Chas. P. Dias, Esq. ...	p	p	p	p	p	a	p	p	p	p	p	p	a	p	p	p	p
R. H. Morgan, Esq. ...	p	a	p	a	p	p	p	p	a	p	p	p	a	p	p	a	p
Arthur Alvis, Esq. ...	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	a	p	p	p	p	p	p
James Peiris, Esq. ...	p	p	a	p	p	p	p	a	a	p	a	p	p	p	p	p	p
H. A. Jayewardene, Esq....	p	p	a	a	p	p	a	p	p	p	a	p	p	a	p	a	a
Dr. Solomon Fernando ...	p	p	p	a	p	p	a	p	p	p	a	p	p	p	p	p	p
M. L. M. Zainudeen, Esq.	p	p	p	p	p	a	p	p	p	a	p	p	a	p	p	p	p

Number of Meetings, 17.

Hon. Mr. F. R. Ellis, Chairman	... Attended	3	Meetings	Duncan W. H. Skrine, Esq.	... Attended	5	Meetings
F. H. Price, Esq., Chairman	... "	2	"	Hon. Mr. Giles F. Walker	... "	2	"
A. S. Pagden Esq., Chairman	... "	12	"	Chas. Perera, Esq. ...	... "	16	"
A. Perry, Esq. ...	... "	10	"	P. Coomaraswamy, Esq.	... "	8	"
F. H. Grinlinton, Esq. ...	... "	2	"	Chas. P. Dias, Esq. ...	... "	15	"
P. D. Warren, Esq. ...	... "	6	"	R. H. Morgan, Esq. ...	... "	12	"
Dr. J. L. Vanderstraaten	... "	15	"	Arthur Alvis, Esq. ...	... "	16	"
Stanley Bois, Esq. ...	... "	2	"	James Peiris, Esq. ...	... "	12	"
A. Forsyth, Esq. ...	... "	2	"	H. A. Jayewardene, Esq.	... "	10	"
A. de A. Seneviratne, Esq.	... "	15	"	Dr. Solomon Fernando	... "	14	"
Hon. Mr. F. A. Cooper, C.M.G.	... "	10	"	M. L. M. Zainudeen, Esq.	... "	14	"
Major L. F. Knollys, C.M.G.	... "	13	"				

II.—Meetings of the Standing Committees.

Names of Members.	Feb. 1, 1901.	Feb. 22, 1901.	Mar. 5, 1901.	April 10, 1901.	May 10 1901.	May 31, 1901.	June 21, 1901.	July 23, 1901.	Aug. 2, 1901.	Aug. 23, 1901.	Sept 6, 1901.	Sept. 17, 1901.	Oct. 4, 1901.	Oct. 25 1901.	Nov. 1, 1901.	Nov. 5, 1901.	Nov. 15, 1901.	Nov 29 1901.	Dec. 2, 1901.	Dec 10, 1901.	Dec. 20 1901.
Hon. Mr. F. R. Ellis, Chairman ...	p	p	p	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
A. S. Pagden, Esq., Chairman ...	...	...	...	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Dr. J. L. Vanderstraaten ...	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	a	p	p	p	p	p	p	a	a	a	a
Chas. Perera, Esq. ...	p	a	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Chas. P. Dias, Esq. ...	p	p	p	a	p	p	p	p	a	a	p	p	p	p	p	a	p	a	p	p	p
Arthur Alvis, Esq. ...	p	p	a	p	p	p	p	a	a	p	p	p	p	a	p	p	a	p	a	a	p
H. A. Jayewardene, Esq. ...	p	a	p	p	p	p	a	a	p	p	a	p	a	p	a	a	p	p	a	a	a

Number of Meetings, 21.

Hon. Mr. F. R. Ellis, Chairman	...	Attended	3	Meetings	
A. S. Pagden, Esq., Chairman	...	,,	18	,,	
Dr. J. L. Vanderstraaten	...	,,	16	,,	
Chas. Perera, Esq.	...	,,	20	,,	
Chas. P. Dias, Esq.	...	Attended	16	Meetings	
Arthur Alvis, Esq.	...	,,	14	,,	
H. A. Jayewardene, Esq.	...	,,	11	,,	

III.—Meetings of the Special Committees.

(1) Special Committee to Report on the matter of a Recreation Ground for the Inhabitants of the Kotahena Ward.

Re-appointed January 18, 1901.

	Feb. 5, 1901.	June 26, 1901.		Feb. 5, 1901.	June 26, 1901.
Hon. Mr. F. R. Ellis, Chairman ...	p	—	Chas. Perera, Esq. ...	p	p
A. S. Pagden, Esq., Chairman ...	—	p	P. Coomaraswamy, Esq. ...	a	a
Dr. J. L. Vanderstraaten ...	p	a	Dr. Solomon Fernando ...	p	p
A. de A. Seneviratne, Esq. ...	p	a			

Number of Meetings, 2.

Hon. Mr. F. R. Ellis, Chairman	Attended	1 Meeting	Chas. Perera, Esq.	Attended	2 Meetings
A. S. Pagden, Esq., Chairman	"	1 "	P. Coomaraswamy, Esq.	"	0 "
Dr. J. L. Vanderstraaten	"	1 "	Dr. Solomon Fernando	"	2 "
A. de A. Seneviratne, Esq.	"	1 "			

(2) Special Committee to Report on all Questions connected with Lighting.

Re-appointed January 18, 1901.

	May 7, 1901.	May 20, 1901.	June 25, 1901.	July 9, 1901.	July 18, 1901.
A. S. Pagden, Esq., Chairman ...	p	p	p	p	p
Chas. Perera, Esq. ...	p	p	p	p	p
P. Coomaraswamy, Esq. ...	a	a	a	a	a
R. H. Morgan, Esq. ...	p	a	p	p	a
Arthur Alvis, Esq. ...	p	a	p	p	a
James Peiris, Esq. ...	a	p	a	p	p

Number of Meetings, 5.

A. S. Pagden, Esq., Chairman	Attended	5 Meetings	R. H. Morgan, Esq.	Attended	3 Meetings
Chas. Perera, Esq.	"	5 "	Arthur Alvis, Esq.	"	3 "
P. Coomaraswamy, Esq.	"	0 "	James Peiris, Esq.	"	3 "

(3) Special Committee to inquire and Report upon the steps to be taken to facilitate the obtaining of Metal, the Maintenance of Roads in Good Repair, and for laying down Rules for the Guidance of the Tramway and Municipal Officers for obviating inconvenience and danger to Passengers and Vehicular Traffic during the course of any Repairs and Construction that may become necessary.

Re-appointed January 18, 1901.

	April 11, 1901.	June 7, 1901.	July 25, 1901.	August 1, 1901.	August 22, 1901.	November 22, 1901.	December 5, 1901.
A. S. Pagden, Esq., Chairman ...	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Dr. J. L. Vanderstraaten ...	p	a	p	p	p	p	a
A. de A. Seneviratne, Esq. ...	a	p	a	p	a	a	p
Chas. Perera, Esq. ...	p	p	p	p	p	a	p
P. Coomaraswamy, Esq. ...	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
R. H. Morgan, Esq. ...	p	a	a	a	a	a	a

Number of Meetings, 7.

A. S. Pagden, Esq., Chairman	Attended	7 Meetings	Chas. Perera, Esq.	Attended	6 Meetings
Dr. J. L. Vanderstraaten	"	5 "	P. Coomaraswamy, Esq.	"	0 "
A. de A. Seneviratne, Esq.	"	3 "	R. H. Morgan, Esq.	"	1 "

(4) Special Committee on the Revision of By-laws.

Re-appointed January 18, 1901.

	February 26, 1901.		February 26, 1901.
Hon. Mr. F. R. Ellis, Chairman ...	p	Arthur Alvis, Esq. ...	a
A. de A. Seneviratne, Esq. ...	a	James Peiris, Esq. ...	a
Chas. Perera, Esq. ...	p		

Number of Meetings, 1.

Hon. Mr. F. R. Ellis, Chairman	Attended	1 Meeting	Arthur Alvis, Esq.	Attended	0 Meeting
A. de A. Seneviratne, Esq.	"	0 "	James Peiris, Esq.	"	0 "
Chas. Perera, Esq.	"	1 "			

(5) Special Committee to inquire into and Report on the matter of Widening and Extending Colpetty Lane and the Lane on the Western Side of Wellawatta Police Station.

Re-appointed January 18, 1902.

	February 26, 1901.		February 26, 1901
Hon. Mr. F. R. Ellis, Chairman ...	p	Chas. Perera, Esq. ...	p
Dr. J. L. Vanderstraaten ...	p	R. H. Morgan, Esq. ...	a
Stanley Bois, Esq. ...	p	Arthur Alvis, Esq. ...	a
A. Forsyth, Esq. ...	a		

Number of Meetings, 1.

Hon. Mr. F. R. Ellis, Chairman	Attended	1 Meeting	Chas. Perera, Esq.	Attended	1 Meeting
Dr. J. L. Vanderstraaten	"	1 "	R. H. Morgan, Esq.	"	0 "
Stanley Bois, Esq.	"	1 "	Arthur Alvis, Esq.	"	0 "
A. Forsyth, Esq.	"	0 "			

(6) Special Committee to ascertain the cause of the Water of the Colombo Lake being kept so low.

Re-appointed January 18, 1901.

	June 6, 1901.		June 6, 1901
A. S. Pagden, Esq., Chairman ...	p	P. Coomaraswamy, Esq. ...	a
Chas. Perera, Esq. ...	p	R. H. Morgan ...	p

Number of Meetings, 1.

A. S. Pagden, Esq., Chairman	... Attended 1 Meeting	P. Coomaraswamy, Esq.	... Attended 0 Meeting
Chas. Perera, Esq.	... „ 1 „	R. H. Morgan, Esq.	... „ 1 „

(7) Special Committee to Report (1) as to whether it is necessary to provide a New Municipal Office in view of the increase of Business and Establishment; (2) if it is necessary to suggest one or more suitable Sites; and (3) as to Probable Cost.

Re-appointed January 18, 1901.

	June 12, 1901.		June 12, 1901.
A. S. Pagden, Esq., Chairman	... p	P. Coomaraswamy, Esq.	... p
A. de A. Seneviratne, Esq.	... a	Arthur Alvis, Esq.	... a
Hon. Mr. F. A. Cooper, C.M.G.	... p		

Number of Meetings, 1.

A. S. Pagden, Esq., Chairman	... Attended 1 Meeting	P. Coomaraswamy, Esq.	... Attended 1 Meeting
A. de A. Seneviratna, Esq.	... „ 0 „	Arthur Alvis, Esq.	... „ 0 „
Hon. Mr. F. A. Cooper, C.M.G.	... „ 1 „		

(8) Special Committee to Report upon the present System of removing Night Soil, to ascertain how far it can be more economically and efficiently worked, and what reductions, if any, can be made in the Charge for Conservancy and Clearing Cesspits.

Re-appointed January 18, 1901.

	January 29, 1901.	February 7, 1901.	February 11, 1901.	February 25, 1901.	February 27, 1901.	March 1, 1901.	March 4, 1901.
Hon. Mr. F. R. Ellis, Chairman ...	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
A. Perry, Esq. ...	a	a	p	a	a	a	p
Dr. J. L. Vanderstraaten ...	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Chas. Perera, Esq. ...	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
P. Coomaraswamy, Esq. ...	a	a	a	a	p	p	p
Arthur Alvis, Esq. ...	p	a	p	p	p	p	p
James Peiris, Esq. ...	p	p	p	p	a	p	p

Number of Meetings, 7.

Hon. Mr. F. R. Ellis, Chairman	...Attended 7 Meetings	P. Coomaraswamy, Esq.	... Attended 3 Meetings
A. Perry, Esq.	... „ 2 „	Arthur Alvis, Esq.	... „ 6 „
Dr. J. L. Vanderstraaten	... „ 7 „	James Peiris, Esq.	... „ 6 „
Chas. Perera, Esq.	... „ 7 „		

(9) Special Committee to consider the Question of filling up the Vacancy caused by Mr. M. Cochran's Retirement and to submit a Report showing the Nature of the Duties to be performed by the Officer who succeeds Mr. M. Cochran, and making a Recommendation as to the Amount of his Salary and Allowances.

Appointed January 18, 1901.

	February 6, 1901.	March 6, 1901.	May 15, 1901.	July 10, 1901.	August 7, 1901.
Hon. Mr. F. R. Ellis, Chairman ...	p	—	—	—	—
F. H. Price, Esq., Chairman ...	—	p	—	—	—
A. S. Pagden, Esq., Chairman ...	—	—	p	p	p
A. Perry, Esq. ...	a	a	p	a	p
Dr. J. L. Vanderstraaten ...	p	p	p	p	p
Hon. Mr. F. A. Cooper, C.M.G. ...	a	p	a	a	a
Major L. F. Knollys, C.M.G. ...	a	p	a	a	p
Chas. Perera, Esq. ...	p	p	p	a	p
P. Coomaraswamy, Esq. ...	a	p	a	a	a
R. H. Morgan, Esq. ...	p	p	p	a	a
James Peiris, Esq. ...	a	p	a	a	a
Dr. Solomon Fernando ...	p	p	a	a	a

Number of Meetings, 5.

Hon. Mr. F. R. Ellis, Chairman	...Attended 1 Meeting	Major L. F. Knollys, C.M.G.	... Attended 2 Meetings
F. H. Price, Esq., Chairman	... „ 1 „	Chas. Perera, Esq.	... „ 4 „
A. S. Pagden, Esq., Chairman	... „ 3 „	P. Coomaraswamy, Esq.	... „ 1 „
A. Perry, Esq.	... „ 2 „	R. H. Morgan, Esq.	... „ 3 „
Dr. J. L. Vanderstraaten	... „ 5 „	James Peiris, Esq.	... „ 1 „
Hon. Mr. F. A. Cooper, C.M.G.	... „ 1 „	Dr. Solomon Fernando	... „ 2 „

(10) Special Committee to Report on the matter of a Design of Flag for the Town Hall.

Appointed April 17, 1901.

	July 22, 1901.	September 20, 1901.
A. S. Pagden, Esq., Chairman	p ...	p
Major L. F. Knollys, C.M.G.	p ...	p
P. D. Warren, Esq.	p ...	p

Number of Meetings, 2.

A. S. Pagden, Esq., Chairman ... Attended 2 Meetings | Major L. F. Knollys, C.M.G. ... Attended 2 Meetings

P. D. Warren, Esq., ... Attended 2 Meetings.

(11) Special Committee (1) to Report whether there is any necessity for the Appointment of a Successor to Mr. W. M. F. Wijayeratne, late Head Overseer, Works Department; (2) to define Duties of the Head Overseer; (3) to recommend a Person, if necessary.

Appointed May 17, 1901.

	May 28, 1901.	Sept. 24, 1901.		May 28, 1901.	Sept. 24, 1901.
A. S. Pagden, Esq., Chairman ...	p	... p	P. D. Warren, Esq.	... a	... a
Dr. J. L. Vanderstraaten ...	p	... p	Chas. Perera, Esq.	... p	... p
Hon. Mr. F. A. Cooper, C.M.G. ...	a	... a	H. A. Jayewardene, Esq.	... a	... a

Number of Meetings, 2.

A. S. Pagden, Esq., Chairman ...	Attended 2 Meetings	P. D. Warren, Esq. ...	Attended 0 Meeting
Dr. J. L. Vanderstraaten ...	" 2 "	Chas. Perera, Esq. ...	" 2 "
Hon. Mr. F. A. Cooper, C.M.G.	" 0 "	H. A. Jayewardene, Esq. ...	" 0 "

(12) Special Committee to go into the Question of providing Shelter at or near the Borella Cemetery.

Appointed June 14, 1901.

	July 24, 1901.		July 24, 1901.
A. S. Pagden, Esq., Chairman ...	p	Major L. F. Knollys, C.M.G. ...	p
A. Perry, Esq. ...	p	Chas. Perera, Esq. ...	p
Dr. J. L. Vanderstraaten ...	p	P. Coomaraswamy, Esq. ...	p
Hon. Mr. F. A. Cooper, C.M.G. ...	a	Arthur Alvis, Esq. ...	a

Number of Meetings, 1.

A. S. Pagden, Esq., Chairman ..	Attended 1 Meeting	Major L. F. Knollys, C.M.G. ...	Attended 1 Meeting
A. Perry, Esq. ...	" 1 "	Chas. Perera, Esq. ..	" 1 "
Dr. J. L. Vanderstraaten ...	" 1 "	P. Coomaraswamy, Esq. ...	" 1 "
Hon. Mr. F. A. Cooper, C.M.G.	" 0 "	Arthur Alvis, Esq. ...	" 0 "

(13) Special Committee to consider the Chairman's Administration Report for 1901.

Appointed June 14, 1901.

	August 20, 1901.		August 20, 1901.
A. Perry, Esq. ...	p	P. Coomaraswamy, Esq. ...	p
Dr. J. L. Vanderstraaten ...	p	Chas. P. Dias, Esq. ...	a
Hon. Mr. F. A. Cooper, C.M.G. ...	a	Arthur Alvis, Esq. ...	p
Major L. F. Knollys, C.M.G. ...	p	H. A. Jayewardene, Esq. ...	a
Chas. Perera, Esq. ...	a		

Number of Meetings, 1.

A. Perry, Esq. ...	Attended 1 Meeting	P. Coomaraswamy, Esq. ...	Attended 1 Meeting
Dr. J. L. Vanderstraaten ...	" 1 "	Chas. P. Dias, Esq. ...	" 0 "
Hon. Mr. F. A. Cooper, C.M.G. ...	" 0 "	Arthur Alvis, Esq. ...	" 1 "
Major L. F. Knollys, C.M.G. ...	" 1 "	H. A. Jayewardene, Esq. ...	" 0 "
Chas. Perera, Esq. ...	" 0 "		

(14) Special Committee to consider the Proposals contained in the Hon. the Colonial Secretary's Letter No. 38 of 31st May, 1901, and connected Papers.

Appointed June 14, 1901.

	June 18, 1901.	June 24, 1901.	June 28, 1901.	July 3, 1901.	July 9, 1901.
A. S. Pagden, Esq., Chairman ...	p	p	p	p	p
A. Perry, Esq. ...	p	p	p	a	a
Dr. J. L. Vanderstraaten ...	p	p	p	p	p
A. de A. Seneviratne, Esq. ...	a	p	p	a	p
Hon. Mr. F. A. Cooper, C.M.G. ...	p	p	p	p	p
Chas. Perera, Esq. ...	p	p	p	p	p
P. Coomaraswamy, Esq. ...	a	a	a	p	a
R. H. Morgan, Esq. ...	a	a	a	a	p
Arthur Alvis, Esq. ...	a	a	p	p	p

Number of Meetings, 5.

A. S. Pagden, Esq., Chairman ...	Attended 5 Meetings	Chas. Perera, Esq. ...	Attended 5 Meetings
A. Perry, Esq. ...	" 3 "	P. Coomaraswamy, Esq. ...	" 1 "
Dr. J. L. Vanderstraaten ...	" 5 "	R. H. Morgan, Esq. ...	" 1 "
A. de A. Seneviratne, Esq. ...	" 3 "	Arthur Alvis, Esq ...	" 3 "
Hon. Mr. F. A. Cooper, C.M.G. ...	" 5 "		

(15) Special Committee to consider the Hon. the Colonial Secretary's Letter No. 64/13713 of 30th July, 1901, with reference to Drainage and Water Supply of Colombo.

Appointed August 9, 1901.

	August 9, 1901.		August 9, 1901.
A. S. Pagden, Esq., Chairm an ...	p	Duncan W. H. Skrine, Esq. ...	p
A. Perry, Esq. ...	p	Chas. Perera, Esq. ...	p
Dr. J. L. Vanderstraaten ...	p	P. Coomaraswamy, Esq. ...	a
A. de A. Seneviratne, Esq. ...	p	R. H. Morgan, Esq. ...	p
Hon. Mr. F. A. Cooper, C.M.G. ...	p	Arthur Alvis, Esq ...	a

Number of Meetings, 1.

A. S. Pagden, Esq., Chairman ...	Attended 1 Meeting	Duncan W. H. Skrine, Esq. ...	Attended 1 Meeting
A. Perry, Esq.	" 1 "	Chas. Perera, Esq. ...	" 1 "
Dr. J. L. Vanderstraaten ...	" 1 "	P. Coomaraswamy, Esq. ...	" 0 "
A. de A. Seneviratne, Esq. ...	" 1 "	R. H. Morgan, Esq. ...	" 1 "
Hon. Mr. F. A. Cooper, C.M.G.	" 1 "	Arthur Alvis, Esq. ...	" 0 "

(16) Special Committee to consider whether the Colombo Lake should be retained in the Council's charge or Government be requested to take it over.

Appointed August 9, 1901.

	September 4, 1901.
A. S. Pagden, Esq., Chairman ...	p
Dr. J. L. Vanderstraaten ...	p
A. de A. Seneviratne, Esq. ...	p
Hon. Mr. F. A. Cooper, C.M.G. ...	a
Duncan W. H. Skrine, Esq. ...	p
Chas. Perera, Esq. ...	p
R. H. Morgan, Esq. ...	a

Number of Meetings, 1.

A. S. Pagden, Esq., Chairman ...	Attended 1 Meeting	Duncan W. H. Skrine, Esq. ...	Attended 1 Meeting
Dr. J. L. Vanderstraaten ...	" 1 "	Chas. Perera, Esq. ...	" 1 "
A. de A. Seneviratna, Esq. ...	" 1 "	R. H. Morgan, Esq. ...	" 0 "
Hon. Mr. F. A. Cooper, C.M.G.	" 0 "		

(17) Special Committee to consider the Question of providing a Quarantine Station for imported Cattle.

Appointed September 20, 1901.

	September 26, 1901.	October 21, 1901.	October 29, 1901.
A. S. Pagden, Esq., Chairman	p	p	p
A. Perry, Esq.	a	p	p
Dr. J. L. Vanderstraaten	p	a	p
Hon. Mr. F. A. Cooper, C.M.G.	a	p	a
P. D. Warren, Esq.	a	p	p
Chas. Perera, Esq.	p	p	a
P. Coomaraswamy, Esq.	a	a	a
Dr. Solomon Fernando	a	p	p

Number of Meetings, 3.

A. S. Pagden, Esq., Chairman	Attended	3	Meetings	P. D. Warren, Esq.	Attended	2 Meetings.
A. Perry, Esq.	„	3	„	Chas. Perera, Esq.	„	2 „
Dr. J. L. Vanderstraaten	„	2	„	P. Coomaraswamy, Esq.	„	0 „
Hon. Mr. F. A. Cooper, C.M.G.	„	1	„	Dr. Solomon Fernando	„	2 „

(18) Special Committee to consider the Chairman's Memoranda with reference to the method of recovery of Vehicles and Animals Tax and Assessment of Properties, and to deal with such other proposals as may be brought before the Committee by the Chairman.

Appointed October 17, 1901.

	October 22, 1901.	November 15, 1901.	December 11, 1901.
A. S. Pagden, Esq., Chairman	p	p	p
A. de A. Seneviratne, Esq.,	p	a	p
Hon. Mr. F. A. Cooper, C.M.G.	p	a	p
Major L. F. Knollys, C.M.G.	p	a	p
Duncan W. H. Skrine, Esq.	p	a	a
Chas. Perera, Esq.	p	p	p
Arthur Alvis, Esq.	a	a	a
James Peiris, Esq.	p	a	a
Dr. Solomon Fernando	p	p	a

Number of Meetings, 3.

A. S. Pagden, Esq., Chairman	Attended	3	Meetings	Chas. Perera, Esq.	Attended	3 Meetings
A. de A. Seneviratna, Esq.	„	2	„	Arthur Alvis, Esq.	„	0 „
Hon. Mr. F. A. Cooper, C.M.G.	„	2	„	James Peiris, Esq.	„	1 „
Major L. F. Knollys, C.M.G.	„	2	„	Dr. Solomon Fernando	„	2 „
Duncan W. H. Skrine, Esq.	„	1	„			

(19) Special Committee to inquire into the sufficiency of the method of keeping Accounts now in use in the Department of the Superintendent of Works, and of their Audit; and in case it be found insufficient, to suggest an adequate and appropriate scheme of Account-keeping, and also to make an investigation with the Accounts of the Department (so far as they have been kept according to the present system) from the year 1899 to the end of the current year, with the view of ascertaining losses, if any, this Council has sustained by irregularties on the part of the Subordinate Officer of the Department, and how far those losses may be recoverable.

Appointed December 13, 1901.

	December 19, 1901.
A. S. Pagden, Esq.	p
Hon. Mr. F. A. Cooper, C.M.G.	a
Major L. F. Knollys, C.M.G.	a
Duncan W. H. Skrine, Esq.	a
Chas. Perera, Esq.	p
R. H. Morgan, Esq.	a
P. Coomaraswamy, Esq.	a
Arthur Alvis, Esq.	a
James Peiris, Esq.	p
H. A. Jayewardene, Esq.	p

Number of Meetings, 1.

A. S. Pagden, Esq., Chairman	Attended	1	Meeting	R. H. Morgan, Esq.	Attended	0 Meeting
Hon. Mr. F. A. Cooper, C.M.G.	„	0	„	P. Coomaraswamy, Esq.	„	0 „
Major L. F. Knollys, C.M.G.	„	0	„	Arthur Alvis, Esq.	„	0 „
Duncan W. H. Skrine, Esq.	„	0	„	James Peiris, Esq.	„	1 „
Chas. Perera, Esq.	„	1	„	H. A. Jayewardene, Esq.	„	1 „

RESOLUTION.

The Chairman's Administration Report for 1901 was laid before the Council on June 13, 1902, having been previously printed and circulated.

Mr. C. Perera moved—That the report be referred to a Special Committee consisting of Dr. J. L. Vanderstraaten, the Hon. Mr. F. A. Cooper, Mr. Duncan W. H. Skrine, the Hon. Mr. Giles F. Walker, Mr. Arthur Alvis, Mr. R. H. Morgan, Mr. James Peiris, Mr. H. A. Jayewardene, and the mover—three to form a quorum.

Mr. Chas. P. Dias seconded.—Carried.

This Committee made no report.

XI.—1903.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF KANDY

FOR THE YEAR

1901.

Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.

Colombo:
PRINTED BY GEORGE J. A. SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.
To be purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO, price 45 cents.

MUNICIPALITY OF KANDY.

REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN FOR 1901.

CHAPTER I.

1.—LIMITS OF THE MUNICIPALITY.

THE limits of the Municipality remained the same as fixed by Proclamation of December 31, 1898. In continuation of the remarks under this head in the report for 1900, several additional petitions were received during the year.

In September, 1901, the Colonial Secretary asked for a full report showing the amount of taxation in each case and the benefits derived, direct or indirect, which the inhabitants gain from its inclusion in Municipal limits.

In response to this, the following letter was addressed to the Colonial Secretary :—

The CHAIRMAN, Municipal Council, Kandy, to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY, Colombo.

No. 42/111. The Municipal Office, Town Hall, Kandy, October 16, 1901.

Inclusion of Ampitiya and Peradeniya in Municipal Limits, Kandy.

SIR,—AS desired by your letter No. 14 of the 19th ultimo, I have the honour to enclose a statement giving the information desired in paragraph 2 thereof, and to forward the map showing the extension of the limits made in 1898.

2. The inclusion of the bazaars at Peradeniya and Katugastota was necessary for the sanitary considerations urged by the Medical Officers of the Council, and accepted by the Special Committee appointed to consider their recommendation. I invite reference to the report of the Committee which accompanied my predecessor's letter No. 115 of November 30, 1898. A plan showing the proposed extension also accompanied that letter.

3. The inclusion of Ampitiya—the bazaar and houses lying along the road to the north of the Kandy lake—was necessary to secure supervision and control of the dhobies who live principally in that quarter, as well as to meet the desire for police protection from many of the residents along that road.

4. The principal part of the large additional area included comprises the Roseneath and Fairieland and Hermitage estates, property of the Municipal Council, specially acquired for protection of watershed of the town reservoir.

5. As regards the benefits which the inhabitants of each area included in the new limits secure, I conceive them to be the following :—

(*a*) At each locality daily scavenging and removal of refuse.
(*b*) Provision of latrine accommodation.
(*c*) Supervision by sanitary officers and resultant control over infectious and contagious diseases existing on the skirts of the town.
(*d*) Examination of food supplies in the bazaars.
(*e*) Expenditure of Municipal funds in improvement of roads and paths, ambalams, wells, &c.
(*f*) Exemption from Gansabhawa rules and rates.
(*g*) Police protection.
(*h*) Facilities for trade and disposal of market produce.

6. The petitions which accompanied your letter are returned.

7. I may add that I gave close attention to this matter on assuming duties as Chairman last year, and have walked through all the villages concerned. I did not feel justified in recommending the Council to make any alteration in the limits revised by them after full and careful consideration. There will of course always be discontent against Municipal levies in a rural area in precincts of the town, but I submit that the precautions already laid down regarding non-recovery of taxes on uncultivated lands meets fully the complaints of the petitioners, and that those resident within the extended limits can be justly called upon to pay for the benefits enumerated above, which they undoubtedly enjoy from their propinquity to the town.

8. The matter has long been under discussion, and I naturally find it extremely difficult to collect the taxes as long as any uncertainty prevails regarding the limits. I beg that the replies dated December 14, 1900, and June 1 last may be again repeated and confirmed.

I am, &c.,
H. WACE,
Chairman.

Municipal Limits.

The Health Officers Drs. Hallaran and Keyt pressed on the Council the necessity, on sanitary grounds, for including the suburbs of Katugastota and Peradeniya within Municipal limits, as well as Ampitiya.

The Special Committee of the Council appointed to consider the question of the extension of the limits recommended "that the bazaars of Katugastota and Peradeniya should be included."

The portion of Peradeniya included is situated on the main roads to Kadugannawa and Gampola, in length 600 yards, and of a total width from bank of river of about 100 yards, and embraces all the houses and boutiques which adjoin the road, the number of such premises being 65; the assessment of same Rs. 123·72 per annum.

The portion of Katugastota included is situated on the roads to Panwila and Galagedara. Total length about half a mile; total width from bank of the river about 150 yards.

The number of premises at Katugastota and on the Madawela road is 228; assessment Rs. 530·34 per annum. These houses form a regular bazaar on either side of the road, which it is most important to scavenge daily.

There was an outbreak of cholera in this bazaar last year.

None of the recently included premises are subject to water-rate, either at Peradeniya or Katugastota or at Ampitiya. All are liable to payment of the consolidated rate (police and lighting).

The residents of Peradeniya have the services of the police stationed at Gatembe. At Ampitiya, where complaints were frequent of lawlessness, and repeated demands were made to the Council for protection, extra police have been provided. The number of properties assessed is 467; annual assessment Rs. 1,204·59. The area included extends 2 miles beyond old limits, *i.e.*, from head of lake to a point near the third mile on the road to Talatu-oya.

Kandy, October 16, 1901.

In acknowledging receipt of this letter, it was intimated that the Governor was pleased to direct that certain portions of the extended limits be excluded, and the Chairman's opinion invited on certain points. The following is the Chairman's reply :—

The CHAIRMAN, Municipal Council, Kandy, to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

X. December 30, 1901.

Municipal Limits.

SIR,—REFERRING to your letter No. 15 of 13th ultimo, I have the honour to submit for approval an amended schedule of the Municipal limits of Kandy, giving, with one exception, effect to the instructions and suggestions laid down in your letter.

2. It will be seen that the limits now proposed follow very closely the old limits, and the river is taken (with one exception) as the eastern and western boundary. The eastern limit is, however, taken to 52 chains below the Lewella ferry, further down the Mahaweli-ganga, to a point from which a line can be drawn to the south-east corner of the Hermitage and Fairieland estates, which form the watershed of the town reservoir. It follows the boundaries of these estates and the former limit to the bridge over the Meda-ela near the Municipal slaughter-house, beyond the railway station yard, and thence it follows the Meda-ela and the railway line to the bridge over the Mahaweli-ganga at Peradeniya, where the river is again the boundary.

3. The exception referred to above is the Katugastota bazaar, which I urge may, for the following reasons, be kept within the limits, although on the other side of the river :—

(1) No one in the Katugastota bazaar has petitioned for its exclusion.
(2) The Municipality has already spent Rs. 2,000 in sanitation at this bazaar, and protection from cholera.
(3) The Municipality has already ordered two latrines for this bazaar and erected one of them.
(4) Provision is to be made next year in drainage and lighting for this bazaar.
(5) The bazaar is a source of danger and disease to the inhabitants of Kandy, unless it is under constant control and sanitary inspection by the Municipal Officers.
(6) It will be seen that by the proposed limits only half a mile of the Ampitiya road, beyond head of lake, has been included. The proposed limits also exclude entirely the Roman Catholic seminary and surrounding property.

I am, &c.,

H. WACE.

Amended Schedule referred to.

North.—The Mahaweli-ganga.

East.—The Mahaweli-ganga to a point 52 chains below the Lewella ferry, and thence a straight line drawn to the south-east corner of the Hermitage estate, thence along the eastern boundaries of the Hermitage and Fairieland estates (T. Ps. 43,322 and 2,285).

South and South-West.—The southern and western boundaries of the Fairieland estate, thence from the south-west corner of the Fairieland estate, along the watershed of the basin of the Kandy Waterworks reservoir to the eastern boundary of the land acquired for a conduit, thence along the eastern boundary of the said conduit to the Hal-oya, thence along the Hal-oya and a portion of the northern boundary of the Richmond Hill estate to the western boundary of the Borowadeniya or the Ambagahakumbura paddy fields, thence along the western boundary of the said fields to the railway bridge over the Meda-ela to the west of the slaughter-house, thence along the Meda-ela to the railway bridge over the Meda-ela at Getambe, thence along the southern boundary of the railway line to the Mahaweli-ganga.

West.—The Mahaweli-ganga.

The Suburb of Katugastota Limits.—In length the portion of the high road lying between the 2¾ milestone on the Kandy-Galagedara road and the 3rd milepost on the Kandy-Panwila road and between the Pinga-oya bridge and the 3rd milestone on the Matale road; and in breadth 100 yards on the north, south, and west of the said roads, and on the east up to the Mahaweli-ganga, and on the south-west of the Matale road up to the Pinga-oya.

2.—POPULATION.

The following is a statement of the population of the Kandy Municipality, including the extended limits, as taken from the Interim Report of the Superintendent of Census :—

Civil	26,389
Military	125
Prisoners of War	8
	26,522

The total population as ascertained by the previous Census was 22,984, including 183 military.

3.—CENSUS.

In accordance with the request of the Government, the taking of the Census within the Municipality was carried out under the management of the Chairman, as agreed to by the Council in their resolution of June 16, 1900. For these purposes five enumerators were employed in the town and the arachchies of the several outlying villages for carrying out the initial work of making lists of houses. This was done in 1900, work commencing on August 27, in accordance with the instructions of the Superintendent of Census, which were very full and explicit, in his Circular No. 9 of June 30, 1901.

For the special work of the taking of the Census the following staff was appointed:—

Town enumerators	42
Village do.	16
Street do.	13
Market do.	1
Cooly line do.	2
Clerk	1

Occasional service of a peon and binder.

The enumeration of Prisons, Hospitals, Public Works cooly lines, Police quarters, Railway buildings, Botanical Gardens, and Military quarters was carried out by officers of the several Departments on February 25.

The several Municipal Inspectors were appointed as supervisors to check the work of the enumerators, and to see that it was being correctly carried out. Two village supervisors were also appointed.

The enumerators commenced the preliminary work of making lists of residents within their several blocks during the first week of February. Their lists were checked by the supervisors and others in the Municipal Office. The enumerators then verified their lists on the night of March 1 by personal visits to each house, and attended the office, commencing on March 2, for final revision of their schedules and making up of abstracts.

The following is an abstract of the report sent to the Superintendent of Census on completion of the work :—

> The people were willing and obliging. No obstruction offered in the taking of Census. Every facility seems to have been given to enumerators. No prosecutions under the Census Ordinance were necessary.
>
> Several of the enumerators were not very efficient. They were the best that could be got. As a sum of Rs. 10 only was held out as remuneration for the work, none of the Kachcheri clerks came forward, and those of the Registrar of Lands Department who had applied withdrew, considering the remuneration offered as insufficient.
>
> As regards suitability of the dates fixed for the various operations, there was too long an interval between the preliminary work and the taking of the Census. Many of the numbers placed on houses had been obliterated owing to lapse of time, and the enumerators had some difficulty in tracing them out.
>
> So far as can be judged, a correct Census was taken of the whole of the inhabitants, especially in the villages.
>
> The population in 1891 was 20,984. In 1898 the limits of the Municipality were extended, making a large addition to the Municipality as regards area. Not having the returns to refer to, it is difficult to say what the increase has been to the population within the old limits.

4.—MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

The only change during the year amongst the members was the resignation, on May 7, of Mr. C. M. Fernando, member for No. 4 Ward, owing to his appointment as Crown Counsel.

Notice of meeting of persons qualified to vote was summoned for June 22, and at the meeting held at the Town Hall the seat was contested by Mr. C. A. Hamy and Mr. P. T. Habibu Lebbe. The polling resulted in the election of Mr. P. T. Habibu Lebbe as member for No. 4 Ward or District.

5.—COUNCIL MEETINGS.

There were fourteen general meetings of the Council during the year, of which two were special. The attendance of members was as follows :—

Hon. Mr. H. Wace	13	R. W. Jonklaas, Esq. ...	8
J. H. Sproule, Esq... ...	10	Dr. J. Craib	10
W. D. Gibbon, Esq. ...	7	L. Creasy, Esq.	12
E. Beven, Esq.	10	P. T. Habibu Lebbe ...	8
C. Vanderwall, Esq. ...	14	C. M. Fernando, Esq. ...	3

6.—Standing Committee.

At the meeting on January 19, the following Councillors were elected members of the Standing Committee :—Messrs. Beven, Vanderwall, Creasy, and Fernando, three to form a quorum.

Mr. Fernando, having resigned his seat as a Councillor on May 7, ceased to be a member of the Committee, and at the meeting on June 29 Mr. J. H. Sproule was elected a member in his place.

There were twelve meetings of the Committee during the year. The attendance of members was as follows :—

Hon. Mr. H. Wace	11
E. Beven, Esq.	8
C. Vanderwall, Esq.	11
L. Creasy, Esq.	11
C. M. Fernando, Esq.	1
J. H. Sproule, Esq....	6

7.—Personnel.

There were no changes during the year, the same officers remaining on.

8.—Clerical Staff: Prayer for Scheme of Annual Increments.

In October the members of the clerical staff petitioned the Council praying that a scheme be devised, on some such basis as that of Government, for granting annual increments of salary. The matter was referred to a Special Committee consisting of the Hon. Mr. H. Wace (Chairman), Messrs. Sproule, Beven, and Creasy.

The recommendations of the Committee were submitted and adopted at the meeting of February 15, 1902, with a few subsequent modifications.

9.—Water Supply.

The following members were appointed a Special Committee at the meeting on January 15 to consider and deal with questions connected with the water supply :—The Chairman, Messrs. Sproule, Beven, Jonklaas, and Creasy.

10.—Audit.

Mr. J. W. Mottau was, under section 116, nominated auditor by His Excellency the Governor in Executive Council, and maintained a continuous audit during the year.

11.—Municipal Works.

The expenditure sanctioned during the year for maintenance of streets and roads, repairs, clearing of barrel drains, maintenance of buildings, pavements, bathing and dhobies' tanks, recreation ground, and sundry minor works amounted to Rs. 26,210·76 :—

	Rs.	c.
Provided for in Budget	23,709	88
Supplemental Budget	2,500	88
	26,210	76

There were savings in several estimates amounting in all to Rs. 179·20, the total expenditure having been Rs. 26,034·56. The work done may be summarized as follows :—

Bathing and Dhobies' Tanks.—Clearing vegetation from sides and removing silt; repairs to spouting.

Buildings.—Sundry repairs to Town Hall, Municipal Office, slaughter-houses, and cattle exposing shed; toll houses and ambalams; bandstand and house of shelter; latrines.

Nature of Work.—Shifting tiles, colour and whitewashing, cementing and plastering of walls of store, painting ironwork, tarring woodwork, superintendence, &c.; constructing a new set of cooly lines; erecting a Horbury latrine at Katugastota.

Contribution towards repairs to ambalams at Ampitiya and Katugastota.

Drains and Pavements.—Repairing pavements and barrel drains, clearing silt from barrel drains, removing and repairing manhole covers, laying a portion of pavement in Colombo street in cement concrete, fixing iron gratings, superintendence, &c. Rebuilding public drain on the premises of the old police station and connecting private drains.

Ferry Approaches.—Constructing a retaining wall at Gonawatta and repairing a portion of old wall; clearing and metalling ferry approaches; superintendence, &c.

Ferry Boats.—Removing decayed timber from Lewella, Ilukmodara, and Gonawatta ferry boats; repairs to canoes; purchase of three canoes; superintendence, &c.

Lake Silt.—841 cubes of silt removed by dredger; 21 cubes from minor silt traps round the lake; 205 cubes from silt trap at the head of the lake and deepening channel; superintendence, &c.

Market Buildings.—Whitewashing, frequently, main building and latrines; repairs to market stalls; cleaning and painting ironwork; providing new tats and painting; repairs to drains and floor; maintenance of ground, roads, and paths; purchase of butchers' blocks; repairs to fountain; superintendence.

Victoria Esplanade and Recreation Grounds.—Hire of bullocks and drivers for machines for cutting grass, clearing vegetation, and weeding.

Sanitation.—Clearing vegetation and silt from the Meda-ela, stream along Katugastota road, and surface drains, superintendence, &c.

Meda-ela.—Accumulation of silt removed and the bed of stream straightened.

Side Drains of Streets.—Cleared monthly of silt, for sanitary reasons.

Disposal of Night Soil.—Excavating pits and covering in same, clearing vegetation, and weeding ground.

Public Seats.—Purchase of six new seats and fixing same.

Streets and Roads.—Streets and roads metalled during the year :—Brownrigg street, Pavilion street, Victoria drive on north side of lake, Colombo road, Lake road, portions of Lady Gordon's road, and Jail road. Streets and roads repaired :—775 lines of Castle Hill street, Colombo street, Gregory road, King street, Hantane road, Market road, Alutgantota road.

Gravelling.—Footpath round Victoria drive, footpath along bund of lake, Lady MacCarthy's road, portion of Gregory road and Lady Horton's ; 524 cubes of metal and 920 cubes of gravel were used.

Deepening side drains of roads, clearing landslips, cutting back jungle along roads, reducing sides, and minor works, superintendence. Proportion of cost of repairing of tools, &c.

All streets and roads were weeded and cleaned three times during the year ; Victoria drive six times.

Trees and Plants.—Cutting branches and trimming hedges.

Watering Streets.—Hire of bullocks and drivers ; repairs of carts and purchase of wheels.

Miscellaneous Works.—Repairs to wire fences and wooden railings ; painting wire fences and wooden railings ; repairs to carriage stand ; planting bamboos near market ; superintendence, &c.

Waterworks.—Maintenance of mains, standposts, meters, and house service pipes ; repairs to face of dam and sluice doors; painting wood and iron work; painting standposts. Repairs to buildings and maintenance of Approach road. Wages of watchers; clearing jungle and weeding ground round reservoir and care of trees and plants. Clearing silt from storm channel and catch water drains ; superintendence, &c. Repair of, and painting, fountains. Rebuilding plumber's house.

Details of expenditure under the different heads are given in the report by the Superintendent of Works hereto appended (Appendix A).

12.—Water Supply.

The reserve supply of water in the reservoir was well maintained during the year. The level of water only fell 6 ft. 3 in. below spill level, which was on June 7, whereas in 1900, about same time, the level was 12 ft. below spill level. There was a fall again, commencing on August 29, and by November 5 the level was 4 ft. below spill. Spill level was reached again on December 2. In looking at the record of rainfall (Appendix B) it will be seen that the rainfall during the first three months was 2·21 in. under the average ; whereas during the second three months it was 6·67 in. above the average. During the third quarter it was 3·48 in. below the average, and during the fourth quarter 5·59 in. below the average. The total during the year was 4·61 in. below the average for thirty-two years. The month in which there was the heaviest fall was in June, when the fall was 14·15 in., 4·84 in. above the average.

An analysis of water, by the Health Officer, is appended (Appendix E).

13.—Rosneath and Amalgamated Estates.

A change in the working of the estates was effected in September, 1901 (owing to the afforesting being practically completed), with a view to the reduction of expenditure. The following extracts from letters fully explain the changes carried out :—

Extract from Mr. Pyper's Letter to Secretary, Municipal Council, Kandy.

July 31, 1901.

In my last report the success of afforesting was mentioned as practically assured, and that in consequence a change in method of working was advisable to avoid unnecessary expenditure.

The desire of your Council is, I understand, that the crops from the estates should pay all expenditure, besides paying for the afforesting of all the property. This has been done so far, and a good profit left over. If the price of tea had kept up to what it was, this good result would continue for some time longer; but the tea market has dropped, and the afforesting has succeeded, so that both prices and crops are not to be relied upon to meet expenditure. Supposing, then, cultivation was stopped altogether, what would be the result ? It is clear that all expenditure could not be stopped also, for the afforesting would still require to be gone on with, requiring supervisors and labour. Then, there are valuable buildings on the estate to be thought of, two bungalows, factory with good machinery, and cooly lines, all built of good material. All this would therefore require an outlay of money with no possibility of economy. On the other hand, supposing the work of the estate goes on as at present, and that any loss resulting was looked upon as the cost of afforesting, which of these two plans would be the better ? When I say working the estate as at present, I assume of course that every endeavour would be made to work sensibly and meet altering circumstances with new methods of economy as they arose. Favouring this last proposition, the plan I would beg to lay before you for consideration is to stop all cultivation within reservoir catchment area, together with some poor patches outside. This would result in a substantial saving in the cost of weeding. I would also reduce the cost of superintendence from Rs. 3,000 per annum to Rs. 2,000, working with a conductor instead of an European assistant as at present. These reductions would have the effect of bringing expenditure and crop as near together as possible, if, indeed, it did not result in a profit, for, with these savings in expenditure, plucking would still go on over all the land until there was nothing left to pluck.

I am, &c.,

GORDON PYPER.

Extract from Letter of Secretary, Municipal Council, Kandy, to Mr. Gordon Pyper.

August 16, 1901.

SIR,—REFERRING to your letter of 13th instant, I am instructed to inform you that in view of the completion, practically, of the afforesting operations and the resulting diminution of the yield from the several properties, the Special Committee, appointed to consider the subject, concur with you in the necessity for a change in the method of working the properties. The Committee have carefully considered your proposals as to the future working and approve of the same, and desire me to intimate to you their acceptance of them, and to request you to carry them out from September 1 next: To stop all cultivation within the catchment area of the reservoir as well as of the poor patches outside; that the cost of superintendence be reduced to Rs. 2,000 per annum from the same date, a conductor being employed instead of an European assistant as at present.

* * * * * *

It is understood from your letter that plucking will be carried on over the whole cultivated portion so long as it can be done without entailing any loss.

I am, &c.,

H. BYRDE.

The following is Mr. Gordon Pyper's annual report on the working of the estates :—

Progress Report for the Year 1901.

Afforesting.—All the land has been gone over during the year and the mana grass uprooted. This is a yearly necessity to prevent fire running over the estate during the dry weather, when the surrounding patanas are burned by the natives.

Supplying has been done in the usual way by planting double seed at stake, wherever there was a vacancy.

Some of the quicker growing trees are now assuming a commanding appearance, and, speaking generally, the growth all over is good and satisfactory, notwithstanding bad patches here and there owing to poor soil. This being so, it was thought unnecessary to go on weeding the land inside the catchment area. From October 1 therefore all weeding contracts were stopped. The young trees are now left undisturbed to Nature, and the time is not far distant when the bark of the elk will be heard in the land.

Crops.—Before the weeding of the land was stopped, the bark from all cinchona trees was harvested and added appreciably to the income.

Tea and Cacao.—The former crop was short, but latter exceeded expectations. The tea market was unfortunately very poor, and cacao prices were only moderate. Notwithstanding, a useful profit was made for the year, after paying all expenses.

Rainfall for the year was 81·91 in.

GORDON PYPER.

Hantane, August 7, 1902.

Receipts.

	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Tea sold	—	17,467 14
Minor Products :—		
Cacao	3,710 73	
Cinchona bark	1,064 21	
Spices	162 21	
		4,937 15
		22,404 29

Expenditure.

Superintendence	3,289 2	
Plucking and manufacturing tea	8,439 93	
Weeding	4,179 75	
General expenses	2,470 18	
Expenses on minor products	840 18	
Afforesting	1,091 70	
		20,310 76
Profit ...	—	2,093 53

Profits on Working.

	Rs. c.
1899	7,552 83
1900	2,692 10
1901	2,093 53

14.—METERS.

Reports were made of waste of water in several premises by taps being left open. Instructions were given to the Inspectors and plumbers to prosecute offenders in all such cases. Meters were fixed in two premises where water was used for unlawful purposes.

15.—ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

The lighting of streets and the market was maintained during the year by means of electricity. There were a few interruptions at different times in the lighting of a few individual lamps, but none of a serious nature. The lamps were regularly inspected each night throughout the year, and reports made of any lamp not lighted.

The total cost of lighting during the year was—street lighting, Rs. 19,264·45, as against an amount voted of Rs. 20,145; cost of lighting market, Rs. 2,561·71.

16.—Tolls.

The amount realized by sale of tolls for the year :—

	Rs.
Ampitiya and Gurudeniya	1,620
Gonawatta and Talatu-oya	5,600
Haloluwa	460
Ilukmodara and Kundesale	610
Katugastota	10,020
Lewella	3,500
Peradeniya	3,112

the whole of which was recovered during the year, with exception of the Peradeniya toll, the renter of which was Rs. 777·99 in arrears at end of the year ; amount was subsequently paid.

17.—Sanitation.

Alleys, laundries, dairies, bakeries, and other premises were frequently inspected by the Health Officer, and reports made monthly on their sanitary state. No improvements have been made in respect of any alleys which are kept, as far as circumstances will allow, in a sanitary condition. The beds and banks of streams were cleared of accumulations of silt and rubbish and cleared of vegetation. Waste pieces of public ground were also similarly treated.

During the year thirteen cesspits, situated in different localities, were reported as being in an insanitary condition, and the Health Officer recommended that they be closed. In each case there was means of access to the back of premises for removal of night soil without passing through the houses. The necessary notices were given and work carried out and dry-earth closets substituted.

For the improvement of the drainage of premises Nos. 342 to 350, Trincomalee street, and Nos. 68 to 75, Castle Hill street, which was very defective, a public drain, in premises of the old police station, was rebuilt throughout, the old drain being in very bad order, and the connecting branch drains were constructed with earthenware pipes at cost of owners of premises. An automatic flushing box was placed at the head of the drain, and has been working well.

The Health Officer brought to the notice of the Council the necessity for the improvement of the sanitation of certain premises situated in the heart of the town by the closing of existing cesspits and substitution of dry-earth closets. The premises specially referred to are those situated in that portion of Colombo street between Castle Hill street and Brownrigg street, and in Brownrigg street between Colombo street and King street. The difficulty that presented itself to the carrying out of the recommendation is the want of means of access to the back of the premises without passing through the main buildings (shops and dwelling rooms). To provide means of access for purposes of removing night soil a passage is necessary, and with a view to acquiring the necessary ground for this passage, application was made to Government to authorize the making of a survey. The Council is awaiting the completion of the survey.

18.—Public Health.

The general health of residents was good during the year. There was no serious outbreak of any epidemic. The following are extracts from the Health Officer's report :—

January.—Good. Few cases of measles and chickenpox reported.
February.—Good. Few cases of measles and chickenpox reported.
March.—Very good. Few cases of measles and chickenpox reported.
April —Very good.
May.—Good.
June.—Very good. No cases of infectious diseases reported.
July.—Very good. No cases of infectious diseases reported.
August.—Good, with the exception of two or three cases of chickenpox reported.
September.—Good. About twenty cases of chickenpox reported.
October.—Good. Few cases of chickenpox and measles reported.
November.—Good. Few cases of chickenpox reported.
December.—Good. Few cases of chickenpox reported.

There were no cases of enteric fever reported this year.

19.—Births and Deaths.

The following is the return of births and deaths during 1901 :—

	Population as per Census.	Number of Births, 1901.	Number of Deaths, 1901.
Town	26,511	705	534
Jail			29
Hospital			404

20.—Market.

The supplies brought into the market during the year, consisting of beef, mutton, fish, vegetables, and fruit, were abundant and wholesome. The Health Officer paid constant visits, inspecting all food stuffs for human consumption. The total rents received amounted to Rs. 13,555·55, which exceeded the estimates by Rs. 705·45. This does not include the extra percentage charged on rent for cost of lighting. At the meeting in August a Special Committee was appointed to devise a scheme for recovering of market rents from vendors of vegetables occupying the grounds round the market for purpose of sales, especially on Mondays and Fridays. The Committee's report was submitted at the meeting on November 16 and adopted.

21.—Scavenging.

The sweepings of streets, removal of sweepings and of house rubbish, and disposal of same was carried out during the year by contract. The cost for the year amounted to Rs. 13,209·16.

The removal of night soil was carried on by hired labour under supervision of an inspector. Particulars of cost are appended.

22.—Slaughter Houses.

The cattle and sheep brought for slaughter were continually inspected by the Health Officer, and none were allowed to be slaughtered but those free from disease. The buildings, including the cattle exposing shed, were also frequently inspected and kept in good repair and in a sanitary condition. The number of animals slaughtered was as follows:—

	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Cattle	5,063*	4,834*	5,286	5,404	5,065
Buffaloes	—	—	1,232	1,423	1,204
Sheep	4,369	2,645	4,550	4,073	4,672
Pigs	—	20	114	101	114

* Including buffaloes.

23.—Police.

An additional sergeant and six constables were provided during the year for duty at Ampitiya. The total cost amounted to Rs. 12,828·44, as against an average during the two preceding years of Rs. 11,658·71. The rate of assessment tax fixed for the year was 6 per cent. on the annual value of buildings and premises. A motion was brought forward at the meeting on March 30, that in view of the fact that serious hardship is entailed upon, and much dissatisfaction exists amongst, the rate-payers resident therein as respects the defective police supervision in Katukele, steps be taken by the Council to increase and strengthen effective police surveillance in the district. The Chairman pointed out that the assertions quoted by Mr. Sproule of neglect by the police were unsupported by any fact or cases, and promised to make inquiries. The motion was thereupon withdrawn.

Assessment.

A new assessment for 1902 of all premises within the Municipality was ordered to be made, and three assessors appointed for the purpose in September.

24.—Recreation Ground.

The ground was in frequent use during the year for purposes of cricket, football, and for the usual annual sports. A portion was used for purposes of a circus for a short time.

With a view to the widening of the ground on the east side, application was made for the use of prison labour. This was sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor, provided the Council was prepared to pay the cost of extra guards and tools. To this condition the Council readily assented.

25.—Public Thoroughfares.

The Public Works Department continued during the year the maintenance of the main thoroughfares through the Municipality.

Statement of Expenditure of the Maintenance of Roads within the Municipality of Kandy for the last Ten Years.

Year.	Kandy Railway Approach Road.	Roads from Queen's Hotel, Kandy, to Katugastota.	Peradeniya Road to Lewella Ferry.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1892	597 29	2,058 26	5,338 33
1893	595 1	2,376 84	4,792 17
1894	575 4	2,277 37	4,770 89
1895	597 25	2,261 65	4,394 91
1896	712 81	2,810 80	4,863 65
1897	715 93	2,445 56	4,700 16
1898	830 18	3,616 13	5,368 39
1899	1,696 4	3,231 84	5,156 77
1900	1,764 84	4,249 26	6,378 48
1901	1,783 59	4,997 98	6,990 68

26.—Ornamental Trees and Plants.

The work carried on under this head was the cutting of branches of trees obstructing the road and interfering with the perahera procession, trimming hedges in different places, and maintenance of a portion of the ground near the Post Office.

27.—Clearing Silt from Lake.

The amount expended during the year was Rs. 1,797·57 in clearing silt from the lake, the silt trap No. 2 at head of the lake and the channel leading into it, and the several silt traps round the lake at head of each culvert. The silt from the lake was removed from near the United Service Library, and opposite the premises of Mr. Siebel and Mr. Silva, and opposite the junction of Green path with Victoria drive.

28.—Bridge at Wellatta.

In the report for 1900 the collapse of the bridge over the Meda-ela was brought to the notice of the Council. An estimate was made of the probable cost of rebuilding it, and the residents to the south of the stream were asked if they were prepared to pay half the cost. They expressed their inability to do so, and were informed in reply that the bridge was not originally built by the Council, and that it does not recognize its liability to renew it without contributions of those interested.

29.—Dogs.

The seizure of stray dogs during the year was continued under the supervision of the police. The following is the number of dogs dealt with. The number of dogs destroyed during the two years was 1,427 :—

	1900.	1901.
Total dogs seized	1,046	888
Destroyed	806	621
Redeemed by owners	237	267
Escaped	1	—
Sold by auction	2	—

30.—Municipal Magistrate's Court.

The following classified statement shows the number of cases instituted and disposed of during the year :—

	Pending December 31,1900		Instituted during 1901.		Convicted during 1901.		Acquitted and Dismissed.*		Pending December 31,1901	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Cruelty to animals (No. 7 of 1862)	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Nuisances (No. 15 of 1862) ...	1	4	212	359	181	326	23	27	9	10
Police (No. 16 of 1865) ...	—	—	56	96	48	83	5	10	3	3
Contagious diseases (No. 8 of 1866)	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Carriages (No. 17 of 1873) ...	—	—	5	5	4	4	1	1	—	—
Municipal Councils' (1887, 1890, 1896)	6	6	287	291	214	212	68	73	11	12
By-laws (No. 19 of 1896) ...	6	6	222	282	207	260	13	20	8	8
Total ...	13	16	784	1,035	656	887	110	131	31	33

* Includes "withdrawn, discharged, closed, and work done."

31.—House of Refuge or Shelter.

The building was whitewashed and kept in good order during the year, as well as the latrine and surrounding grounds. A caretaker is always kept in charge. The building was largely used during the year by homeless people and vagrants and passers through Kandy. The average number of monthly occupants was 1,930. In the month of August there were no less than 3,100.

Complaints were made of annoyance caused to pedestrians on the bund and esplanade by troublesome vagrants, and, on a resolution of the Council, the attention of the Superintendent of Police was drawn to the complaint, and the nuisance was abated.

32.—By-laws.

A Special Committee was appointed on January 19 to consider proposed rules and regulations regulating water service. The Committee's report was submitted to the Council at their meeting on May 18. The rules and regulations were circulated, and at the meeting of Council on November 16 they were referred back to the Committee for revision with reference to existing by-laws.*

The Colonial Secretary in letter of June 19 called attention to Ordinance No. 8 of 1901, which requires that a copy of all by-laws sanctioned to date be printed and forwarded to the Clerk of the Legislative Council to be laid before the Council.

33.—Bridge near United Service Library.

By memorandum of July 5, the Government Agent forwarded to the Council copy of the Colonial Secretary's letter dated July 1 respecting the cost of widening the bridge near the library. The Chairman stated that the bridge had been widened temporarily in anticipation of the recent Royal visit, and that it was proposed to carry out the work permanently. The Council agreed to contribute one-third of the estimated cost. The one-third cost was estimated at Rs. 2,166·66.

34.—Night Soil removal Charges.

The Council had under consideration several petitions from residents complaining that the charge of Rs. 2 per bucket for removal of night soil was excessive in every case, and prayed that a graduated scale be adopted as in Colombo. A Special Committee was appointed on September 21 to consider the petitions and to report to the Council.

35.—Postal Facilities.

In accordance with a resolution of the Council in November, on the motion of Mr. Gibbon, the Postmaster-General was addressed on the subject of increased postal facilities, and it was requested that in addition to a pillar-box on the south side of the lake, the following facilities might be provided :—

(1) Post Office at Katugastota.
(2) Receiving Office at Getambe.
(3) Receiving Office at Ampitiya.
(4) Pillar-box at end of Malabar street.

The receipt of the letter was acknowledged, and the matter awaits further consideration.

36.—Education.

Under the Ordinance No. 16 of 1900 several buildings used for educational purposes were exempted from payment of assessment tax.

* Rules adopted at Meeting of July 18, 1902.

The Council have been advised that portions of such buildings used for residential purposes are not entitled to exemption. Buildings exempted were the Convent School at Katukele, St. Paul's School, the Wesleyan Girls' School, Trinity and Kingswood Colleges, and Clarence Memorial School.

37.—Fish Experiment.

The following memorandum had the consideration of the Standing Committee at their meeting on August 31 :—

Some years back a few gouramé were obtained from Mauritius, at the instance of the late Sir John Douglas, and were put in the upper pond on Lady Horton's walk, but when the pond was dragged with a net in 1889 and subsequently emptied no fish were found. They had probably been destroyed by otters, as traces were often seen of them. In March, 1887, the Municipal Council contributed Rs. 100 towards the cost of importing trout ova into the Island. In May, 1887, 20 trout and 720 carp were sent down from Nuwara Eliya. Of these, 19 trout died *en route* before arrival, and the solitary survivor succumbed soon after arrival. The carp were put in the lake and in the waterworks reservoir; for some years the carp were seen swimming about, but have failed to do so of late. When on the island a few months back some small fish were seen resembling carp.

About 1889 or 1890 an outlet pipe was laid and a tower constructed in the upper of the two ponds at Udawattekele by the District Engineer. This was done with a view to allow of the pond being drained when necessary. The work was carried out, on a suggestion of Mr. Le Mesurier, in connection with experiment of introducing fish into the Island. About 1890 Mr. Le Mesurier imported from Madras some tank or mud fish, and numbers were put in the lake and some in the ponds at Udawattekele.

The lake, the waterworks reservoir, and the ponds mentioned are the resort of otters, and steps would have to be taken to destroy them, if these waters are to be stocked with any fish. Some years back there were a number of *loola* in the reservoir, which were got from Kurunegala, but after a time they all disappeared, no doubt destroyed by otters, several heads of the fish having been found on the banks. There is very little suitable feeding ground in the lake, as the constant dredging does away with all shallow water and growth of weeds, &c. Mr. J. Davidson stated a short time back that a servant of his had found a dead fish of some size on the bank of the lake, probably one of the mud or tank fish. About 1895, when Municipal coolies were working at the head of lake clearing out silt, they came across a large-sized eel, which had apparently been wounded in some way and was found on the shallows!

August 12, 1901. W. BYRDE.

I do not think the otters a serious drawback, as the lake teems with small fish. As to the existence of carp and mud fish already put in, nothing but patient "baiting" several spots in the lake will test the matter. Both carp and mud fish live on or near the bottom and do not show themselves. If traps are set for the otters and a reward offered for each head, they will be kept down.

August 15, 1901. R. A. G. FESTING.

On their recommendation the Council in September voted a sum of Rs. 150 towards the experiment of introducing fish.

In October 2,000 carp were brought down from Nuwara Eliya and placed in the lake and the ponds at Udawattekele.

38.—Death of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria.

In the middle of January telegrams were received from time to time respecting the health of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, which caused much anxiety, and on the morning of January 23 a telegram announced that Her Majesty had died on the evening of January 22. General consternation prevailed as the news spread, and extreme grief and sorrow universally prevailed amongst all classes of the community; one and all felt that they had lost not only a good and gracious Queen, but a kind and sympathetic friend, whose whole life had been devoted to the happiness and welfare of her subjects.

A special meeting of the Municipal Council was held on January 30, and the following minute unanimously adopted :—

Minutes of Proceedings of a Special Meeting of the Municipal Council of Kandy held at the Town Hall, Kandy, on Wednesday, January 30, 1901, at 5 o'clock p.m., summoned in accordance with Notice dated January 28, 1901, for purpose of the Chairman moving a Vote of Grief and Condolence on the occasion of the lamented Death of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress.

Present. — Hon. Mr. H. Wace, Chairman; J. H. Sproule, Esq.; E. Beven, Esq.; C. Vanderwall, Esq.; R. W. Jonklaas, Esq.; Dr. J. Craib; C. M. Fernando, Esq.

In accordance with notice, the Chairman moved,—That this Council do place on record its profound grief at the death of Her late Majesty the Queen, of precious memory, and its deep sense of the loss suffered thereby by the whole British Empire, and at the same time most respectfully and dutifully tenders its sympathy to His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor and all members of the Royal Family in their irreparable loss.

The motion was unanimously carried, in solemn silence, all the members standing with heads bowed.

Confirmed on this 16th day of February, 1901.

H. WACE,
Chairman.

The record of the Council's profound grief was forwarded to His Excellency the Governor, and in a letter dated February 7, from the Colonial Secretary, it was stated that His Excellency the Governor highly appreciates the expression of sympathy contained in the letter.

39.—VISIT OF THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CORNWALL AND YORK.

At the meeting on January 19 the Chairman intimated that he had been informed of the intended visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, whereupon the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

> That the Council has learnt with great pleasure of the intended visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York to Kandy, and beg to assure His Excellency the Governor of their desire to co-operate to the utmost with the Government in ensuring Their Royal Highnesses a suitable welcome and reception at Kandy.

A Special Committee consisting of the Chairman, the Provincial Engineer, Messrs. Gibbon, Sproule, and Fernando were appointed to consider what arrangements should be made on behalf of the Council.

The following is a copy of the address which was adopted and a copy sent to the Colonial Secretary:—

To Their Royal Highnesses the DUKE and DUCHESS OF CORNWALL AND YORK, &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS,—WE, the Chairman and Councillors of the Municipality of Kandy, beg leave for ourselves and our fellow citizens, to congratulate Your Royal Highnesses upon your arrival in this city, and to offer you a hearty welcome to the capital of the ancient Kandyan Kingdom.

2. The visits to this capital of His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII. as Prince of Wales in 1875, of your illustrious uncle the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha in 1870, of yourself and the lamented Duke of Clarence in 1882, are still fresh in the memory of the inhabitants of Kandy, and we rejoice that we have been again favoured with the further opportunity of welcoming Your Royal Highness to Kandy, and that you are now accompanied by Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cornwall, and contemplate sojourning for a few days in our midst.

3. The loyalty and devotion of the chiefs and inhabitants of the Kandyan Provinces to the British Government is everywhere deep, and we gladly take this opportunity of tendering, through Your Royal Highness, to our Most Gracious Sovereign the King, this expression of our sincere and fervent attachment to his Throne and Person, and our prayer for his prolonged life and happiness, as also to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Consort.

4. The advantages, which we need not enumerate, enjoyed under the British Government throughout the Kandyan Provinces since their cession in 1815, and more especially during the glorious and prolonged reign of the ever beloved Queen-Empress Victoria, of precious memory, whose recent decease is still deeply felt in every Kandyan village, have immensely promoted and developed the natural resources of the Kandyan Provinces; further favoured by the great extension of railways and the introduction of British capital and enterprise in the cultivation of coffee, tea, cinchona, and cacao during the last half-century.

The national customs and privileges and religion of the Kandyans, secured by the Convention of 1815, having been fully observed and respected throughout the same period, the condition and happiness of the Kandyan peasantry have materially increased; and all native classes enjoy the security of property and commercial pursuits, the wise administration of just and equal laws, and the benefit of education.

The extension of Municipal privileges and the creation of Local Boards throughout the smaller towns of the Kandyan Provinces have still further developed and encouraged the exercise of self-government, which it is the pride of the English Government to extend to all its subjects.

5. In conclusion, we trust that Your Royal Highnesses will derive benefit from your short residence in this city, and carry away pleasant recollections of the visit, and we pray that the Divine blessing may ever abundantly rest upon Your Royal Highnesses, upon your children, and upon all members of the Royal Family, which we so deeply venerate.

H. WACE, Chairman.
J. H. SPROULE.
E. BEVEN.
W. D. GIBBON.
C. VANDERWALL.
R. W. JONKLAAS.
L. CREASY.
J. CRAIB.
C. M. FERNANDO.

April 12, 1901.

At the meeting of the Council on March 30 the Chairman placed on the table the casket containing the address to be presented.

A sum of Rs. 1,400 was voted to meet the cost of pandals in Market street, for illuminations and fireworks, and cost of casket and preparation of address.

Their Royal Highnesses arrived at 5 P.M. on April 12, and were accorded a warm and enthusiastic reception. The address and casket were presented at the railway station, where a dais had been specially prepared for the purpose, and seating accommodation, so far as space allowed, for officials and others of the public who had been provided with tickets.

During the visit of the Royal party all classes of the community vied with each other in giving expression to their feelings of loyalty.

The following was the reply by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall and York :—

I sincerely thank you, the Municipal Council, as representing the inhabitants of Kandy, for your hearty welcome and good wishes, for your declaration of devotion and attachment to the Throne, and for your affectionate tribute to the memory of our beloved Queen-Empress. It is a great pleasure to me to re-visit this capital of the ancient Kandyan Kingdom and to be accompanied by the Duchess, who anticipates with interest all those natural beauties and memorials of antiquity which give to your city special renown. I rejoice to find in your address so ample a testimony to the happiness, contentment, and prosperity which those different races forming the population of Kandy enjoy under British rule, but the advantages to which you refer with gratitude could not have achieved their full results had they not been seconded by that unswerving loyalty, by that industry and perseverance which characterize His Majesty's subjects in this Island.

The following notification was published in the *Government Gazette* of April 16 :—

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to direct that the following copy of a letter received from Lieut.-Colonel Sir Arthur Bigge, Private Secretary to His Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall and York, be published for general information.

By His Excellency's command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, April 16, 1901.

J. J. THORBURN,
for Colonial Secretary.

Lieut.-Colonel Sir ARTHUR BIGGE to Governor the Right Hon. Sir J. WEST RIDGEWAY, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I.

H.M.S. "Ophir," April 16, 1901.

SIR,—BEFORE leaving, the Duke of Cornwall and York is anxious to make known through Your Excellency how much their Royal Highnesses have enjoyed their stay in Ceylon, and how greatly they have been touched by the welcome accorded them. If it were possible, their Royal Highnesses would like the Europeans, Sinhalese, Tamils, Burghers, and Mohammedans to be thanked for their testimony of loyalty and hearty goodwill, as evidenced by the vast but orderly crowds which in Colombo and Kandy thronged the streets, beautifully decorated and illuminated by the different races. Their Royal Highnesses also were much gratified by the demonstrations of enthusiasm and affection wherever they went. They will carry away imperishable memories of the marvellous and picturesque scenes of the past few days. They will remember with the deepest gratitude the unfailing consideration and kindly forethought with which Your Excellency's arrangements for their comfort and enjoyment were conceived and carried out. They heartily thank all those Government officials and leading men of every race who were more especially charged with these onerous duties. His Royal Highness noticed with much satisfaction the admirable manner in which the police duties were performed, and he asks that his thanks may be conveyed to Major Knollys and those serving under him. His Royal Highness is especially glad to find what peace and contentment prevail throughout the land, and he rejoices to learn that an ever-growing spirit of harmony and goodwill is uniting more and more the varied races which constitute the population.

I have, &c.,
ARTHUR BIGGE.

The following was the programme of events carried out in Kandy in connection with t Royal Visit :—

April 12.—Arrival at Kandy. Presentation of Municipal Council's address at station. Kandy Perahera in Pavilion Grounds 9·30 P.M.

April 13.—Presentation of address and casket by the Planters' Association of Ceylon the Pavilion. Presentation of Colours to the Ceylon Mounted Infantry and medals to members the Ceylon Contingent at the Pavilion, by His Royal Highness. Durbar at the Audience Ha 10 P.M., illuminations and fireworks.

April 14 (Sunday).—Drive to Botanical Gardens, and planting of a tree by Her Royal Highne the Duchess of Cornwall and York.

April 15.—Departure of Their Royal Highnesses at 12 o'clock noon.

The following pandals were erected in the following order along the line of route from t station to the Pavilion :—

Pandal by the	Low-country Sinhalese	...	...	...	1
Do.	Malays ...	...	...	...	1
Do.	Municipal Council ...	...	...	...	2
Do.	Tamil Community ...	...	...	...	1
Do.	Kandyan Chiefs ...	...	...	...	2
Do.	Moorish Community ...	...	...	...	1
Do.	Kandyan Chiefs ...	...	...	...	1

On the Peradeniya road there was a pandal near the Post Office erected by the Katuke Literary Union, and one near the 69th milestone by A. Santiago, Mudaliyar. The sides of the ro were also decorated.

The total expenses connected with the Royal Visit amounted to Rs. 1,521·82.

40.—FINANCIAL.

Full particulars of receipts and disbursements during the year are given in the several statements in Chapter II., the statements being divided under the heads of—

(1) General revenue.
(2) Consolidated rate (Police and Lighting).
(3) Water rate.

(1) *General Revenue.*

The following is a general *resumé*:—

	Rs. c.
Balance from 1900	5,794 42
Receipts during 1901	102,445 73
	108,240 15
Disbursements during 1901	105,624 40
Leaving a balance at end of the year of	2,615 75

Amounts received in excess of estimate under the following heads:—

	Rs. c.
Police court fines	436 10
Market rents	705 45
Rent of lands and spaces and Town Hall	347 0
Stamp duties (taverns and butchers' licenses) ...	841 75
Cemetery fees	137 0

Amount under Disbursements. There was an excess of expenditure over amount provided for in original Budget:—

	Rs. c.
Interest to bank	138 76
Office charges (books, stamps, and stationery) ...	121 33
Town Hall, charges due to larger number of engagements	66 66
Extra scavenging	43 40
Dog tax charges	65 4

(2) *Consolidated Rate (Police and Lighting).*

	Rs. c.
Balance from 1900	6,625 86
Receipts during 1901	27,613 68
	34,239 54
Disbursements during 1901 (maintenance of Police, &c.)	29,526 45
Balance at end of the year...	4,713 9

(3) *Water Rate.*

Debtor balance from 1900	11,583 22
Expenditure during 1901	51,577 18
	63,160 40
Receipts during the year	51,051 17
Leaving a debtor balance of	12,109 23

The receipts include an amount received on Roseneath and amalgamated estates account of 1900 of Rs. 4,184·84.

41.—LOANS.

The following is a statement of the amounts outstanding on December 31, 1901, on the several loans obtained by the Council :—

I.—*Waterworks Construction Account.*

		Rs. c.
Original loan		250,000 0
Amount due on January 1, 1901		191,258 8
During the year the Council paid to Government ...	Rs. 12.500 0	
On account interest	„ 7,601 82	
The balance in reduction of loan		4,898 18
Leaving a sum due to Government at end of 1901		186,359 90

II.—*Improvement of Victoria Drive and removal of Silt from the Lake.*

	Rs. c.
Original loan	40,000 0
Amount due on January 1, 1901	32,000 0
Reduced by the annual instalment	4,000 0
Leaving balance due at end of the year	28,000 0

III.—*Purchase of Lands within the Catchment Area of the Reservoir.*	Rs.	c.
Original loan	103,000	0
Amount due on January 1, 1901	98,293	5
During the year the Council paid, in addition to interest at 4 per cent., a sum in reduction of loan at the rate of 2 per cent.	1,956	4
Leaving due at end of the year	96,337	1

IV.—*Instalment on Account of Loan sanctioned for Improvement of the Drainage Scheme.*		
The Council obtained	15,988	45
Paid during the year	318	16
Leaving due at end of the year	15,670	29

42.—Remarks on the Report of the Special Committee on the Annual Report for 1900.

With reference to the report of the Special Committee on the Chairman's annual report for 1900, wherein several works were proposed, the necessity for widening the bridge at the head of the lake appears doubtful, the width between parapet walls being 30 ft. As regards the other works, they would no doubt be improvements, but are not works of absolute necessity. As regards the suggestion for a road from Katugastota towards Lewella skirting the river, it may be remembered that a few years ago one mile of a road was opened from Lewella towards Katugastota along the bank of the river, but one mile still remains to be opened, having stood over for want of funds. This road will form a connection between the Lewella and Alutgantota roads. When completed, it will be time to take into consideration the other roads mentioned. A work of greater importance appears to be the extension and improvement of the recreation ground, providing additional accommodation for games and sports.

The following require early consideration as soon as funds are available :—

(1) The carrying on of the cement concreting of the pavements along the several streets in the town. The work has been carried on in sections from time to time, but much more has yet to be done. The work is necessary on sanitary grounds in providing clean and dry pavements, which can be better scavenged, and the comfort of the residents along the streets will be added to.

(2) The cement concreting of the side drains along many of the streets simultaneously with the concreting of pavements.

(3) The cement concreting of the existing surface side drains in different localities, especially along a portion of Railway Approach road, which receives the drainage from a number of houses, and is generally in an insanitary condition. The Health Officer has frequently urged this work being carried out.

(4) The rendering in cement plaster of the inverts of the side drains along Peradeniya road, from Post Office to the junction of the Haloluwa road ; also of the side drains along the eastern side of the Katugastota road, from junction of Trincomalee street.

(5) The placing of a few more additional shafts in different parts of the town so as to ventilate the barrel drains, trapping of drains, and providing flushing arrangements.

Estimates were made some time back for these works.

CHAPTER II.

The following is an abstract of receipts and disbursements for 1900 and 1901 :—

	1900.				1901.			
	Receipts.		Disbursements.		Receipts.		Disbursements.	
	Estimated.	Actual.	Estimated.	Actual.	Estimated.	Actual.	Estimated.	Actual.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
General Revenue :—								
Original ...	94,408 6	—	89,165 62	—	102,526 50	—	102,489 52	—
Supplementary No. 1	2,330 0	—	5,279 70	—	—	—	3,711 35	—
Do. No. 2	5,560 24	—	4,753 75	—	3,713 85	—	3,797 92	—
	102,298 30	99,264 19	99,199 7	93,469 77	106,240 35	102,445 73	109,998 79	105,624 40
Assessment tax ...	27,664 32	23,738 15	36,598 8	38,151 99	35,206 0	27,613 68	38,561 0	29,526 45
Supplementary No. 1 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,836 51	—
Water rate ...	59,920 9	58,944 60	53,896 50	52,049 55	56,793 80	51,051 17	53,090 25	51,577 18
	189,882 71	181,946 94	189,693 65	183,671 31	198,240 15	181,110 58	204,486 55	186,728 3
Balances :—								
General ...	—	21,039 70	—	18,478 27	—	5,794 42	—	—
Assessment ...	—	—	—	—	—	6,625 86	—	—
Water rate ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,583 22
		202,986 64		202,149 58		193,530 86		198.311 25
Balances (at end of 1900) ...	—	11,583 22	—	5,794 42 6,025 86	—	12,109 23	—	2,615 75 4,713 9
		214,569 86		214,569 86		205,640 9	—	205,640 9

The details of the receipts and expenditure are given in the following statements :—

General Revenue (No. 1 Account) : Receipts.

	Estimated for 1900.	Realized.	Estimated for 1901.	Realized.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Arrears.				
Commutation rate ...		54 0		56 0
Cemetery account ...		—		—
Rents		84 0		77 50
Miscellaneous receipts ...		55 39		—
Tolls and interest ...		—		—
Tax on vehicles and animals ...	1,700 0	168 0	1,500 0	96 35
Tax on dogs ...		13 50		10 27
Costs		—		1 53
Scavenging ...		1,185 0		1,093 50
Police Court fines ...		178 50		254 25
Cemetery.				
Fees	1,055 0	1,114 0	1,075 0	1,212 0
Commutation Rate ...	12,000 0	11,822 0	11,750 0	11,265 50
Interest	130 0	135 82	75 0	133 9
Judicial Account.				
Municipal Court fines	2,000 0	2,114 90	1,380 0	1,353 50
Police Court fines	1,000 0	603 25	720 0	1,156 10
Licenses.				
Auctioneers and brokers	240 0	200 0	200 0	240 0
Opium	4,350 0	4,350 0	7,050 0	7,050 0
Special slaughter	50 0	47 50	—	—
Sundries	60 0	60 0	100 0	69 25
Dangerous and offensive trades ...	600 0	575 0	625 0	737 50
Miscellaneous Receipts.				
Cattle trespass	50 0	51 95	25 0	16 0
Badges for horsekeepers, &c. ...	150 0	157 0	150 0	166 75
Sundries	250 0	233 21	125 0	131 15
Office Charges and Pensions.				
Contributions by water-rate and assessment	4,696 0	4,739 60	—	—
Pensions	338 80	360 62	—	—
Public Market.				
Monthly rents	8,700 0	8,723 76	8,750 0	9,331 78
Lighting	1,875 0	1,914 18	2,925 0	2,034 69
Costs	250 0	198 48	140 0	207 44
Daily rents	3,900 0	4,037 46	4,100 0	4,223 67
Public Works.				
Government contribution	850 0	850 0	850 0	850 0
Perahera booths (esplanade rents) ...	125 0	197 51	150 0	146 0
Street lamps, sale of	1,480 0	1,480 0	—	—
Recreation ground rents	250 0	169 0	200 0	217 50
Rents.				
Lands and spaces	350 0	388 25	550 0	616 75
Vegetable market	280 0	300 0	280 0	300 0
Town Hall	455 0	455 75	300 0	525 0
Cattle shed	425 0	520 0	410 0	445 25
Stamp Duties.				
Carriages and carriers	2,680 0	2,770 0	2,620 0	2,868 0
Hotels and liquor	7,088 50	7,088 50	6,750 0	6,136 0
Proctors and notaries	820 0	820 0	800 0	505 0
Butchers	135 0	180 0	185 0	185 0
Poisons and firearms	25 0	18 75	17 50	76 25
Taverns	3,500 0	3,500 0	3,465 0	4,000 0
Scavenging.				
Bucket fees	9,250 0	9,816 51	11,485 0	11,186 0
Slaughter-houses.				
Fees from cattle	5,400 0	5,481 50	5,050 0	5,007 0
Fees from sheep and goats... ...	500 0	509 12	550 0	583 98
Taxes.				
On bullocks	300 0	339 0	300 0	262 0
Dogs	250 0	145 50	150 0	103 50
Vehicles and animals	800 0	695 0	800 0	765 50
Costs	—	—	—	2 28
Tolls.				
Bogambara	40 0	40 0	40 0	40 0
Ampitiya and Gurudeniya... ...	1,330 0	1,330 0	1,620 0	1,620 0
Gonawatta and Talatu-oya... ...	5,600 0	5,600 0	5,660 0	5,600 0
Haloluwa	400 0	400 0	460 0	460 0
Ilukmodara and Kundasale... ...	600 0	600 0	610 0	610 0
Katugastota	10,000 0	10,000 0	10,020 0	10,020 0
Lewella	3,100 0	3,100 0	3,500 0	3,500 0
Peradeniya and Eriyagama ...	2,870 0	2,870 0	3,112 0	2,334 1
Caldera's property, sale of ...	—	—	543 85	543 85

	Estimated for 1900.	Realized.	Estimated for 1901.	Realized.
Sundries.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Suspense	—	12 0	—	315 5
Street lamps	—	88 27	—	—
Sundry debts recovered ...	—	1,825 45	—	513 82
Sanitation of Katugastota ...	—	500 28	—	—
Costs	—	0 48	—	—
Stores	—	3,980 89	—	543 76
Dog collars	—	7 44	—	9 72
Securities	—	553 20	—	278 30
Manures	—	—	—	358 39
Clearing private cesspits ...	—	1,215 3	—	—
Work in private cesspits ...	—	135 80	—	—
Pretoria day celebration ...	—	284 58	—	—
Loan on account lake silt ...	—	909 94	—	—
Previous year's estimate (unexpended) ...	—	595 10	—	—
Unserviceable tools sold	—	89 86	—	—
		113,039 83		102,445 73
			Balance ...	5,794 42
				108,240 15

General Revenue (No. 1 Account): Disbursements.

	1900. Rs. c.	1901. Rs. c.
Arrears.		
Commutation rate	221 75	131 50
Cemetery Account.		
Establishment	966 35	960 0
Tools	44 96	63 53
Commutation Rate.		
Commission	714 40	682 41
Advertising	90 17	34 75
Supervision, &c.	240 0	240 0
Peons	140 0	140 0
Serving, &c., of schedules	47 50	47 50
Printing books and forms	111 18	95 41
Contingencies	17 66	0 40
Government Loans, repayment ...	4,311 55	4,318 16
Interest on Government Loans to Bank ...	1,943 34	1,915 24
House of Shelter	168 94	199 25
Judicial Account.		
Establishment and Magistrate	1,650 0	1,650 0
Printing, &c.	79 30	45 5
Legal expenses	—	147 75
Licenses.		
Printing and advertising	54 90	45 25
Miscellaneous Charges.		
Seizing cattle	22 95	6 0
Badges to horsekeepers	193 27	134 30
Sick pay, &c.	337 20	248 8
Sundries	7 3	35 31
Fire engine	317 15	236 97
Office Charges.		
Establishment and Auditor	11,016 0	5,786 97
Advertising	24 0	65 80
Furniture	46 42	50 87
Stationery and books	524 62	568 44
Stamps	81 43	90 77
Sundries	158 56	177 57
Printing	57 37	45 45
Pension account	901 56	810 33
Public Market.		
Wages and commission	972 0	1,224 39
Lighting	2,404 36	2,561 71
Books and forms	145 35	167 28
Sundries	283 74	75 25
Disinfectants	16 34	1 26

	1900. Rs. c.	1901. Rs. c.
Public Works.		
Estimates	17,003 73	26,285 26
Printing	121 21	85 95
Orderly	106 82	113 28
Perahera booths	—	109 22
Rents.		
Rent of lands	93 25	105 25
Sundries	7 8	1 3
Town Hall	688 14	515 23
Cattle shed	326 87	383 47
Sanitation and Scavenging.		
Establishment and uniforms ...	5,650 0	5,646 25
Disinfectants	319 32	177 90
Works recommended by Health Officer ...	801 63	924 18
Scavenging and extras	12,845 76	13,209 16
Printing	58 75	6 50
Night soil work	17,505 49	17,486 76
Opening pits	3,395 15	2,716 14
Steamboat	12 24	—
Clearing of lake silt	1,177 75	1,797 57
Clearing side drains, &c. ...	903 67	843 29
Slaughter-houses.		
Establishment	738 0	738 0
Feeding cattle	970 11	871 80
Books and forms	93 0	106 50
Sundries	70 19	40 94
Stamp Duties.		
Printing, &c.	—	44 65
Commission, &c.	798 21	687 1
Taxes.		
Seizing, &c., of dogs	535 72	465 4
Expenses on account vehicles and animals	83 29	98 96
Time Charges.		
Wages, powder, &c., on account of gun...	319 63	425 41
Wages on account of clock ...	180 0	
Volunteer and Public Band ...	1,200 0	1,200 0
Tolls.		
Sundry charges, Gonawatta ...	972 38	3,659 72
Do. Haloluwa ...	114 46	
Do. Ilukmodara ...	298 55	
Do. Katugastota ...	917 80	
Do. Peradeniya ...	511 13	
Repair of boats and approaches ...	1,252 55	—
Sundries.		
Suspense	42 10	413 80
Clearing private cesspits ...	1,185 46	63 30
Manure	51 23	73 51
Sundry debtors	1,436 91	367 14
Previous year's estimate (unexpended)...	600 81	—
Plague precautions	44 2	—
Work in private houses... ...	495 47	—
Infectious diseases hospital ...	68 76	—
Lake silt (out of loan)	909 94	—
Pretoria day celebration ...	704 68	—
Public seats	284 41	282 11
Street lamps	54 57	—
Cholera outbreak	1,581 38	—
Securities	330 90	805 90
Stores	3,835 86	—
Stage fittings	—	215 30
Reception of Royal Visitors ...	—	1,522 48
S. Caldera	—	6 0
Fish experiments	—	127 44
	107,245 41	105,624 40
Balance ...	5,794 42	2,615 75
	113,039 83	108,240 15

No. 2 Account: Consolidated Rate (Police and Lighting).

	1900.		1901.	
	Estimated.	Realized.	Estimated.	Realized.
Receipts.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Arrears—tax	1,000 0	2,035 99	1,530 0	3,467 15
Do. costs	—	41 84	—	70 28
Tax for the year	26,664 32	21,349 38	33,426 0	23,885 83
Interest	—	300 38	250 0	80 63
Costs	—	44 36	—	44 47
Sundry debtors	—	—	—	62 65
Balance of 1900	—	21,039 70	—	6,625 86
Overplus by sales	—	0 25	—	2 67
		44,811 90		34,239 54
Disbursements.		Expended.		Expended.
Arrears—costs	—	65 17	—	109 32
Charges account, viz., establishment, stationery, &c.	—	3,800 96	—	3,769 70
Costs	—	34 5	—	30 20
Police maintenance for the year	—	11,628 78	—	6,182 77
Street lighting	—	16,530 6	—	19,264 45
Street names and house numbers	—	117 41	—	135 5
Sundries	—	—	—	34 96
Police maintenance for second half-year, 1900 ...	—	5,909 61	—	—
Plan of electric cable and water mains ...	—	100 0	—	—
Balance carried forward	—	6,625 86	—	4,713 9
		44,811 90		34,239 54

The percentage of recoveries on account assessment tax is shown below :—

		Rs. c.
1.	Total of one year's tax	33,426 0
2.	Arrears on December 31, 1900	3,278 95
3.	Percentage of 2 to 1	9·81
4.	Arrears collected in 1901	3,467 15
5.	Collections of 1901 tax	23,885 83
6.	Total collected	27,352 98
7.	Amount irrecoverable	—
8.	Arrears of 1901 at end of 1901	9,540 17
9.	Percentage of 8 to 1	28·54

The particulars of cost of police supplied during the years ended December 31, 1899, 1900, and 1901, are as follows :—

	1899.	1900.	1901.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Half salary of one Inspector, at Rs. 1,025·26 per annum	512 64	512 64	512 64
Half salary of one Clerk, at Rs. 700 per annum ...	350 0	350 0	350 0
Half salary of one Registrar of Servants, at Rs. 300 per annum	150 0	150 0	150 0
Pay of two 1st class Native Sergeants at Rs. 480 per annum each	960 0	960 0	1,200 0
Pay of two 2nd class Native Sergeants, at Rs. 320 per annum each	640 0	640 0	640 0
Pay of 35 Native Constables, at Rs. 210 per annum each	7,350 0	7,350 0	7,980 0
Two per cent. on above total for pension ...	199 24	199 24	216 64
Uniform, at Rs. 15 per man per annum ...	585 0	585 0	637 50
Horse allowance for one Inspector	420 0	420 0	420 0
Oil for lanterns, station-house	246 99	261 96	384 71
Cost of meals supplied to prisoners detained in lock-ups for offences committed within Municipality...	153 16	168 28	228·26
Petty expenses	58 36	94 91	108 69
Total ...	11,625 39	11,692 3	12,828 44

* 41 Constables for second half of 1901.

No. 3 Account: Water Rate.

A comparative statement of the receipts and expenditure during 1900 and 1901 on account of water rate is annexed :—

	1900.		1901.	
	Estimated.	Realized.	Estimated.	Realized.
Receipts.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Arrears—rate	1,200 0	2,237 19	1,635 0	2,569 78
Do. costs	—	52 54	—	73 24
Rate for the year	25,300 0	24,070 67	25,455 0	24,816 64
Sundries.				
Sale of grass	1,000 0	970 11	900 0	871 80
Sale of bricks	—	48 0	—	16 0
House service	—	463 95	350 0	543 15
Waterworks extension	—	366 35	—	—
Costs for the year	—	34 88	—	53 91
Rent of meters	300 0	257 54	300 0	17 89
Rent of bungalow	—	270 0	—	—
Water in excess	1,000 0	441 96	500 0	12 48
Receipts from Fairieland	31,120 0	21,060 83	26,550 0	22,027 28
Do. Roseneath and Hermitage				
Bamboos and piping sold	—	48 0	—	—
Acquisition of land from 1899 ...	—	1,103 80	1,103 80	1,103 80
Profit on Fairieland for 1899 ...	—	7,552 83	—	—
Sundry debtors	—	—	—	49 0
Balance on December 31	—	11,583 22	—	12,109 23
		70,561 87		64,264 20
Disbursements.		Expended.		Expended.
Balance	—	18,478 27	—	11,583 22
Arrears, costs	—	44 29	—	65 82
Charges—establishment, stationery, &c. ...	—	3,519 34	—	3,370 6
Interest and sinking fund	—	18,462 48	—	18,368 12
Waterworks extension	—	342 15	—	—
Waterworks maintenance	—	5,051 49	—	5,333 9
House service	—	596 90	—	645 87
Costs	—	34 5	—	30 20
Extra clerk	—	31 48	—	13 33
Meters	—	386 1	—	481 63
Assessors' fees	—	—	—	—
Working of Fairieland and Roseneath ...	—	22,771 98	—	19,982 87
Interest to bank	—	729 54	—	953 37
Plan of water mains and electric cable ...	—	100 0	—	—
Refund of meter rents	—	13 89	—	—
Repair of plumber's house... ...	—	—	—	1,162 23
Hermitage bungalow	—	—	—	983 9
Suspense—acquisition of land ...	—	—	—	1,291 30
		70,561 87		64,264 20

The percentage of recoveries on account water rate is shown below :—

		Rs. c.
1.	Total of one year's tax	25,455 0
2.	Arrears on December 31, 1900	1,229 33
3.	Percentage of 2 to 1	4 83
4.	Arrears collected in 1900	2,569 78
5.	Collections of 1901 tax	24,816 64
6.	Total collected	2,7386 42
7.	Amount irrecoverable	—
8.	Arrears of 1901 at end of 1901	638 36
9.	Percentage of 8 to 1	2·51

Kandy, August 20, 1902.

H. WACE,
Chairman.

APPENDIX.

A.—Statement showing the Average Expenditure for the Three Years up to December 31, 1899, and the Amounts estimated, voted, and expended during the Years 1900 and 1901 on Public Works under different Estimates.

Estimate No.	Estimate of Expenditure.	Average for Three Years to December 31, 1899.	Amount of Estimate, 1900.		Amount of Estimate, 1901.	
			Voted.	Expended.	Voted.	Expended.
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1	Upkeep of pavements	1,610 86	2,635 50	2,633 69	2,635 50	2,626 39
2	Town streets	3,606 11	4,331 50	4,320 97	6,758 32	6,750 73
3	Alutgantota, Lady Anderson's road, &c. ...	711 14	716 87	714 56	816 32	812 90
4	Udawattekele roads and paths	1,463 11	1,700 0	1,698 75	1,992 37	1,989 1
5	Halolüwa, Bahirawakanda, &c., roads ...	1,084 92	1,121 92	1,096 39	1,872 32	1,859 60
6	Municipal buildings	1,029 0	1,250 0	1,234 31	1,470 0	1,461 19
7	Watering streets	253 6	701 11	614 86	836 0	695 59
8	Market buildings and roads	1,547 81	1,242 85	1,233 59	2,132 0	2,165 25
9	Ornamental plants	246 6	200 0	197 64	100 0	99 18
10	Tools	334 81	400 0	233 95	466 0	485 85
11	Maintenance of bathing tanks	113 19	130 0	81 66	130 0	127 34
12	Victoria esplanade and recreation grounds ...	914 90	1,191 0	1,134 51	846 0	845 74
13	Sundry minor works	—	900 0	883 27	500 0	496 75
14	Repairing cemetery-keeper's house ...	—	127 20	112 15	100 0	68 77
15	Cooly lines	—	—	—	3,220 97	3,218 33
16	Clearing silt, Meda-ela	—	—	—	309 48	307 21
17	Path to Dodanwela and Leula	—	—	—	225 0	224 20
18	Road from Wellata to Mount Pleasant ...	—	—	—	720 40	719 80
19	Ambalams, Katugastota and Ampitiya ...	—	—	—	165 50	165 50
20	Jail road	—	—	—	184 50	184 18
21	Old Police station, barrel drain... ...	—	—	—	730 0	728 5
	Total ...	—	—	—*	26,210 68	26,034 56
A	Sanitation account	—	1,000 0	991 34	1,000 0	924 18
B	Clearing side drains of town	—	800 0	763 96	850 0	843 29
C	Opening and covering pits	899 35	3,434 49	3,395 15	2,730 0	2,716 14
D	Ferry approaches	292 56	565 89	267 15	565 90	557 73
E	Ferry boat, repairing	295 11	578 60	543 75	918 60	831 5
F	Repairing ferry boat, Illukmodara ...	—	820 0	—	1,354 0	1,176 2
G	Repairing ferry boat, Gonawatta ...	—	451 0	441 65	573 0	541 66
H	Lake silt	—	1,319 94	1,292 5	1,800 0	1,797 57
J	Purchase of single and double canoes ...	—	—	—	555 0	553 26
K	House of shelter	—	—	168 94	210 0	199 25
L	Market fountain, repairing	—	—	—	50 0	41 62
	Katugastota public privy	—	—	—	—	371 12
	Public seats, purchase of	—	—	—	285 0	282 11
	Total ...	—	—	—	10,891 50	10,835 0

* Cost met out of sum (Rs. 500) paid over by Board of Health.

Details of Expenditure.

		Rs. c.	Rs. c.
1.	*Bathing and Dhobies' Tanks* (Estimate 11).		
	Mining and blasting in bed of tank	5 95	
	Clearing vegetation from sides and removing silt from bed of tank	84 32	
	Iron handle for sluice door	5 0	
	Repairing wooden spouting, dhobies' tank	17 7	
	Superintendence	15 0	
			127 34
2.	*Buildings* (Estimate 6).—The buildings repaired and maintained are the Town Hall, Municipal Office, stores, and outhouses, slaughter-houses, and cattle exposing shed, Inspectors' room, toll houses, ambalams, public latrines, overseer's office and store, bandstand, and house of shelter.		
	Town Hall.		
	Painting tats	12 80	
	Shifting tiles	16 54	
	Clearing jungle and rubbish	13 89	
	New gate, back entrance	24 96	
	Colour washing, 169 squares	119 35	
	Repairs, sundry	124 81	
	Raising partition wall in store	10 0	
	New door	7 60	
	Fixing protecting planks round store pillars	14 80	
	Plastering walls of terraces	56 77	
	Fixing wire fence on west side	19 85	
	Repairs to roadway, 5 lines	11 89	
	Painting protecting planks of store pillars	19 80	
	Brunswick black for ironwork, Town Hall	7 25	
	Six window panes replaced	1 25	
	Cementing and plastering walls of store	185 12	
	Transport of 23 cubes of gravel for repair of road and spreading ...	52 97	
			699 65

Slaughter-houses and Cattle Exposing Shed.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	
170 squares whitewashing	50 77		
Sundry repairs	26 46		
Shifting tiles	14 13		
Painting sheep slaughter-house	29 88		
13 squares tarring	19 62		
New cattle water troughs	10 22		
		151 8	
Ambalams.			
58 squares whitewashing	17 45		
58 squares shifting tiles	30 44		
		47 89	
Toll-houses.			
Shifting tiles	37 75		
38 squares whitewashing	12 10		
		49 85	
Public Latrines.			
121 squares whitewashing	36 54		
Painting ironwork of twenty-two latrines	327 73		
		364 27	
Overseer's Office and Store and Blacksmith's Shed.			
Repairs to roof of store	—	12 35	
Bandstand.			
Cleaning woodwork	1 22		
Shifting tiles	6 35		
Oiling woodwork	15 0		
		22 57	
Proportion of Cost of Store.			
Line watchers and repairs of tools	88 53		
Superintendence	25 0		
		113 53	
Total of Estimate No. 6. ...	—	1,461 19	
Cemetery-keeper's House (Estimate 14).			
67 squares colour and whitewashing	42 64		
Painting doors and windows	13 87		
Shifting tiles	12 26		
		68 77	

4. *Coolies' Lines* (Estimate 15).—New set coolies' lines, twelve rooms with enclosed verandahs (Estimate No. 15), length 75 ft. and width 42 ft. :—

Mining and blasting	33 44		
Transport of stone	163 62		
164·50 cubes earth cutting, preparing site	164 59		
16·50 cubes excavating for foundation and building ...	211 6		
21·50 cubes brickwork in walls and pillars	606 82		
Transport of bricks ... ... Rs.	78 58		
Transport of bricks from Castle Hill ... ,,	70 72		
	149 30		
Superintendence	41 0		
Clearing jungle and removing rubbish	16 56		
150 cubes of stonework for steps	18 27		
148 lin. ft. of cement drains	144 98		
56 squares whitewashing	17 58		
Cost of timber for roof	387 28		
Fitting woodwork of roof	178 50		
Cost of Cannanore tiles and laying...	798 3		
Transport of tiles	22 16		
Transport of timber	16 19		
Building wattle and daub partition walls and smoothing ...	128 88		
Cost of twelve doors and frames and fixing	120 7		
		1,889 33	

5. *House of Shelter* (Estimate K).

Wages of watcher	146 0		
Whitewashing	21 58		
Materials	1 67		
Five latrine boxes	30 0		
		199 25	

6. *Katugastota Public Privy.*—Expenditure met out of sum of Rs. 500 handed over by the Board of Health for sanitary improvements :—

Mining and blasting	20 84		
Transport of stones for foundation	65 89		
Re-transport of stones from first site selected	19 60		
7·50 cubes of excavating for foundation	7 77		
7 cubes dry rubble masonry foundation	76 18		
11 cubes earth cutting and filling in	11 56		
1 cube retaining wall	13 89		
Pointing wall in cement	17 13		
Painting latrine	30 27		
Fixing ironwork of latrine	8 58		
Opening approach footpath	5 10		
Two boxes for supply of dry-earth	16 0		
2·50 squares of cement floor	48 56		
Transport and piling stone for concrete	8 75		
Superintendence	21 0		
		12	

		Rs. c.	Rs. c.
7.	*Repairs of Ampitiya and Katugastota Ambalams* (Estimate 19).		
	Proportion of cost of repairs paid to District Road Committee ...	--	165 50
8.	*Drains and Pavements* (Estimate 1).		
	Town Streets.		
	190 lin. ft. of pavement repaired, town streets	89 14	
	89 lin. ft. of barrel drains repaired	177 71	
	2,600 lin. yards of barrel drains cleared of silt	260 87	
	47 manhole covers renewed and repaired	70 2	
	33 cubes earth excavated and removed from pavement ...	49 54	
	Removing bricks from pavement	13 50	
	60 squares of pavement laid in cement concrete, Colombo street ...	670 40	
	22·50 cubes of metal getting for concrete	107 27	
	Repairs to manholes in Colombo street	36 24	
	150 lin. ft. of pavement drains repaired	43 15	
	150 cubes gravel transported and spread	2 83	
			1,520 67
	Trincomalee Street.		
	4,012 lin. yards of barrel drains cleared of silt	421 66	
	122 manhole covers repaired and renewed	202 15	
	Fixing gratings	87 65	
	71 lin. ft. of pavement repaired	32 50	
	Repairs to manholes...	16 6	
	25 lin. ft. barrel drains repaired	53 70	
			813 72
	For flushing Drains.		
	Wages of plumber and forest watcher	50 31	
	Proportion of cost of repairs of cooly lines	70 6	
	Repairs to patent ventilators	9 8	
	Proportion of cost of clearing quarry	18 46	
	Proportion of cost of store and line watcher and repair of tools ...	84 18	
	Superintendence	47 0	
	Repair to a retaining wall, Victoria drive	12 91	
			292 0
			2,626 39
9.	*Public Drain, Old Police Station Premises* (Estimate 21).		
	365 lin. ft. brick drain constructed and rendered in cement plaster	566 89	
	30 cubes of earth excavation	31 13	
	Removing trees and roots from site of old drain	20 82	
	Flushing box and frame	6 48	
	Constructing four manholes	10 56	
	Transport of stone	1 65	
	Cost and labour of laying new pipes for flushing drain ...	65 0	
	Repairs to road	8 66	
	Manhole covers	6 86	
	Superintendence	10 0	
			728 5
10.	*Ferry Approaches* (Estimate D).		
	7 cubes retaining wall constructed at Gonawatta	140 0	
	Repairing and pointing in cement old retaining wall, Gonawatta ...	57 24	
	Clearing vegetation, cleaning side drains, and reducing sides ...	40 34	
	10 cubes metal getting	57 71	
	10 cubes metal transported	49 27	
	10 cubes metal consolidated	31 36	
	3 cubes gravel transported	9 49	
	Mining and blasting a rock from side drain	0 99	
	Removing deposits of silt from roadway, Ilukmodara ferry ...	42 17	
	Repairs to retaining wall, Ilukmodara	25 10	
	Proportion of cost of repair of tools	37 25	
	Proportion of cost of line and store watcher	46 81	
	Superintendence	20 0	
			557 73
11.	*Ferry Boats* (Estimate E).		
	Materials, timber, and iron work, for Lewella ferry boat ...	421 71	
	Hire of elephant for hauling up boat	5 0	
	Transport of materials, Lewella boat	8 11	
	Contractor for repair of Lewella boat	178 50	
	Rail fare on timber for Lewella boat	2 41	
	Contractor for extra work on Lewella boat ...	40 0	
	Tarring Haloluwa double canoe	6 12	
	Transport of canoes and fixing at Lewella	8 58	
	Repairs to canoe, Kundasala	34 57	
	Transport of canoe to Ilukmodara and fixing	29 54	
	Hauling up boat, Ilukmodara	15 32	
	Transport of materials to Ilukmodara	11 99	
	Repairs to new canoe damaged in transit by rail	20 95	
	Proportion of cost of repairs of tools	37 25	
	Superintendence	11 0	
			831 5
12.	*Renewal of Ilukmodara Ferry Boat* (Estimate F).		
	Cost of timber and rail fare	706 82	
	Sundry materials	98 97	
	Transport of materials from Kandy	10 23	
	Contractor, for renewing timber of boat	360 0	
			1,176 2

		Rs. c.	Rs. c.
13.	*Repairs, Ferry Boat, Gonawatta.*		
	Cost of timber and transport	225 63	
	Contractor renewing timber	250 0	
	Sundry materials	57 5	
	Repair to boat	8·98	
			541 66
14.	*Purchase of Double Canoes* (Estimate J).		
	Purchase of three canoes	280 0	
	Rail fare from Galle	73 98	
	Cart hire	0 37	
	Platform for double canoes	17 48	
	Cost of materials	170 99	
	Tarring canoes	10 44	
			553 26
15.	*Lake Silt, removal of* (Estimate H).		
	841 cubes of silt excavated and removed by dredger ...	1,303 93	
	Repairs to dredger	51 75	
	29 cubes of earth excavated from minor silt trap round lake ...	48 46	
	205 cubes silt removed from silt trap, head of lake... ...	206 38	
	Repairs to launch	24 56	
	Repairs to buoys	11 78	
	Tarring dredger and fixing covers	8 81	
	Repairs to buoys	13 63	
	Bailing water from barges	11 89	
	Purchase of two oars	3 0	
	Deepening channel, head of lake	35 38	
	Superintendence	78 0	
			1,797 57
16.	*Market Buildings* (Estimate 8).		
	237 squares whitewashing	84 31	
	158 squares whitewashing latrines	50·91	
	6 squares tarring pillars	7 65	
	Repairs to vegetable stalls	100 60	
	Sweeping grounds, &c.	123 95	
	Painting ironwork	329 26	
	Cleaning ironwork	16 41	
	Repairs to wooden blocks (butchers' and fish) (Rs. 3·62+2·00+8·10)	13 72	
	Cost of clay pipes	28 90	
	Cleaning side drains	5 63	
	Repair to fowl house	4 12	
	Cost of new tats and fixing	583 9	
	Painting tats	141 44	
	Repairs to paved drains	67 32	
	Purchase of two padlocks and two hinges	1 75	
	Repairs to barrel drains	15 0	
	Superintendence	46 0	
	Repairs to floor	26 64	
	Transport of planks	3 0	
	18 cubes of gravel transported	48 33	
	10 cubes gravel spread	5 24	
	Repairs to spout and pipes	55 25	
	18 cubes metal getting	100 0	
	18 cubes metal transported	23 83	
	18 cubes metal spread and consolidated	47 74	
	Purchase of seven logs for butchers	35 0	
	Repair of manhole cover	5 85	
	Fixing planks to beef stalls	104 17	
	Proportion of cost of line watchers	49 91	
	Proportion of cost of repairs of tools	40 23	
			2,165 25
17.	*Repairs to Fountain* (Estimate I).		
	Repairing brickwork and cementing sides, platform, and drains ...	—	41 62
18.	*Victoria Esplanade and Recreation Grounds* (Estimate No. 12).		
	Hire of bullocks and driver for machines	658 98	
	Filling in holes and repairs to ground	17 56	
	Clearing vegetation and weeding	76 89	
	Deepening catch water drains	29 58	
	Repairs to mowing machine	7 50	
	Proportion of cost of repairs of tools	40 23	
	Superintendence	15 0	
			845 74
19.	*Sanitation* (Estimate A).		
	Clearing jungle and removing rubbish from Meda-ela, Katugastota stream, and other drains	550 27	
	Filling in old manure pits at lines	100 34	
	Opening drains, old Police station	30 24	
	Cutting trees, old Police station	6 23	
	Levelling ground where rubbish deposited near jail ...	26 29	
	Proportion of cost of repairs of tools	38 74	
	Proportion of cost of store and line watcher	46 81	
	Transport of tiles for repair of line and shifting	40 26	
	Superintendence	85 0	
			924 18
20.	*Meda-Ela, clearing Silt* (Estimate 16).		
	Clearing silt and straightening bed of channel	279 21	
	Superintendence	28 0	
			307 21

		Rs. c.	Rs. c.
21.	*Clearing Side Drains of Streets for Sanitary Reasons* (Estimate B).		
	Clearing silt from sides of Trincomalee street, Ward street, Malabar street, and town streets	729 99	
	Proportion of cost of store and line watcher	45 30	
	Superintendence	68 0	
			843 29
22.	*Disposal of Night Soil* (Estimate C).		
	1,226 cubes of earth excavated for pits	1,091 99	
	Covering in pits	1,191 0	
	Clearing vegetation and weeding	200 7	
	Deepening well for water supply	28 40	
	Building dam	34 61	
	Clearing jungle along boundaries and planting aloes ...	46 7	
	Superintendence	124 0	
			2,716 14
23.	*Purchase of Public Seats.*		
	Purchase of public seats and transport from Colombo ...	224 10	
	36 lin. ft. of dressed stone	27 0	
	Half cwt. of lead and materials	21 60	
	Fixing seats	9 41	
			282 11
24.	*Streets and Roads* (Estimates 2, 3, 4, and 5).		
	532 cubes metal getting	2,900 16	
	524 cubes metal transported and piled	779 6	
	524 cubes metal consolidated	870 28	
	93 miles jungle cleared back	558 10	
	93 miles side drains cleared	1,056 90	
	102½ miles sides reduced	1,124 6	
	175 lines roadway broken up and gravelled	539 48	
	920·60 cubes gravel transported	1,288 0	
	425 cubes gravel spread and consolidated ...	96 34	
	443 lines side drains deepened	477 98	
	Landslips cleared	398 98	
	Sweeping roads, Udawattekele	39 36	
	Clearing jungle round tank	19 42	
	Attending plants (Rs. 5·32) and cutting out anthills (Rs. 6·94) ...	12 26	
	Cost of milestones, Udawattekele	68 61	
	Cost of milestones, Haloluwa	7 82	
	Clearing rubbish and silt from grating at back of Railway buildings	91 51	
	Filling in sides of roads, 4 cubes	4 19	
	Repairs to hand carts	1 73	
	Repairs to cooly lines	190 87	
	Repairs to culvert and footbridge	33 42	
	Cleaning quarry	32 18	
	Lowering sides of roads and gravelling Victoria drive ...	283 60	
	Proportion of cost of repairing tools	159 43	
	Proportion of cost of store and line watchers	193 20	
	Laying foundation of road	27 10	
	Fixing posts	5 98	
	Superintendence	207 0	
			11,467 2
25.	*Tools* (Estimate 10).		
	Purchase of tools	—	486 85
26.	*Trees and Plants* (Estimate 9).		
	Labour, attending to plants, cutting branches, trimming hedges, weeding	—	99 18
27.	*Watering Streets* (Estimate 7).		
	Hire of bullocks and drivers	495 69	
	Repairs to cart	70 90	
	Purchase of two pairs wheels	100 0	
	Superintendence	29 0	
			695 59
28.	*Miscellaneous Works* (Estimate 15).		
	Clearing Kandyan wall round lake and island	29 41	
	Repairs to bridge at Wellatta	10 82	
	Repairs to wire fence and wooden railings	104 51	
	Painting wire fence and railings	50 95	
	Cement concrete platform near horse trough	21 94	
	Repairs to carriage stand	87 38	
	10 cubes gravel transported	18 66	
	10 cubes gravel spread	3 54	
	Clearing side drains and jungle, Ardana-Maluwa road ...	7 62	
	Removing damaged hand carts	3 24	
	Planting bamboo roots near market	23 53	
	Repairs to stone trucks	13 64	
	Opening drains and levelling road near Post Office... ...	6 33	
	Transport of plants from Botanic Gardens for island... ...	2 5	
	Clearing jungle from round cholera hospital ...	6 67	
	Cutting branches of trees overhanging roads for perahera ...	9 31	
	Constructing underground drain, Victoria drive	9 11	
	Removing old lines, Castle hill	8 13	
	Proportion of cost of store and line watcher	49 91	
	Superintendence	30 0	
			496 75

			Rs. c.	Rs. c.
rworks.				
Maintenance of mains, standposts, meters, house service pipes	Rs. 2,893·29			
Less recovered for house service work ...	923·75			
			1,969 54	
Repairs to face of dam with cement pointing			117 86	
Repairs to sluice door			65 18	
Repairs to door of tower			13 37	
Painting doors and railings			31 15	
Wooden tops for standpost			60 58	
Clearing and painting standpost			54 83	
Iron meter boxes and repairing			56 75	
Repairs to wheel barrow			2 42	
				2,371 68
Repairs of buildings and maintenance of Approach road :—				
Repairs to side drains			18 14	
Repairs to road			60 49	
Transport of gravel and spreading ...			25 27	
Shifting tiles on buildings and cost of materials			182 96	
Clearing side drains, reducing sides			17 38	
				304 24
Watcher, grass land...			153 30	
Clearing jungle and weeding round reservoir and waste land			440 82	
Care of trees and plants and trimming hedges			177 2	
Supplying grass to cattle exposing shed			363 14	
Transport of manure to grass field...			230 0	
				1,364 28
Clearing silt from storm channel			312 91	
Clearing catchwater drains			48 8	
				360 99
Sundries :—				
Superintendence and watcher			497 55	
Two watchers in town			292 0	
Repairs to footbridge			4 0	
Cutting out dead palms			7 80	
Clearing boundary of land through Hantane estate ...			55 83	
Repairs to wire fence			6 48	
				863 66
Repairing fountain platforms			51 64	
Painting fountain			42 35	
				93 99
Plumber's house, rebuilding :—				
Removing roof			15 3	
9·50 cubes of masonry wall			203 19	
Transport of timber			13 91	
Purchase of materials and fitting woodwork of roof ...			363 62	
Painting doors and windows			8 61	
Fitting doors and windows			14 31	
Wages of watcher			11 9	
3·90 cubes brick wall for kitchen...			74 44	
26 cubes earth excavated			26 19	
Laying tiles, cost of materials			60 8	
2 squares tarring...			11 41	
27 squares plastering walls			82 31	
52 squares whitewashing			15 92	
Tar and chunam under wall plate ...			12 12	
Materials for kitchen			85 0	
Superintendence			20 0	
				1,017 23
House rent			—	60 0

H. BYRDE,
Superintendent of Works.

B.—Rainfall at Kandy.

Month.	1896.		1897.		1898.		1899.		1900.		1901.		Means during 32 Years.	
	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.
January ...	4·47	15	0·98	9	3·61	8	8·54	12	9·60	12	5·24	13	4·79	10
February ...	3·40	4	3·24	9	0·76	4	0·01	1	0·77	5	1·73	9	2·38	5
March ...	3·44	9	3·04	11	3·69	7	3·28	10	2·68	9	1·36	9	3·37	9
April ...	3·29	14	10·41	22	4·67	14	16·56	19	5·18	17	12·25	18	7·34	15
May ...	6·05	8	3·28	10	3·59	12	7·55	21	3·11	11	2·95	10	6·03	13
June ...	14·03	20	9·94	23	7·32	25	9·94	24	12·11	26	14·15	26	9·31	22
July ...	5·46	21	4·83	22	6·98	19	5·06	18	14·51	30	6·99	27	6·73	22
August ...	3·64	19	10·70	28	1·21	8	4·14	17	10·45	23	4·42	21	5·80	20
September ...	3·17	14	8·09	23	9·51	21	6·58	15	9·48	18	3·31	16	5·67	18
October ...	18·48	24	9·02	16	16·05	23	15·37	27	7·79	21	6·36	19	10·68	23
November ...	10·94	25	10·96	15	6·45	20	4·88	16	19·36	25	13·76	22	10·58	19
December ...	22·86	25	13·21	21	5·85	20	7·60	18	7·42	15	4·52	16	8·97	17
Total ...	99·23	198	87·70	209	69·69	181	89·51	198	102·46	212	77·04	206	81·65	193

Kandy Waterworks.

C.—Statement showing Rise and Fall in Level of Water in the Reservoir.

Year.	Fall commenced.	Lowest reached below Spill Level.	Filled up to Spill Level.
1884	January 20	April 29, 5 ft. 6 in.	October 26
1885	February 13	June 10, 8 ft. 6 in.	July 28
1886	March 8	May 29, 5 ft. 4 in.	July 6
1887	January 9	June 28, 17 ft. 0 in.	November 19
1888	March 6	June 6, 6 ft. 10 in.	August 3
	August 12	October 20, 5 ft. 6 in.	November 22
1889	February 1	June 12, 16 ft. 3 in.	September 14
1890	January 30	June 16, 14 ft. 3 in.	December 10
1891	January 27	May 17, 5 ft. 3 in.	June 10
	August 9	October 14, 4 ft. 0 in.	November 1
1892	—	June 28, 6 ft. 6 in.	October 23*
1893	January 21	June 12, 6 ft. 3 in.	December 13
1894	February 12	August 6, 19 ft. 1 in.	November 24
1895	January 27	June 17, 14 ft. 4 in.	November 1
1896	February 26	June 12, 6 ft. 10 in.	December 14
1897	February 17	June 22, 8 ft. 8 in.	October 3
1898	February 10	Sept. 23, 27 ft. 8 in.	Not filled up†
1899	February 28	April 11, 2 ft. 2 in.	June 1
	August 4	Sept. 17, 2 ft. 2 in.	October 29
1900	January 27	June 12, 12 ft. 0 in.	August 4
1901	February 10	June 7, 6 ft. 3 in.	July 18
	August 29	Nov. 5, 4 ft. 0 in.	December 2

N.B.—The dam was raised at end of 1896 by 2 ft., making the spill level 49 ft.

* Owing to the breakage of the lifting rod of the sluice door, the reservoir emptied itself on January 18 and 19. On repairs being completed the reservoir commenced to fill on February 3, and the water continued to rise till April 7, when it was only 2 ft. 1 in. below spill level. Commenced to fall again on April 26.

† On December 31 the water was 2 ft. 11 in. below spill. With a few fluctuations it reached spill level on February 17.

Mahaiyawa General Cemetery.

D.—Burials in portions set apart for different Denominations from April 1, 1875, to December 31, 1901.

Denominations.	Total to December 31, 1900.	Average for 26 Years.	1901.
Episcopalians	703	27·03	36
Presbyterians	99	3·80	1
Wesleyans	226	8·69	2
Baptists	67	2·57	3
Dutch Presbyterians and Tamil Cooly Mission	92	3·53	4
Roman Catholics	1,886	72·53	89
Buddhists	4,702	180·84	200
Hindus	8,583	330 11	383
Mohammedans	2,273	87·42	109
Total	18,631	716·52	827

E.—Examination of a Sample of Drinking Water from a Standpipe.

Source and possibility of contamination: Standpipe in Ward street; no possibility of contaminatio

Chemical and Physical Examination.

1. Colour in 6-in. column: colourless. Turbidity: perfectly clear.
2. Odour: odourless.
3. Residue left on evaporation: virtually none; did not char with excessive heat.
4. Free ammonia: none.
5. Chlorine: less than 2 grains per gallon. Equivalent of common salt: $3\frac{7}{13}$ grains per gallon.
6. Nitrites: none.
7. Nitrates: none.
8. Hardness: about 4 degrees.
9. Lead: none.
10. Zinc, iron, and copper: none.
11. Oxygen absorbed in 15 minutes at 212° F.: less than ·05 grain per gallon.

From the examination of the source of the water herein referred to, and the results obtained by analysis, I am of opinion that it is a pure water and well adapted for all domestic purposes.

ANDERSON SMITH,
Health Officer.

Kandy, December 10, 1901.

F.—Comparative Statements for the Years 1899, 1900, and 1901, showing the Number of Buckets Night Soil removed, Number of Cesspits emptied, Number of Private Houses and Government Buildings registered for removal of Night Soil, Number of Cesspits closed and Dry-earth Closets substituted, and Quantity of Disinfectants used.

1899.	Number of Private Houses and Government Buildings registered for removal of Night Soil.	Number of Cesspits emptied and Amount recovered.	Number of Buckets Night Soil removed and Fees recovered.	Disinfectants used for Public Latrines and Night Soil Carts.	Number of Cesspits closed and Dry-earth Closets substituted.
Total private houses and Government buildings	Govt. buildings 14 Private houses 170 184	—	—	—	—
Number of cesspits emptied ...	—	68	—	—	—
Amount recovered for emptying ...	—	Rs. 883·29	—	—	—
Number of buckets removed ...	—	—	364	—	—
Amount recovered for removal ...	—	—	Rs. 7,945	—	—
Quantity of disinfectants used ...	—	—	—	989 lb. C. powder, 65 gal. fluid	—
Cost of disinfectants	—	—	—	Rs. 502·32	—
Number of cesspits closed and dry-earth closets opened	—	—	—	—	42
Increase of revenue over that of 1898 ...	—	—	Rs. 4,734	—	—
Savings of expenditure over that of 1898	—	—	—	Rs. 501·78	—
1900.					
Total private houses and Government buildings	Govt. buildings 15 Private houses 235 250 Public latrines 31	—	—	—	—
Number of cesspits emptied ...	—	80	—	—	—
Amount recovered for emptying ...	—	Rs.1,215·03	—	—	—
Number of buckets removed ...	—	—	401	—	—
Amount recovered for removal ...	—	—	Rs.9,816·51	—	—
Quantity of disinfectants used ...	—	—	—	952 lb. C. powder, 65 gal. fluid	—
Cost of disinfectants	—	—	—	Rs. 494·75	—
Number of cesspits closed and dry-earth closets opened	—	—	—	—	65
1901.					
Total private houses and Government buildings	Govt. buildings 16 Private houses 259 275 Public latrines 31	—	—	—	—
Number of cesspits emptied ...	—	60	—	—	—
Amount recovered for emptying ...	—	Rs. 903·36	—	—	—
Number of buckets removed ...	—	—	424	—	—
Amount recovered for removal ...	—	—	Rs. 11,186	—	—
Quantity of disinfectants used ...	—	—	—	728 lb. C. powder, 56¼ gal. fluid	—
Cost of disinfectants	—	—	—	Rs. 255·19	—
Number of cesspits closed and dry-earth closets opened	—	—	—	—	13

I.—Statement of Expenditure for the removal of Night Soil from Public Latrines and Private Houses for the Year 1901.

Number employed.	Description of Work.	Rate per Diem. Rs. c.	Amount. Rs. c.
16 ...	Night soil carters	1 0	5,887 0
1 ...	Blood carter	1 0 ...	369 0
17 ...	Night soil coolies	0 45 ...	2,813 40
16 ...	Latrine coolies	0 37 ...	2,189 66
1 ...	Nuisance watcher	0 50 ...	182 50
1 ...	Pit watcher	0 75 ...	273 75
1 ...	Kangany	0 50 ...	182 50
1 ...	Cooly to Inspector at nights... ...	0 45 ...	164 25
1 ...	Inspector's salary	— ...	840 0
— ...	Disinfectants, lighting, lanterns, and sundries	— ...	597 13
— ...	Repairs to carts and drums	— ...	2,846 64
— ...	New drums	— ...	725 0
— ...	Buckets	— ...	42 95
— ...	Contingencies (printing, &c.) ...	— ...	45 30
— ...	Extra night soil carters and coolies, also Inspector for supervision during perahera ...	— ...	545 6
— ...	Office scavenging	— ...	24 0
— ...	New carts and poles	— ...	320 0
— ...	Latrine boxes	— ...	66 0
— ...	Unslaked lime	— ...	20 0
			18,134 14

H.—List of Registered Burial Grounds.

1. General Cemetery, Mahaiyawa.
2. Katukelle Cemetery.
3. Wagolla Cemetery.
4. Getambe Cemetery (heathens).
5. Mulgampola Cemetery.
6. Ampitiya Cemetery (for burial of Papal Seminary inmates).
7. Katukelé Cemetery.
8. Yatiyawala Cemetery.
9. Tennekumbura Cemetery.
10. Wahalewela Cemetery.
11. Getambe Cemetery (Christians, C. E.).

I.—List of Letters received from the Hon. the Colonial Secretary during 1901.

No.	Date. 1901.			Subject.
1	January	11	...	Conveying the sanction of His Excellency the Governor in Executive Council to the levy during 1901 of a rate of 6 per cent. on the annual value of houses and buildings of every description and lands and tenements.
1	January	11	...	Conveying the sanction of His Excellency the Governor in Executive Council to the levy during the year 1901 of the rates and taxes recommended.
3	January	12	...	Intimating that by-law 21A, chapter XII., of Ordinance No. 19 of 1896, had been confirmed by His Excellency the Governor, but requires a verbal alteration.
4	January	29	...	Intimating the approval by His Excellency the Governor of the grant of a pension to Mr. W. E. Weerasinghe.
5	February	4	...	Respecting reports on petitions from inhabitants at Ampitiya, complaining against the extension of Municipal limits.
6	February	7	...	Stating that His Excellency the Governor highly appreciates the expression of sympathy contained in Chairman's letter of February 1 respecting the lamented death of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.
7	February	11	...	Intimating the nomination of Mr. J. W. Mottau to audit the accounts of the Kandy Municipality for 1901.
8	March	13	...	Asking for a copy of the address to be presented to Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York.
9	May	6	...	Road Ordinance return for half-year ended December 31, 1900.
10	June	19	...	Inviting attention to section 7 of the Ordinance No. 8 of 1901.
11	June	20	...	Stating that the Military authorities cannot accede to the proposal for a right of way through Military land at Mahaiyawa.
12	August	12	...	Calling for the half-yearly return of collections under the Road Ordinance.
13	September	2	...	Inviting attention to petitions unreported on.
14	September	19	...	Respecting inclusion of Ampitiya and Peradeniya in Municipal limits.
15	November	13	...	Respecting inclusion of Ampitiya and Peradeniya in Municipal limits.

J.—Budget for 1902 (submitted to and approved of by the Standing Committee).

Revenue.	Estimated Receipts for 1902. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Arrears of 1901.		
Scavenging, commutation rate, &c.	—	1,500 0
Cemetery Account.		
Fees	—	950 0
Commutation Rate.		
Rate	—	11,600 0
Interest.		
From tolls and banks ...	—	100 0
Judicial Account.		
Municipal Court fines ...	1,400 0	
Police Court fines ...	850 0	
		2,250 0
Licenses.		
Auctioneers	200 0	
Dangerous and offensive trades ...	625 0	
Opium	7,250 0	
Sundries	75 0	
		8,150 0
Miscellaneous Charges and Receipts.		
Badges, &c.	160 0	
Sundries	150 0	
		310 0

Expenditure.	Estimated Expenditure for 1902. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Arrears of 1901.		
Commission, wages, &c. ...	—	150 0
Cemetery Account.		
Establishment Rs. 1,080, tools, burial books, &c., Rs. 70 ...	—	1,150 0
Commutation Rate.		
Commission	750 0	
Advertising	50 0	
Serving and collecting schedules...	50 0	
Peons Rs. 140, supervision, &c., Rs. 240	380 0	
Books and forms ...	150 0	
Contingencies	20 0	
		1,400 0
Government Loans.		
Repayment	—	4,312 0
House of Shelter.		
Wages, &c.	—	210 0
Interest.		
Four per cent. on Government loans	—	1,605 0
Judicial Account.		
Establishment Rs. 1,650, printing Rs. 75	—	1,725 0
Legal Expenses.		
Yearly retainer, &c. ...	—	100 0
Licenses.		
Printing and advertising ...	—	60 0

Revenue.	Estimated Receipts for 1902.	Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Pensions.		
Share by Nos. 2 and 3 accounts ...	—	540 0
Office Charges.		
Share by Nos. 2 and 3 accounts ...	—	4,534 0
Public Market.		
Monthly rents	9,250 0	
Daily rents	4,000 0	
Lighting	1,987 0	
Costs	335 0	
		15,572 0
Rents.		
From cattle shed ...	450 0	
Town Hall	400 0	
Lands and spaces ...	400 0	
Vegetable market ...	300 0	
		1,550 0
Scavenging.		
Bucket fees	—	11,000 0
Slaughter-houses.		
Fees from cattle... ...	5,000 0	
Fees from sheep and goats ...	550 0	
		5,550 0
Stamp Duties.		
On account carriages ...	1,400 0	
Do. carriers ...	600 0	
Do. hotels ...	3,250 0	
Do. liquor ...	2,700 0	
Do. proctors ...	430 0	
Do. notaries ...	70 0	
Do. butchers ...	175 0	
Do. taverns ...	4,000 0	
Do. poisons ...	20 0	
Do. firearms ...	150 0	
		12,795 0
Taxes.		
On bullocks	300 0	
On dogs	175 0	
On vehicles and animals ...	750 0	
		1,225 0
Tolls.		
On account Bogambara ...	40 0	
Do. Ampitiya and Gurudeniya	1,620 0	
Do. Gonawatta and Talatu-oya	5,600 0	
Do. Haloluwa ...	480 0	
Do. Illukmodara and Kunda-sale	720 0	
Do. Katugastota ...	10,020 0	
Do. Lewella	3,550 0	
Do. Peradeniya and Eriyagama	3,112 0	
		25,142 0
Public Works.		
Government contribution ...	850 0	
Recreation ground ...	200 0	
Perahera booths	130 0	
		1,180 0
		103,948 0

Expenditure.	Estimated Expenditure for 1902.	Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Miscellaneous Charges and Receipts.		
Badges, tin plates, belts, &c. ...	200 0	
Sick pay, drugs, and medical aid ...	220 0	
Sundries	50 0	
Fire engine	270 0	
		740 0
Pensions.		
For four pensioners ...	—	1,350 33
Office Charges.		
Establishment Rs. 10,110, audit Rs. 250	10,360 0	
Stationery and books ...	575 0	
Stamps	100 0	
Furniture	50 0	
Advertising	100 0	
Sundries	150 0	
Printing	60 0	
		11,395 0
Public Market.		
Establishment	972 0	
Commission	400 0	
Books and forms... ...	175 0	
Disinfectants	25 0	
Lighting	2,650 0	
Sundries	75 0	
		4,297 0
Rents.		
Expenses on account cattle shed....	375 0	
Expenses on account Town Hall...	350 0	
Rent of lands Rs. 93·88, sundries Rs. 16·12	110 0	
		825 0
Sanitation.		
Establishment	5,500 0	
Disinfectants, pauper burials, removing patients, &c. ...	150 0	
Work recommended by Health Officer	1,000 0	
Clearing side drains of town ...	850 0	
		7,500 0
Scavenging.		
Contract at Rs. 1,070 per month...	12,840 0	
Removal of night soil ...	19,338 0	
Opening pits, &c. ...	2,730 0	
		34,908 0
Slaughter-houses.		
Establishment	738 0	
Feeding cattle	900 0	
Books and forms ...	120 0	
Sundries	50 0	
		1,808 0
Stamp Duties.		
Commission Rs. 634, sundries Rs. 50	—	684 0
Taxes.		
Expenses on account dogs ...	450 0	
Expenses on account vehicles and animals	80 0	
		530 0
Time Charges.		
Wages, powder, &c. ...	—	475 0
Tolls.		
Repair of boats and approaches ...	2,259 50	
Sundries	50 0	
		2,309 50
Volunteer and Public Band.		
Contribution	—	1,200 0
Lake Silt.		
Per estimate	—	1,800 0
Public Works.		
Perahera booths... ...	125 0	
Orderly Rs. 121, printing Rs. 100	221 0	
Per Schedule A	22,957 17	
		23,303 17
		103,837 0

Assessment Tax or No. 2 Account.

Revenue.	Estimated Receipts for 1902. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Arrears.		
Tax and costs	—	5,800 0
Assessment Tax, 1902.		
Rate, private properties in town...	19,026 0	
Rate, Government buildings ...	7,065 0	
Rate, village properties ...	3,660 0	
		29,751 0
		35,551 0

Expenditure.	Estimated Expenditure for 1902. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Arrears.		
Commission, advertising, &c. ...	—	125 0
Assessment Tax, 1902.		
Establishment	2,537 0	
Commission	800 0	
Books and forms... ...	350 0	
Peons	120 0	
Writing receipts	77 0	
Contingencies	26 0	
		3,910 0
Maintenance of police ...	—	12,500 0
Street lighting	—	19,500 0
Street names and house numbers	—	1,000 0
		37,035 0

Water-rate or No. 3 Account.

Revenue.	Estimated Receipts for 1902. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Arrears.		
Rate and costs	—	1,500 0
Rate, 1902.		
Rate on private properties ...	16,371 0	
Rate on Government properties ...	7,697 0	
Rate from Military properties ...	2,000 0	
		26,068 0
Sundries.		
Sale of grass	900 0	
House service	550 0	
Water in excess... ...	100 0	
Rent of meters... ...	100 0	
		1,650 0
Fairieland and Roseneath, 1902, per Superintendent's estimate	—	17,400 0
		46,618 0

Expenditure.	Estimated Expenditure for 1902. Rs. c.	Total. Rs. c.
Arrears.		
Commission, advertising, &c. ...	—	100 0
Rate for 1902.		
Establishment	2,537 0	
Commission	550 0	
Books and forms... ...	175 0	
Peons	120 0	
Writing receipts	32 0	
Contingencies	26 0	
		3,440 0
Interest	—	900 0
Interest and sinking fund ...	—	18,225 0
Waterworks.		
House service	675 0	
Upkeep of meters ...	450 0	
Maintenance of works } Maintenance of fountains } ...	5,345 0	
		6,470 0
Fairieland and Roseneath, per Superintendent's estimate ...	—	15,780 0
		44,915 0

Schedule A.

List of Estimates for 1902.

Est. No.	Description of Work.	Amount. Rs. c.
1	Upkeep of pavements and drains	2,500 0
2	Town streets	6,700 0
3	Alutgantota and Lady Anderson's road	816 36
4	Udawattekele roads and paths	1,892 0
5	Haloluwa, Bahirowakanda, and other roads	2,143 15
6	Municipal buildings...	1,770 0
7	Watering streets	700 0
8	Market buildings and premises	1,713 0
9	Ornamental plants	200 0
10	Tools	400 0
11	Maintenance of bathing and dhobies' tanks	210 0
12	Victoria esplanade and recreation grounds	846 0
13	Sundry minor works	300 0
14	Repairing cemetery-keeper's house	100 0
15	Contribution (one-third cost) towards bridge near Library ...	2,166 66
16	Castle hill park	500 0
	Total ...	22,957 17

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

REPORT of the Special Committee appointed to consider and Report on the Chairman's Administration Report for the Year 1901.

1:—*Limits of the Municipality.*

YOUR Committee are glad to hear that the limits have now been defined, and suggest that early steps may be taken to issue a correct up-to-date Municipal map of Kandy on a scale of 1 inch to the mile, and ward maps on a scale of 1 inch to the chain, for general information.

2.—*Clerical Staff.*

The Committee trust that now the clerical establishment is put on a satisfactory basis, the numerous applications for increase of salary or extra work may cease.

3.—*Municipal Works.*

We suggest that the numerous timber covers of the manholes along the various streets may be converted by degrees into up-to-date iron manhole covers, and at least half of the present openings may be dispensed with. The Committee desire to draw attention to the inefficient condition of the street drainage, and to recommend that ordinary open cement concrete drains may be extended by degrees throughout the town, and that one street should be completed before commencing another. Ordinary stopcocks to be provided to all watering standposts in order to stop the excessive waste of water that takes place from time to time, due to defects in the taps. The Committee feel bound to draw attention to the rapid silting up of the lake, due to want of proper means to catch the silt before it enters the lake.

The two main silt traps should be emptied at least twice in the year, and the acquisition of such paddy fields as may be required at the head of the lake to deposit the silt with a view to convert the space into public gardens in the future.

Victoria Drive.—The Committee strongly urge that the bridge over the spill of the lake at the junction of the Castle Hill road should be widened out to 30 ft., and the circular steps opposite the Queen's Hotel altered to widen the road 30 ft. from this point to as far as the United Service Library bridge.

Public Recreation Grounds.—The Committee hope that this important work may be vigorously pushed on.

4.—*Water Supply.*

The Committee recommend that His Excellency the Governor may be graciously pleased to have the question of the water supply for Kandy examined and reported on by the Director of Public Works, with a view to supplement the present water supply and to supply good drinking water throughout the Municipal Council limits.

5.—*Roseneath and Amalgamated Estates.*

The Committee wish to draw attention to the fact that the profit to provide for the interest on loans for purchase of lands within the catchment area of the reservoir will practically cease at the end of this year, and that His Excellency the Governor should be approached with a view to reduce the rate of interest, or re-purchase from this Council the land over and above what is required for the catchment area.

6.—*Electric Light.*

The Committee urge that a proper apparatus to test the candle power of the electric light supplied by the Colombo Gas and Water Company, Limited, may be procured at the earliest possible date.

The Committee also recommend that alternative estimates for electric light or "Kitson light" may be framed, and submitted to your Council for the extension of the light throughout the Municipal Council limits.

7.—*Sanitation.*

In view of the constant references made in regard to the sanitary condition of some of the alleys of this town, that His Excellency the Governor may be pleased to direct the Director of Public Works to submit a plan, estimate, and report for the removal of one of the alleys, and to provide in his estimate for compensation of land, &c., erection of a type design of a building that may be considered suitable for the purpose.

8.—*Scavenging.*

The Committee desire to improve the present system of dealing with the night soil by the introduction of incinerators in various and convenient places in the town, and to suggest that two incinerators may be at once provided.

9.—*Postal Facilities.*

The Committee draw attention to the fact that the promised increased postal facilities have not been carried out.

10.—*General.*

In conclusion, the Committee hope that they may be excused in bringing the following facts to the notice of your Council:—That the town suffers from the want of a complete Outer Circular road. Kandy is acknowledged by tourists over and over again to be the most beautiful town of the East, and has in its vicinity the most beautiful Botanic Gardens of the world. It is difficult to believe that there is only one approach road to these Gardens. The Council are unable, due to the want of funds,

to construct the necessary drives, and the Committee strongly recommend that His Excellency the Governor may be approached, with a view, in this particular case, to instruct the Director of Public Works to submit plan and estimate for the construction of the following roads :—

(1) Peradeniya to Katugastota bridge along the banks of the beautiful river.
(2) From Katugastota to the Lewella ferry, thence to the Kandy-Haragama road.
(3) Peradeniya to Ampitiya *viâ* the reservoir, commanding the most beautiful scenery around Kandy.

11.—*Miscellaneous.*

The Committee, in closing this report, beg to be allowed to record their appreciation of the valuable and interesting Administration Report for 1901 of the Chairman of the Municipal Council of Kandy.

W. D. GIBBON.
P. T. HABEEBOO LEBBE.
LEONARD CREASY.

Kandy, December 20, 1902.

RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL.

Resolution adopted at Meeting of the Council on December 20, 1902.

"That the report just read be appended to the Chairman's Annual Report, and forwarded to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary."

H. BYRDE,
for Chairman.

Kandy, December 20, 1902.

XII.—1903.

MEMORANDUM AND ESTIMATE

OF THE COST OF THE

PROPOSED IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE EASTERN PROVINCE

By Mr. H. T. S. WARD,

Director of Irrigation.

Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.

Colombo:

PRINTED BY GEORGE J. A. SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.

To be purchased at the Government Record Office, Colombo, price, with Map, 35 cents.

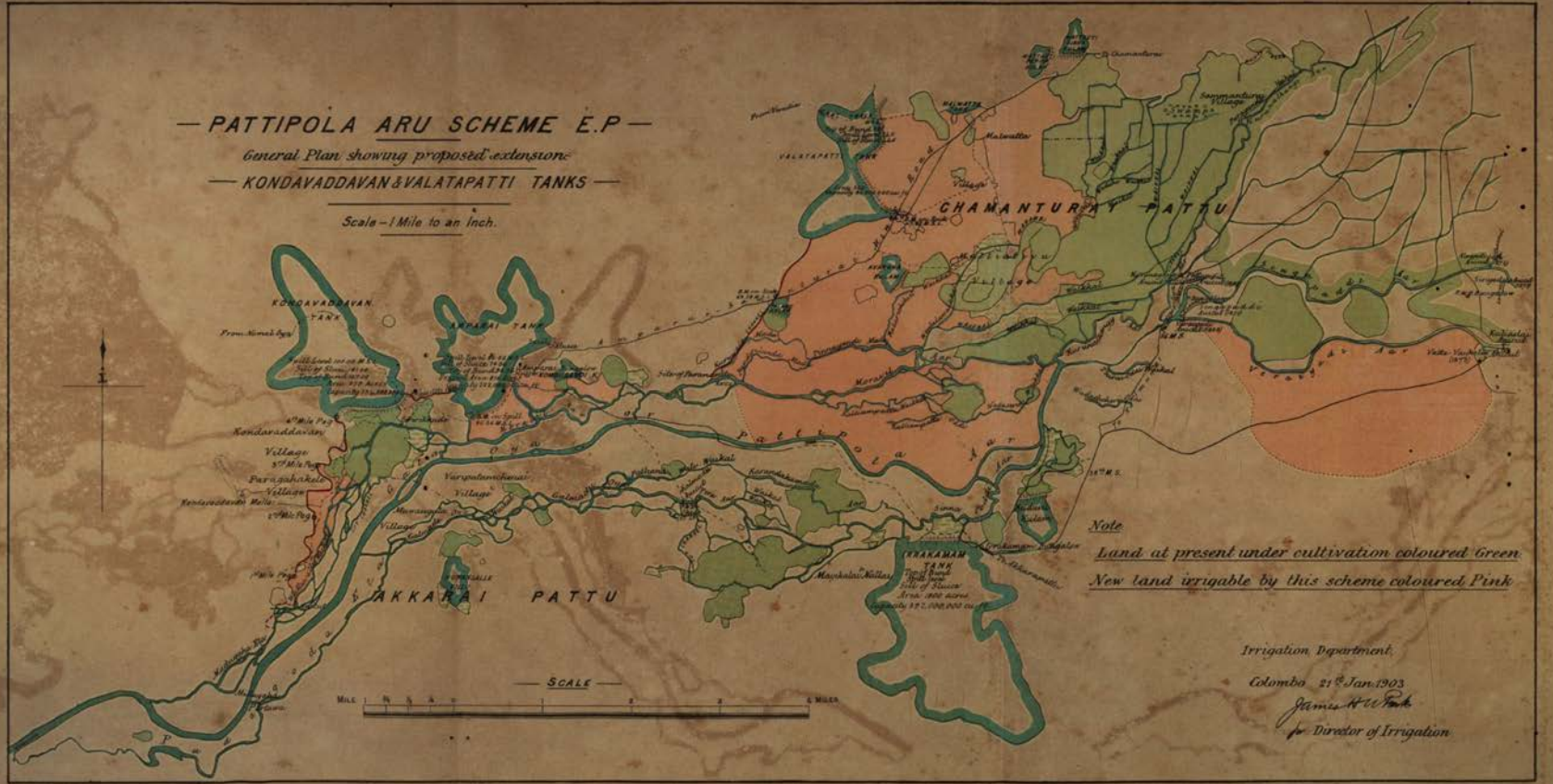
1903.

— PATTIPOLA ARU SCHEME E.P —

General Plan showing proposed extensions

— KONDAVADDAVAN & VALATAPATTI TANKS —

Scale — 1 Mile to an Inch.


KONDAVADDAVAN TANK
IRRAIAI TANK
CHAMANTURAI PATTU
AKKARAI PATTU
Pattipola Aru
Vaikkal
Vaikkal
Kondaraddaivari Village
Paranjakkal Village
Vanyatanikkanai Village
Mavinangulam Village
Kokkaman Tank
Kokkaman Tank Bund
Sluice of Tank
Area 1800 acres
Capacity 372,000,000 cubic
Valatapatti Tank
Valatapatti Village
Malavalli
Kanakkan Pulam
Kanakkan Pulam Bund
Sluice of Channel
Area 1000 acres
Capacity 372,000,000 cubic
Vaikkal
Vaikkal
Vaikkal

IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE EASTERN PROVINCE.

MEMORANDUM to accompany the Estimate for Rs. 429,436 for the Construction of Irrigation Works at Kondavaddavan, Amparai, and Velattapatti.

Situation.—The proposed works are situated on the Pattipola-aru, in the Eastern Province, 42 miles south of Batticaloa, and about 15 miles west of the main road from Batticaloa to Hambantota.

Nature of the Scheme.—They comprise the construction of an anicut on the Madugaha-ela, a branch of the Pattipola-aru, and a channel therefrom to a tank to be made near Kondavaddavan. From this tank a high level channel less than one mile in length will be made to the existing tank at Amparai in order to ensure its regular filling. It at present depends for its supply on the height to which the floods rise in the Pattipola-aru, and during floods is now filled by water entering it through its own sluice and over its own spill. The water level in Amparai tank is to be raised one foot.

A second anicut is to be constructed 11 miles east of the first on the Moravil-aru, from which a channel will be taken to the ancient tank of Velattapatti. This tank is to be restored by repairing the breaches, raising the bund, and providing spills and sluices. Provision is made in the estimate for the construction of an outlet from the second anicut, by which water can be supplied to land on the right bank of the Moravil-aru, the channel from which will be made by the landowners.

Description of Works: Kondavaddavan Tank.—The anicut on the Madugaha-ela will be 128 feet in length, the inlet channel from it to the tank will be 4 miles long and 10 feet wide, with a depth of water in it of 4 feet. The bund of Kondavaddavan tank will be one mile in length and 8 feet wide at the top, with side slopes of 3 to 1 inside and 2 to 1 outside; it will be raised to 7 feet above spill level.

The maximum depth of water above the sill of the sluice will be 19 feet, the top water area 879 acres, and the capacity of the tank 394 million cubic feet. The drainage area above the tank is 5 square miles, the mean annual rainfall on this area is 76 inches, and the maximum estimated flood is 4,500 cubic feet per second. Three hundred feet of spill is provided to deal with this flow, and it is calculated that a depth of not more than 3 feet of water will pass over it.

Two sluices, each 4 feet high by 3 feet 6 inches wide, will be placed near the centre of the bund, and will supply channels to be made by the landowners as required.

Amparai Tank.—The filling of this tank will be ensured by the before-mentioned high level channel from Kondavaddavan, which will be 10 feet wide, and in which the water will be 5 feet deep. A regulator will be provided at the entrance to this channel.

The tank at present has an area of 816 acres, and a capacity of 222 million cubic feet; it is proposed to increase the capacity to 259 million cubic feet by raising the existing spill one foot, the present bund being sufficiently high and strong to admit of this being done safely.

Velattapatti Tank.—The anicut on the Moravil-aru from which this tank is to be fed will be 100 feet in length, and the channel therefrom will be 2 miles long and 6 feet wide with a depth of water of 4 feet. Headworks will be provided at this anicut to supply water to land on both banks of the Moravil-aru.

Velattapatti tank has an existing bund 2 miles long, which has been breached in several places. It is proposed to restore this tank by closing the breaches and raising the bund with earthen embankments and by repairing and enlarging the spill. The bund will be 8 feet wide on the top and 4 feet above spill level. The tank so formed will have a top water area of 360 acres and a capacity of 90 million cubic feet, with a depth of water at the sluice of 10 feet.

The drainage area above the bund is 9 square miles; the mean annual rainfall on this area is 70 inches, and the maximum estimated flood is 8,000 cubic feet per second; 500 feet of spill has been provided to deal with this flood, 300 feet of this length is to be built in masonry, and the remaining 200 is to be cut in the solid ground. It is calculated that a depth of not more than 2 feet 6 inches will pass over the masonry spill and 1 foot 6 inches over the earthen spill.

One sluice 5 feet wide closed by planks will be placed near one end of the bund, and wil supply channels to be constructed by the landowners as required.

Irrigable Land.—The area at present irrigated below the tanks of Amparai and Irrakkaman, which tank is not affected by the present scheme, is 23,150 acres. The total storage capacity of these tanks is now 614 million cubic feet, which is sufficient for 15,400 acres. The remaining 7,750 acres draw a more or less insufficient supply during floods from the existing anicuts—eight in number—on the various branches of the Pattipola-aru, but an adequate supply of stored water is not available in dry weather.

It is estimated that, in addition to the 23,150 acres mentioned above, a further 10,000 acres suitable for irrigation lie within reach of the proposed scheme, making the total available area of irrigable land 33,150 acres.

The total capacity of the tanks when the proposed scheme is completed will be 1,135 million cubic feet, sufficient to provide for the complete irrigation of 28,000 acres, and at the same time reduce the area of the land at present only partially irrigated from 7,750 acres to 5,150 acres.

It follows, therefore, that this scheme renders 12,600 acres completely irrigable, and in addition reduces the area of partially irrigated land in the district by 2,600 acres, which have been sold but are inadequately supplied with water.

Cost of the Scheme.—The total cost of the scheme will be Rs. 429,436, or Rs. 34·08 per acre of land benefited. If an irrigation rate of Rs. 2 per acre is adopted, the annual yield will be Rs. 25,000. Allowing Rs. 3,000 for upkeep, this will provide interest at the rate of 5·12 per cent. per annum. This rate is recommended, as the land is rich and flat and costs comparatively little to aswedduмize.

H. T. S. WARD,
Director of Irrigation.

Colombo, July 4, 1902.

Estimate of the Expense necessary to be incurred for the proposed Irrigation Works at Kondavaddavan, Amparai, and Velattapatti.

This estimate provides for the construction of a tank at Kondavaddavan, with an anicut across the Madugaha-ela and inlet channel therefrom. A high level channel to Amparai and the restoration of Velattapatti tank with an anicut across the Maravil-aru and supply channel.

Quantities.	Items.	Rate.	Amount.	Total.
		Rs c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
	ITEM NO. 1.*			
	Kondavaddavan Tank.			
	Bund.			
Acres 7	Jungle clearing	80 0	560 0	
Cubes 40,440	Banking	2 60	105,144 0	
„ 5,417	Clay puddle	3 50	18,959 50	
„ 1,520	Excavation in puddle trench	3 50	5,320 0	
„ 3,387	Excavation for spill	No charge	—	
				129,983 50
	Sluice.			
Cubes 60	Dry rubble and pitching in retaining walls and floor ...	40 0	2,400 0	
„ 120	Cement masonry in sluice walls	75 0	9,000 0	
„ 221	Cement concrete in founds and core	60 0	13,260 0	
Lineal ft. 200	Cutting grooves	1 0	200 0	
Cubic ft. 50	Three-inch planking, with hooks	3 0	150 0	
Cwt. 15	Wrought iron grating	15 0	225 0	
No. 2	Face sluices 4 ft. by 3 ft. 6 in., opening with lifting rods, &c., complete	900 0	1,800 0	
				27,035 0
	ITEM NO. 2.†			
Cubes 60	Excavation	1 0	60 0	
„ 20	Masonry in abutments and floor	70 0	1,400 0	
„ 130	Cement concrete in cylinders and bed	60 0	7,800 0	
„ 131	Nine-inch brickwork in cement in cylinders ..	50 0	6,550 0	
Lineal ft. 80	Cutting grooves for planks	1 0	80 0	
Cubic ft. 1,250	Three-inch planks, beams, struts, piling	3 0	3,750 0	
Lineal ft. 1,140	Well sinking	5 0	5,700 0	
Cubes 500	Flood embankment	1 0	500 0	
No. 63	Wood cubes for cylinders	5 0	315 0	
Cubes 28	Twelve-inch pitching	40 0	1,120 0	
				27,275 0
	Regulator at Intake.			
Cubes 18	Excavation (rock)	6 0	108 0	
„ 11	Concrete in pier and abutments	60 0	660 0	
„ 25	Masonry in floor and coping	70 0	175 0	
„ 3	Dry rubble retaining walls	30 0	90 0	
Lineal ft. 90	Cutting grooves for planks	1 0	90 0	
Cubic ft. 95	Three-inch planking, with hooks	3 0	285 0	
Cubes 30	Banking	1 50	45 0	
				1,453 0
	Channel, from peg 29 to 1st Mile.			
Acres 4	Jungle clearing	80 0	320 0	
Cubes 1,800	Excavation, 5 ft. deep	1 50	2,700 0	
„ 40	Masonry in wall	70 0	2,800 0	
				5,820 0
	Carried over ...	—	—	191,566 50

* This item provides for clearing the site of jungle, the construction of an embankment with sluices and spill.

† This item includes the construction of an anicut across the Madugaha-ela, with embankment and inlet channel and regulator.

Quantities.	Items.	Rate.	Amount.	Total.
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
	Brought forward ...	—	—	191,566 50
	Channel, 2nd Mile.:			
Acres 6½	Jungle clearing	80 0	520 0	
Cubes 4,423	Excavation, 5 ft. deep	1 50	6,634 50	
„ 150	Excavation (rock)	6 0	900 0	
				8,054 50
	3rd Mile.			
Acres 6½	Jungle clearing	80 0	520 0	
Cubes 4,100	Excavation	1 50	6,150 0	
„ 150	Excavation (rock)	6 0	900 0	
				7,570 0
	4th Mile.			
Acres 6½	Jungle clearing	80 0	520 0	
Cubes 3,700	Excavation	1 50	5,550 0	
				6,070 0
	From 4th Mile to Tank.			
Acres 2	Jungle clearing	80 0	160 0	
Cubes 565	Excavation	1 50	847 50	
				1,007 50
	ITEM No. 3.*			
	Distributing Sluices, No. 5.			
Cubes 35	Cement concrete	60 0	210 0	
„ 45	Masonry in cement	70 0	315 0	
„ 150	Dry rubble masonry	30 0	45 0	
Sum	Allowance for wooden sluice and fittings ...	40 0	40 0	
	Extend No. 5 at ...	—	610 0	
				3,050 0
	Spill on Channel.			
Cubes 14	Cement concrete	60 0	840 0	
Cubic ft. 20	Three-inch planking, with hooks	3 0	60 0	
Lineal ft. 16	Cutting grooves	1 0	16 0	
Span 20	Iron foot-bridge (type)	4 50	90 0	1,006 0
	ITEM No. 4.†			
	High-level Channel to Amparai.			
Acres 6	Jungle clearing	80 0	480 0	
Cubes 2,900	Excavation (decomposed rock)	2 50	1,450 0	
				1,930 0
	Regulator at Intake.			
Cubes 20	Cement concrete	60 0	1,200 0	
„ 25	Masonry in cope and floor	70 0	175 0	
„ 3	Pitching 12 inch	30 0	90 0	
Cubic ft. 83	Three-inch planking, with hooks	3 0	249 0	
Lineal ft. 80	Cutting grooves for planks	1 0	80 0	
				1,794 0
	ITEM No. 5.‡			
	Velattapatti Tank.			
	Bund.			
Acres 15	Jungle clearing	80 0	1,200 0	
Cubes 23,710	Banking and excavation in benching slopes ...	2 0	47,420 0	
„ 2,000	Clay puddle	3 50	7,000 0	
„ 700	Excavation in puddle trench	3 50	2,450 0	
Sum	Allowance for cutting out ant-hills	100 0	100 0	
—	Excavation for spill	No charge	—	
	Sluice No. 1.			
Cubes 5	Masonry in cement	70 0	350 0	
„ 7	Cement concrete	60 0	420 0	
„ 15	Dry rubble masonry	30 0	450 0	
Cubic ft. 45	Three-inch planking, with hooks, and foot-bridge ...	3 0	135 0	
Lineal ft. 58	Grooving for planks	1 0	58 0	
Cubes 7½	Clay puddle	3 50	24 50	
			1,437 50	
	Sluice No. 2, same as above.			61,045 0
	Spill.			
Cubes 125	Cement concrete in founds, walls, abutments, and wing-walls	60 0	7,500 0	
„ 40	Excavation (rock)	6 0	240 0	
Cubic ft. 156	Three-inch planking, with hooks	3 0	468 0	
Lineal ft. 144	Grooving for planks	1 0	144 0	
„ 200	Cutting spill in solid ground	No charge	—	
				8,352 0
	Carried over ...	—	—	291,445 50

* This item includes distributing sluices and spill on channel.
† This item includes cutting high-level channel to Amparai with regulating sluice thereon.
‡ This item provides for the re-construction of Velattapatti tank bund and the provision of sluices and spill.

Quantities.	Items.	Rate.	Amount.	Total.
		Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
	Brought forward ...	—	—	291,445 50
	ITEM No. 6.*			
	Anicut Parandenkaddu.			
Cubes 321	Excavation	1 50	481 50	
„ 63	Rock excavation	6 0	378 0	
„ 211	Cement concrete in abutments, piers, floors, and copes ...	60 0	12,660 0	
„ 10	Stave flooring	70 0	700 0	
„ 120	Dry rubble in wingwalls and pitching	40 0	4,800 0	
Cubic ft. 340	Beams, struts, and planking	3 0	1,020 0	
Lineal ft. 96	Cutting grooves for planks	1 0	96 0	
				20,135 50
	Channel to Velattapatti.			
Acres 4	Jungle clearing	80 0	320 0	
Cubes 500	Rock excavation	6 0	3,000 0	
„ 3,500	Excavation	1 50	5,250 0	
				8,570 0
	2nd Mile.			
Acres 4	Jungle clearing	80 0	320 0	
Cubes 5,100	Excavation	1 50	7,650 0	
				7,970 0
	Regulator at Inlet.			
Cubes 100	Excavation	1 50	150 0	
„ 22	Cement concrete	60 0	1,320 0	
„ 22	18 inch pitching	40 0	880 0	
Cubic ft. 32	Timber in planks and beams	3 0	96 0	
Lineal ft. 30	Cutting grooves	1 0	30 0	
				2,476 0
	Spill at Junction, same as above.			
Cubes 100	Excavation	1 50	150 0	
„ 22	Cement concrete	60 0	1,320 0	
„ 22	18 inch pitching	40 0	880 0	
Cubic ft. 32	Timber in planks and beams	3 0	96 0	
Lineal ft. 30	Cutting grooves	1 0	30 0	
				2,476 0
	Regulator on Right Bank of the Moravil-aru.			
Cubes 100	Excavation	1 50	150 0	
„ 14	Cement concrete	60 0	840 0	
„ 17	Pitching	40 0	680 0	
Cubic ft. 25	Timber in planks and beams	3 0	75 0	
Lineal ft. 23	Cutting grooves	1 0	23 0	
				1,768 0
	ITEM No. 7.†			
	Amparai Tank, Raising Spills and Bund.			
Cubes 900	Banking	1 50	1,350 0	
„ 17	Cement concrete	60 0	1,020 0	
Cubic ft. 20	Planking, with hooks	3 0	60 0	
				2,430 0
	ITEM No. 9.			
	Permanent Buildings.			
—	Permanent Inspector's bungalow	—	5,000 0	
—	Permanent Guardian's bungalow	—	2,000 0	
—	Store	—	500 0	
—	Permanent cooly lines	—	1,250 0	
—	Sinking wells	—	1,000 0	
—	Service roads	—	2,000 0	
				11,750 0
	ITEM No. 10.‡			
	Non-effective Charges.			
—	Building temporary lines...	—	10,000 0	
—	Building dispensary and apothecary's quarters ...	—	600 0	
—	Pay of apothecary and his orderly	720 0	4,220 0	
—	Pay of clerk	480 0	2,880 0	
—	Pay of storekeeper	360 0	2,160 0	
—	Cost of obtaining coolies...	—	5,000 0	
—	Local transport	—	1,500 0	
	ITEM No. 11.§			26,360 0
	Contingencies and Transport Fund.			
—	Contingencies, 10 per cent. of the above items ...	—	37,538 0	
—	Transport Fund, 4 per cent. of the total of this estimate ...	—	16,517 0	
				54,055 0
	Total ...	—	—	429,436 0

* This item provides for the construction of an anicut across the Moravil-aru with regulators and distribution channels.

‡ This item provides for raising the top water level of Amparai tank one foot.

† This item provides for non-effective charges, such as providing coolies, building temporary lines, pay of clerk, apothecary, storekeeper, &c.

§ This item provides for contingencies and for the usual contribution to the Transport Fund.

Irrigation Department,
Colombo, July 4, 1902.

H. T. S. WARD,
Director of Irrigation.

XIII.—1903.

CORRESPONDENCE

RELATING TO THE

REMOVAL OF ROCKS ON THE KADUGANNAWA INCLINE

Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.

Colombo:

PRINTED BY GEORGE J. A. SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.

To be purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO. price 10 cents.

1903.

THE KADUGANNAWA INCLINE.

No. 1.

The Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY to the GENERAL MANAGER, Ceylon Government Railway.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
No. 113/2,572. Colombo, February 20, 1903.

Kadugannawa Incline.

SIR,—WITH reference to your letter No. 124 of the 5th February on the subject of the condition of the Kadugannawa Incline, I am directed to inform you that His Excellency the Governor approves of the removal of the rock "Lion's Mouth" at 63 miles 38 chains as quickly as possible, as suggested by Mr. Oliver, and has ordered that during the block on the line which will consequently take place, passengers and parcels and necessary goods should as long as possible be passed along the railway track, and that as far as goods are concerned, it would be advisable to utilize the wire tramway over the hillside.

2. As regards a special train service during the time the operations are in progress and the block on the line continues, I am to state that the Governor desires to have details as to what these arrangements will be. His Excellency is of opinion that the special service should provide for the entire cessation of all traffic (except for mails) past the block during the hours of darkness, and that the notice of this entire cessation of all traffic should be as long as possible.

3. As regards the cementing of the rocks supporting the arches on which the line is carried, I am to inquire for the information of His Excellency the Governor what your proposals exactly are to give effect to Mr. Oliver's suggestions.

4. I am to inform you further that the Governor has ordered that steps should be taken by you early to have paths made and kept open, as proposed by Mr. Oliver, for the inspection of the rock on the Incline, and that arrangements should be made for the immediate removal of the other overhanging rocks alluded to by Mr. Oliver, and for cutting away and removing the trees which are likely to fall, or be blown down, across the line.

5. As regards the tunnelling proposed by Mr. Oliver at 63 miles 44 chains, I am to inform you that the Governor has ordered that the question should be referred to the Consulting Engineers, and that steps should be taken for this to be done without delay.

6. I enclose for facility of reference a copy of Mr. Oliver's report, and I am to request you to submit as soon as possible your proposals under each head of improvement suggested, in detail, with an estimate of the cost of the work, and also an estimate of the cost of using the wire tramway from Diyatalawa for the transport of goods over the block at "Lion's Mouth." I am further to inquire whether you propose to engage a local man as foreman or overseer to be in charge of the Incline and to look after it, apart from the actual maintenance of the permanent way. If it is proposed to obtain a man from home, it would be desirable that he should be indented for early.

I am, &c.,
A. R. SLATER,
for Colonial Secretary.

No. 2.

The GENERAL MANAGER, Ceylon Government Railway, to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Ceylon Government Railway,
General Manager's Office,
No. 124. Colombo, February 5, 1903.

Kadugannawa Incline.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to report, at the request of Mr. Oliver, the Chief Resident Engineer of the Northern Railway, who had been desired to report on the condition of the Kadugannawa Incline, I (together with Mr. Paton Gray, the Engineer of Ways and Works) visited that portion of the line with him on February 3, and we discussed the various measures necessary in our opinion to place matters on a satisfactory footing.

2. Mr. Oliver has shown me his preliminary report on the subject, and I have to state that both I and Mr. Gray agree with the conclusions he has arrived at and concur in his recommendations.

3. The most urgent matter is the removal of the overhanging rock at mileage 63 miles 38 chains known as the "Lion's Mouth." It is difficult to estimate how long it will take to clear this away, as so much depends on the result of the first blasting, but it is probable that the conveyance of traffic in through vehicles past this point would be interrupted for from one to three weeks, though there should be no necessity to cease conveying through passenger and parcels traffic or goods traffic *in packages of reasonable size*. To accomplish this, arrangements would have to be made

either (*a*) to convey this traffic past the *débris* along the track of the railway, the parcels and goods being carried by coolies, or (*b*) to erect the wire tramway from Diyatalawa over the hillside above the line for a distance of some hundreds of yards.

The objection to (*a*) is that the *débris* might fall in such a way, after the blasting, as to totally block the line and so prevent the traffic being passed along the track of the railway, whilst in the case of (*b*) the adapting of the tramway to the contour of the hillside and its erection would probably cost a considerable sum (which cannot at the moment be estimated) for a blockage that would probably only take three weeks at the outside to clear. The circumstances are different to Diyatalawa, as the tramway would have to be taken up a very steep gradient at each end of the hillside and then along the intervening level.

4. In any case heavy goods would have to be declined during the removal of the rock, but this might be met by advising the public so that they could get their urgent heavy materials despatched beforehand during the time the preliminary boring of the rock was taking place. Special temporary accommodation for sheltering passengers and for protecting the goods traffic would also have to be provided.

A special train service would have to be prepared for the period referred to, and no through passenger or goods traffic could be transferred during the hours of darkness, though, if desired, the *mails* could be taken through at night.

5. As regards the other places mentioned by Mr. Oliver where the line is in an unsatisfactory condition, steps will be taken to have his suggestions carried out. Where the arches are supported on boulders at mileage 63 miles 44 chains the spaces and cracks under the boulders will be filled in with cement concrete and masonry. This may assist in supporting the rocks, and it will certainly enable a check to be kept on any possible movement of the boulders. This remark applies generally to all places on the Incline where cracks in the rocks are visible. At a large number of places these cracks have already been filled in with cement, and this system will be continued, as it will then be possible to see exactly what movement of the rocks, if any, is taking place. To enable this to be done, it is necessary that an active and skilled European should be appointed (with a suitable gang of coolies under his control), whose sole duty it should be to continually examine the unsatisfactory parts of the Incline and periodically report the results of his inspections to the Engineer of Ways and Works, who would record the results of these inspections and take immediate steps to remove or repair any rocks or places that needed attention.

6. This foreman would be responsible for removing any rocks which threatened the safety of the line, and, generally speaking, his duty would be to look after the condition of the Incline apart from the actual maintenance of the permanent way. Special provision would be necessary for the salary of this foreman and his gang, and for the extra expenses in dealing with any rocks, &c., that might require removal.

Proper paths will be kept cleared to enable the foreman to examine the surroundings of the line at places where it is suspected slips or subsidences may take place, and all trees and vegetation will be removed at places where it is thought that their presence may tend to have an injurious effect on the line.

7. There are certain places where it is desirable that overhanging rocks should be removed with as little delay as possible, but it is hoped that these may be dealt with by suspending the traffic for a Sunday, though it may be necessary to cease through traffic altogether for two or three days and carry out all the work simultaneously. This would undoubtedly cause inconvenience to the public, but if due notice was given I do not think the temporary stoppage would be very serious, and I would endeavour to get the necessary supplies through beforehand.

Authority should be granted to at once obtain proper apparatus for firing blasts by electricity, for by the use of such an appliance the blasting of large rocks like the "Lion's Mouth" can be much more successfully carried out.

8. I am fully in accord with Mr. Oliver in his opinion that the remedy for the present state of affairs lies in putting the Kadugannawa Incline right rather than in constructing an alternative route. Though the first cost of the former would be somewhat serious, and though there might be a subsequent slight increased cost in supervision, it would be nothing to the amount required to construct an alternative route; and, apart from this initial cost, the railway would be saddled for all time with a greatly increased mileage and consequent extra expenditure and loss of revenue, to compensate for which there would probably be no additional traffic. The new route, lying as it necessarily must through the hills, would also probably not be free from the disadvantages of the Kadugannawa Incline.

9. If Government concurs, I will take immediate steps to find a suitable man for the post referred to above and for the necessary work to be put in hand.

I am, &c.,
G. P. GREENE,
General Manager.

No. 3.

The CHIEF RESIDENT ENGINEER, Northern and Uda Pussellawa Railways, to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

No. 75.

Railway Extension Office,
Kandy, February 5, 1903.

Kadugannawa Incline.

SIR,—WITH reference to your letter No. 243/016691 of the 6th November, 1902, I have the honour to state that at an interview granted by His Excellency the Governor to the General Manager of the Railway and myself yesterday I was instructed to send in a preliminary report on the question of the safety of the Kadugannawa Incline.

2. During the past fortnight I have been able to visit the Incline on four occasions and have closely examined a part of it; the result of my examination is that I consider that there are certain places which require attention at once.

3. At many places there are overhanging rocks which appear as if they might come down at any time: some of them are badly cracked and fissured and have but little support under them. The worst of these, in my opinion, is a huge boulder called the "Lion's Mouth" at 63 miles 38 chains, part of which was blasted away to let the railway go through it. Both at the side of this boulder and in the roof and wall of the gallery which has been made through it there are cracks, which I am informed are new, and they have the appearance of being new. This boulder is now not at all a solid rock, and I am of opinion that the part above the line should be blasted away as soon as possible.

4. A short distance from this rock, at 63 miles 44 chains, the line is carried on three masonry arches; the lowest of these arches rests on a large boulder, and thence the railway is carried by a small girder bridge 22 ft. span, which has for its lower abutment another boulder. These boulders are both decaying underneath and at their sides, and pieces are falling away from them. In order to make the line safe at this point I can suggest no better course than to divert it into the solid rock of the hill (it appears to be solid rock) by a tunnel which would probably be about 250 yards long.

5. As a temporary measure all the crevices in these boulders should be cleaned out and filled up with good cement mortar. Underneath the boulders the spaces should be filled up with cement concrete; both crevices and outside of concrete should be well rendered with cement and examined every day to see if any movement takes place.

6. The alternative method of dealing with this place would be to blast away these boulders and a considerable quantity of rock at the side of the railway, and afterwards carry the line over the place on girders or build up retaining walls; but this work would take several months to carry out, and during its progress the line would be blocked at this point.

7. Near 61 miles 16 chains the outer side of the railway is at the edge of a very steep rock and on boulders; these boulders are scaling, and the line at this point should be "slewed" inwards as much as possible.

8. At 60 miles 75 chains ("Sensation Rock") there is a large slab of rock lying on an inclined bed which should be removed.

9. The line at 58¾ miles ("Meangalla Gallery") is not in good condition. Pieces of rock occasionally fall from the roof, and the rock is decaying and scaling away above and below the line. At the lower end of the gallery there is a long horizontal crack in the rock through which water finds its way, and the piece of rock above the crack must, I believe, come down in time. How much will fall with it is impossible to say, but seeing that it adjoins the part of the line where the slip occurred in 1897, when 21,000 tons are said to have come down, it would probably be a large quantity.

10. The best and safest way of dealing with this place, in my opinion, would be to divert the line into a tunnel, as proposed for the bad place at 63 miles 44 chains. A tunnel long enough to clear the whole of the gallery would be about 400 yards long.

11. There are many other places where work is necessary, but they appear to be of less importance than those mentioned above.

12. Above the line there are here and there a few trees which it would be well to cut down and remove, as, if they were to fall or be blown down, they would probably lie across the line.

13. A great deal of the rock on the Incline is showing signs of decay. In some places cracks appear which widen enough for vegetation to take root in them, and then of course the rock breaks up; at other places pieces of varying thickness and size scale off.

14. I recommend that periodical examinations should be made of all bad and doubtful places. In order to be able to make these examinations easily paths should be made above and below the line where necessary and kept open. This work of examination should be done by an active and intelligent officer, who should make full notes of what he sees, and these notes should be recorded in the Engineer's Office.

15. It may be thought that the excessively bad weather which was experienced during October, November, and December last year was a good test of the stability of this part of the railway, and that as during that time no disaster happened the line is quite safe. This is not, in my opinion, true. I fear that the weather we had must have done much harm to the Incline, and may have brought some places to very near the breaking point.

16. The maintenance of such a piece of railway as the Incline requires special precautions, regulations, and allowance for expenditure: this last should, I consider, be liberal. It is however impossible to prevent slips from ever happening, but if careful periodical examinations are made and all doubtful looking places are attended to promptly, I think the slips should be very few. I may point out that the part of the Incline on which slips are likely to occur is only about a sixth of its whole length.

17. This report and the proposals may cause the proposed Loop Line to Kandy to be reconsidered. In that case I would point out that if the Kadugannawa Incline is to be kept open, money must be expended on it at the precipitous places as the rocks decay, and that the special expenditure needed to make the line quite safe for many years to come would probably be less than one-tenth of the cost of a Loop Line, which itself would have parts liable to slips and washaways, would be expensive to maintain, and would be troublesome and expensive to work.

18. The cost of clearing away the threatening rocks and of making the tunnels to avoid the bad places at 63 miles 44 chains and 58¾ miles would probably not be less than Rs. 300,000. This estimate must be considered as little better than a guess, as no proper surveys of the tunnels have been made.

19. A tracing* showing the plan of the line from Rambukkana to Kadugannawa is forwarded with this report.

I have, &c.,

H. OLIVER,
Chief Resident Engineer,
Northern and Uda Pussellawa Railways.

* Not reproduced.

No. 4.

The Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY to the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
No. 122. Colombo, February 26, 1903.

GENTLEMEN,—I AM directed to forward to you for reference to the Consulting Engineers for their observations, more particularly in regard to the tunnels proposed in paragraphs 4 and 10, the attached report upon certain defects in the Main Line upon the Kadugannawa Incline, by Mr. Oliver, Chief Resident Engineer, Northern and Uda Pussellawa Railways.

2. I am to add that in view of the apparent urgency of the case immediate steps are being taken to repair certain of the defects noted, notably for the removal of the rock referred to in paragraph 3 of Mr. Oliver's report.

3. The tracing referred to will follow.

I am, &c.,
C. R. CUMBERLAND.

No. 5.

The Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY to the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Colombo, March 20, 1903.

Telegram.

REFERRING to my letter of 26th February, No. 122, if Consulting Engineers consider it desirable to have opinion of another expert, Governor hopes that they will send out one at once.

No. 6.

The Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY to the CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

Colombo, March 21, 1903.

Telegram.

RECENT examination of Kadugannawa Incline by Oliver indicates dangerous condition of line at two points besides Lion's Mouth, just successfully blasted. An expert should be sent out at once to report and advise. When can he start? He should certainly be here before break of south-west monsoon.

XIV.—1903.

REGISTRATION OF TITLES TO LAND AND OF DEEDS AFFECTING LAND.

REPORT of a COMMITTEE appointed to Report on a Draft Ordinance relating to Titles to Land and of Deeds affecting Land.

Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.

Colombo:
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1903.

REGISTRATION OF TITLES TO LAND AND OF DEEDS AFFECTING LAND.

REPORT of a COMMITTEE appointed to Report on a Draft Ordinance relating to Titles to Land and of Deeds affecting Land.

To the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Colombo, April 28, 1900.

SIR,—WITH reference to your letter of the 12th October, 1898, in which you informed us that His Excellency the Governor appointed us a Committee to inquire into, and report upon, the draft of "An Ordinance relating to Registration of Titles to Land and of Deeds affecting Land," we have now the honour to submit the following report and the draft Ordinance as amended by us.

2. We believe we are right in saying that the object of the Registrar-General, Mr. Arunachalam in preparing the draft of this Ordinance was fourfold:—

(1) To consolidate the Ordinances Nos. 5 of 1877, 4 of 1889, and 14 of 1891 regarding the registration of titles to land and of deeds affecting land;

(2) To simplify and make effective the procedure in connection with the registration of titles to land;

(3) To transfer the cost of such registration from the public exchequer to the persons who derive from such registration the benefit of a clean title and of increased market value for their property; and

(4) To supply such omissions and make such amendments in the law as experience of its working in this Island, and of similar laws elsewhere, has shown to be necessary.

3. The Committee trust that in these respects the present draft Ordinance will be found to have attained the object aimed at.

4. The Committee have sat almost continuously, week by week, since 5th November, 1898 adjourning for about four weeks during the Christmas vacations of 1898 and 1899, and for about a couple of months during the Easter vacation of 1899, and occasionally at other times to meet the convenience of members.

5. They have made considerable amendments in, and a few additions to, the draft Ordinance submitted for their report, but have not in any way touched the principles of that draft, as they considered that to do so would hardly be within their province, though they would desire to add that they approve of these principles. The alterations have been more specially directed to simplifying the law, and reconciling the provisions taken from various local Ordinances and English Acts.

6. To Sir Richard Cayley, who drafted and carried through the Legislative Council the important Ordinance No. 5 of 1877, and to whom a draft of this Ordinance was sent by Mr Arunachalam, the Committee are indebted for many valuable suggestions, which the Committee have carefully considered, and a large proportion of which they have adopted.

7. The Committee beg to annex for Your Excellency's information a detailed statement (Annexure A, p. 6) prepared by the Registrar-General of the alterations proposed to be introduced in the existing law by the draft Ordinance, and of the sources from which the different provisions have been taken.

8. The principal changes proposed are as follows:—

(*a*) Definitions have been inserted of important terms, such as "land," "interest in land," "deed," &c., hitherto left undefined.

(*b*) The name of the officer carrying out the investigation, settlement, and registration of titles has been altered from the cumbrous title of "Special Commissioner for the Registration of Titles to Land" to "Land Settlement Officer."

(*c*) The duties of the Registrar-General, the Land Settlement Officer, and Registrar of Lands are more clearly defined, and power is given to the Governor to appoint Land Settlement Officers and Registrars of Lands, with such local jurisdiction, concurrent or not, as may be most convenient.

(*d*) The survey of lands as a basis for the Land Settlement Officer's work is to be preceded by a notice published by the Surveyor-General in the *Government Gazette* of his intention to survey specified villages or divisions.

(*e*) Provision has been made for the punishment of obstruction to the Surveyor-General's officers, and for the co-operation of the village headmen or other officers of the Government Agents in the survey.

(*f*) Improvements have been made in the mode of publication of the notice of the Land Settlement Officer calling for claims, to secure that the notice shall reach all interested parties; and also provision for easy proof of the publication of such notice and of the notices issued by him after investigation of claims.

(*g*) The provisions as regards the transfer of actions pending in court to the Settlement Officer have been amplified and made clear.

(*h*) The Settlement Officer is granted liberty to take up disputed and undisputed claims at his convenience, instead of having (as under the existing law) to dispose of all undisputed claims before taking up disputed claims, a requirement found inconvenient and wasteful of his time.

(*i*) The procedure and law of evidence applicable to Courts of Requests is made applicable to the investigations of claims by Settlement Officers, unless specially otherwise provided.

(*j*) The omission of parties to make claims before the Settlement Officer (an omission calculated to defeat the object of the registration scheme) is provided against by a procedure based on the Abandoned Lands Ordinance, No. 4 of 1887, with adequate safeguards.

(*k*) Following the English Acts, provision is made for the vesting of the registered person's title on registration, instead of (as at present) on the issue of certificate of title, so that his omission to take out the certificate may not defeat the object of registration.

(*l*) Following the English Acts, acquisition of title by adverse possession against a person whose title has been registered is abolished, without prejudice however to the actions referred to in (*m*).

(*m*) The time within which actions may be instituted in court against registered persons in respect of the registered lands is fixed with reference to the registration of title, instead of the issue of certificate of title, and is reduced in the case of first class titles from two years to one year, and in the case of second class titles from four to two years; in the case of persons under disability from three to two years from the cessation of the disability. The indulgence granted by the existing law to reversioners to count the time from the date of commencement of their possession is withdrawn.

(*n*) The registration of deeds affecting registered lands is made compulsory, deeds being rendered invalid unless registered.

(*o*) Provision is made for the registration of deeds executed by the owner of an interest in land in the interval of six months or more that must elapse between the upholding of his claim and the registration of his title,—deeds which are now incapable of registration, with the result that the registers are misleading and dangerous to the public.

(*p*) The registration of partitions and of deeds inconsistent with the registered title is provided against, the want of such a provision being a fruitful source of confusion in the registers.

(*q*) The registration of the legal representative of a deceased person whose title has been registered is provided for.

(*r*) Provision is made for production at the Land Registry of the certificate of title, for endorsement of subsequent alienations and incumbrances and of transmission of interest by death.

(*s*) The benefits of the amendments proposed above are extended with due safeguards to lands whose titles have been already registered under Ordinance No. 5 of 1877.

(*t*) In regard to deeds affecting lands whose titles have not been registered, doubts as to the effect of the registration of a deed are cleared, and the priority acquired by the person registering a deed is not to be lost (except in case of actual fraud) by his having actual or constructive notice of a prior executed deed, nor is it to be affected by the subsequent registration of such prior executed deed.

(*u*) The present practice whereby the Registrar keeps a Day Book for the entering of deeds as received for registration, and a deed takes effect according to the time of entry in that book, is legalized; and the procedure is prescribed in regard to deeds as to which he is in doubt whether they should be registered or what duty is leviable.

(*v*) Provision is made for the registration of Crown grants, and for the recovery of a registration duty of Re. 1 by the Crown before delivery of deed to the grantee.

(*w*) As to the presentation and registration of caveats, the present practice, which has prevailed since the Ordinance No. 8 of 1863, and which by inadvertent errors in subsequent Ordinances has ceased to be legal, is legalized.

(*x*) Power is given to the Governor in Executive Council to alter the registration duties and fees.

(*y*) A new scale of duties is proposed in connection with the investigation, settlement, and registration of titles by the Settlement Officer, so that the persons who benefit thereby shall pay reasonably for such benefit.

(*z*) Some necessary alterations have been made in the scale of duties in the registration of deeds.

9. By the alterations proposed in regard to the registration of titles, and by the new scale of duties, funds will be provided, which, Mr. Arunachalam calculates, will almost, if not quite, cover the cost of the investigation, settlement, and registration of titles.

10. The unofficial members of the Committee, however, beg to invite His Excellency's attention to the fact that originally, by the Ordinance No. 8 of 1863, the Land Registration Department was created for the investigation, settlement, and registration of titles to land, and that "the Interim registration of deeds" was expressly provided for as a temporary and intermediate measure, until the necessary surveys had been made as a basis for the investigation and registration of titles. This seems to have been lost sight of, and the large profit derived from the registration of deeds—amounting to about Rs. 150,000 a year, and in the aggregate to over one and a half million rupees—has been appropriated as public revenue, and diverted from its proper channel, the investigation, settlement, and registration of titles.

11. This, in the opinion of the unofficial members, is all the more to be regretted, as, without the registration of titles, the registration of deeds is, in spite of much labour, necessarily imperfect and inaccurate, so much so that Sir R. Cayley, speaking with the authority of his great experience, said in the Legislative Council that, in regard to the vast number of small holdings throughout the Island (which are affected by about three-fourths of the transactions registered), "it was questionable whether the registration of deeds had not done more harm than good."

12. The unofficial members consider that so long as the Government continues to impose the present duties on the registration of deeds, the profit derived therefrom should be applied to the investigation, settlement, and registration of titles to land; and that if the Government should be of opinion that such investigation, settlement, and registration should be only carried out if it is self-supporting, then that the scale of stamp duties now passed by the Committee for the registration of deeds, and contained in Part A* of the fourth schedule to the draft Ordinance forwarded herewith (Annexure B, p. 11), should be entirely amended and considerably reduced, a uniform and low rate of stamp duty, just sufficient to cover the cost of the staff and other expenses connected with the registration of deeds, being substituted for this elaborate and graduated scale.

13. The Committee have thought it advisable to provide that only the legal representative of a deceased claimant, or of a deceased owner of a registered title, should be recognized as having a right to represent the deceased; and they would desire to suggest to His Excellency the desirability of providing by law for some cheap, simple, and quick method of appointing such legal representative in the case of small estates. This will not only be useful in connection with the working of this particular Ordinance, by facilitating the registration of a legal representative, but will be beneficial generally. The need for such a reform has long been felt in Ceylon, the quick and simple method in which probate or letters of administration are obtained in England forming a striking contrast to the delay and cumbersomeness of procedure in this Island.

14. It is with pleasure that the Committee add that the points on which the members of Committee have not agreed have been comparatively few and small. In reference to clauses 48 (2) and 82 (2) some members of Committee think that greater facilities should be afforded for the inspection at the Registry of documents, books, and deeds, the business of notaries and their clients being often hindered by the present system. Again, with reference to the duty imposed by clause 92 (2), it is thought by some of the Committee that the charge of Rs. 10 is too heavy, and that Re. 1 would be a reasonable charge.

15. We cannot close our report without acknowledging the valuable service rendered to the public by the Registrar-General, Mr. Arunachalam, in drafting this Ordinance.

16. In submitting to His Excellency the result of our prolonged labours we cannot claim for it perfection, but we venture to think that it will conduce to the interest of the public and to the suppression of much litigation and crime.

17. We desire to acknowledge the services of our Secretary, Mr. F. Leisching, whose practical knowledge of the work of the courts, added to his ability and industry, has been of much help to us.

We have, &c.,

C. P. LAYARD.
W. H. JACKSON.
P. ARUNACHALAM.
V. A. JULIUS.
F. J. DE SARAM.
W. P. RANESINGHE.

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*Page 40 *infra*.

Annexure A. (See Paragraph 7 *supra*.)

DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE CHANGES PROPOSED IN THE LAW.

Chapters of Land Registration Bill.

PART I.

		Sections.
Chapter	I.—Introductory	1–3
	PART II.	
Chapter	II.—Registration Department and Officers	4–12
Chapter	III.—Preliminary Surveys	13–17
	PART III.	
Chapter	IV.—Registration of Titles to Land by Settlement Officer ...	18–57
	A.—Investigation and Settlement of Claims	18–43
	B.—Publication of Result of Investigation	44–46
	C.—Registration of Titles, Interests, and Incumbrances ...	47–57
Chapter	V.—Subsequent Registration of Titles and Registration of Deeds ...	58–81
	PART IV.	
Chapter	VI.—Interim Registration of Deeds	82–99
Chapter	VII.—Miscellaneous	100–112
Schedule	I.—Ordinances repealed.	
Do.	II.—Oath of Office.	
Do.	III.—Forms under Chapters IV. and V. and VI.	
Do.	IV.—Stamps and Fees.	

Comparison of Ordinances with Bill.

Chapter of Bill.	Clause of Bill.	Corresponding Ordinance.	Corresponding Section.	Changes proposed.
I. (Introductory)	2	—	—	Repeals Ordinances Nos. 5 of 1877, 4 of 1889, and 14 of 1891, which are by this Bill consolidated and amended.
	3	—	—	Definition of terms hitherto left undefined, such as "land," "interest in land," "deed," "person," "district," and of new terms used in the Bill, such as "Settlement Officer," "registered land," "registered person," "division." "District" is defined as a judicial district under the Courts Ordinance, to remove the doubt and confusion now existing as to whether a judicial or revenue district is meant.
II. (Registration Department and Officers)	5	—	—	Declares the duties of the Registrar-General in regard to the registration of titles to land and of deeds.
	6.	No. 14 of 1891	3	Legalizes the present practice of attaching a local jurisdiction to each Land Registry Office.
	7 (1)	No. 14 of 1891	4	Provides for the appointment of a Registrar of Lands to part of a district or to more than one district and for acting appointments.
	(2)	—	—	Limits the registrar's duties to the "Interim registration of deeds" under chapters VI. and VII.
	(3)	—	—	Explains the powers of registrars vested with concurrent jurisdiction.
	(4)	—	—	Empowers the Registrar-General to make a temporary appointment of registrar for fourteen days on an emergency.
	8 (1)	No. 5 of 1877	3–4	Name of the officer charged with the settlement of titles is changed to "Land Settlement Officer" from "Registrar of Lands" and "Special Commissioner for the Registration of Titles to Land," and provision is made for the appointment by the Governor of a Settlement Officer to more than one division, or of more than one officer to one division, according to the exigencies of the work.
	(2)	—	—	Defines Settlement Officer's duties.
	(3)	—	—	Explains powers of Settlement Officers vested with concurrent jurisdiction.
	(4)	—	—	Provides for the Governor transferring from Settlement Officer to Registrar of Lands the registration of deeds affecting lands to which titles have been registered.
	9 (2)	—	—	Makes valid acts of past registrars irregularly appointed, such appointments having been made owing to the uncertainty as to the meaning of the term "district" (see clause 3 above).
	11	No. 14 of 1891	6–7	Omits provision empowering payment of salaries of Registrar-General's Department on the order of the Governor in Executive Council, a power never acted on, such payments being made usually, as to other departments, out of the votes sanctioned by the Legislative Council.
	12 (2)	—	—	Provides for publication of rules made by the Governor in Executive Council, and for their taking effect unless disapproved by the Legislative Council.
	(3)	—	—	Penal clause for breach of rule.
III. (Preliminary Surveys)	13	—	—	Provides for the survey of lands in any place as a basis for the Land Settlement Officer's work being preceded by the issue of a *Gazette* notice by the Surveyor-General of his intention to make the survey.
	14 (1)	No. 14 of 1891	9	Gives additional instructions to the Surveyor-General as to the preparation of plans of survey and tenement sheets.
	15 (2)	—	—	Provides for the Government Agent through his headmen co-operating with the Surveyor-General in the survey.
	16 (3)	—	—	Makes obstruction to the surveyor a punishable offence.

Chapter of Bill.	Clause of Bill.	Corresponding Ordinance.	Corresponding Section.	Changes proposed.
IV.—A. (Investigation and Settlement of Claims)	19 (2)	No. 5 of 1877	6	Prescribes that the Settlement Officer in calling for claims to lands must, *inter alia*, post his notice on the land.
	(3)	—	—	Prescribes what shall be proof of publication of the notice.
	(4)	—	—	Provides that the Settlement Officer may transmit notice by post to interested persons.
	20 (1)	No. 5 of 1877	6	Includes among civil proceedings not transferable from a court to the Settlement Officer claims reported by the Fiscal to court under section 241 of the Civil Procedure Code.
	(2)	—	—	Provides for transfer to the Settlement Officer of cases in appeal on their return from the Appellate Court, except where such court has given final judgment.
	21	—	—	Provides for the Settlement Officer entertaining claims not already reported by the Fiscal to court.
	22	No. 5 of 1877 No. 4 of 1889	20 2	Prescribes what actions shall not be instituted in a court in regard to lands under the Settlement Officer's jurisdiction, or, if instituted, shall abate, and during what period; and adds to the list actions under section 247 of the Civil Procedure Code.
	23 (2)	No. 5 of 1877	8	Read this sub-clause with the definition of "interest in land" (clause 3). Under the existing law an interest in land based on a prædial servitude or monthly tenancy need not be claimed before the Settlement Officer; but must under this sub-clause, if acquired by deed; also tenancy at will.
	(5)	No. 5 of 1877	9 & 1st sentence in 11	The requirement of the existing law, that undisputed claims must all be investigated and disposed of before disputed claims are considered, is omitted as inconvenient and wasteful of the Settlement Officer's time, and he is empowered to take up the claims according to the exigencies of his work.
	24 (*a*)	—	—	Prescribes who may represent a claimant before the Settlement Officer.
	(*b*)	—	—	Prescribes who may represent a claimant before the Settlement Officer when claimant is a minor or lunatic.
	(*c*)	—	—	Prescribes who may represent a claimant before the Settlement Officer when claimant is insolvent.
	(*e*)	—	—	Enables a wife to be represented by her husband.
	(*f*)	—	—	Prescribes who may represent a claimant before the Settlement Officer when claimant is a corporation.
	25	—	—	Applies to proceedings before the Settlement Officer the rules of procedure and Law of Evidence applicable to Courts of Requests, and gives him the powers of a Commissioner of Requests, but without limit of jurisdiction as to value.
	26	No. 5 of 1877	11–12	Applies to disputed claims the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code in regard to arbitration.
	28 (3)	—	—	Provides for re-opening of a judgment or order entered by default against a claimant.
	38 (3)	No. 5 of 1877	21	Appeal against judgment entered upon an award (not permitted at all under the existing law) is to be allowed if judgment is in excess of, or not in accordance with, the award. Provision regulating appeals according to the procedure of District Court interlocutory appeals is omitted, the Courts of Requests procedure being made applicable by clause 107.
	39	No. 4 of 1889	6	Makes the Courts of Requests procedure apply to writs of possession issued by a Settlement Officer, and when an appeal is filed, prohibits issue of writ pending decision in appeal.
	40 (3)	—	—	Empowers Settlement Officer to order payment of costs of inquiry in cases of obstruction to writ of possession.
IV.—B. Publication of result of Investigation)	44 (2)	—	—	This, together with clause 55, is designed to prevent the registration of titles being defeated, as it now is, by the omission of interested persons to make claims before the Settlement Officer. The procedure proposed is based on the Abandoned Lands Ordinance, No. 4 of 1887. A list of the unclaimed lands is to be published with a notice calling for claims, and in default of claim being made within the prescribed time, or of its being upheld, the land is to be registered, subject to appeal, as the property of the Crown, and its value appraised and recorded to be paid to the owner should he appear within thirty years.
	(3)	—	—	Prescribes the date to be specified in the notice issued under sub-clause 44 (1).
	45 (1)	No. 5 of 1877 No. 4 of 1889	23 29	Alteration consequent on sub-clause 44 (2). Publication is to be made of the list and notice referred to in 44 (2) and of the notice referred to in 44 (1). Under sections 22 and 23 of Ordinance No. 5 of 1877 the Settlement Officer, after completing his inquiries, had to publish in the *Gazette* and local papers, &c., a list of the lands and of the claims upheld to each, and a notice calling for further claims. The publication of the list was found to be exceedingly expensive without any commensurate advantage, and was dispensed with by sections 27 and 29 of the Ordinance No. 4 of 1889. Under sub-clause 44 (2) a list of the unclaimed lands and a notice in regard to them will have to be published. Hence verbal alterations in the sub-clause. The publication to be, *inter alia*, by posting notice on the land.
	(2)	—	—	Prescribes what shall be proof of publication of the notice.
IV.—C. (Registration of Titles to Land bySettlement Officer)	49	No. 4 of 1889	15	Provides for registration in the name of a claimant dying or becoming insolvent after the upholding of his claim and before the registration of his title, provided no adverse claim has been upheld. No provision had been made for cases of insolvency or to safeguard adverse claimants whose claims had been upheld. "Before the registration of his title" is substituted for "before the date on which the certificates of title shall be issued" owing to change in the law made by clause 56 below.

Chapter of Bill.	Clause of Bill.	Corresponding Ordinance.	Corresponding Section.	Changes proposed.
	50	No. 5 of 1877	28 provisos 1 & 2	The word "registration" is here and in many subsequent clauses substituted for "issue of certificate of title," and other similar words altered consequent on the change in the law made by clause 56 below.
	51	No. 5 of 1877	28	Provides for a duplicate certificate of title as a precaution against loss and to enable lost certificates to be replaced. (See also clause 68.)
	52	No. 5 of 1877	29	Prescribes the legal effect of a certificate of title, following Lord Cairns' Act (English Land Transfer Act, 1875, section 80).
	55	—	—	See 44 (2) above.
	56	No. 5 of 1877	31	"Registration of title" is substituted for "certificate of ownership, interest, or incumbrance" in order to prevent the registration of titles from being defeated, as it now is, by the omission of the registered persons to take out certificates of title. Under the proposed change the title will be vested (as under Lord Cairns' Act, sections 7 and 10) when it is registered, and not when the registered person chooses to take out certificate. The registration is to take effect from the date on which the claim was upheld. This, taken with clauses 69 and 70, will admit to registration deeds executed by a registered person between the upholding of his claim and the registration of his title, and which are now (owing to the effect of the concluding sentence in section 16 of Ordinance No. 14 of 1891) excluded from registration, with the result that the registers are misleading and dangerous to the public.
	57	—	—	Abolishes (following English Acts, *e.g.*, "Land Transfer Act, 1897," section 12) the acquisition of title to a land by adverse possession against a person whose title to it has been registered, but without prejudice to actions allowed under clause 58.
V. (Subsequent Registration of Titles and Registration of Deeds)	58	No. 5 of 1877	32	The time within which actions may be instituted in courts against registered persons in respect of registered lands is fixed with reference to the registration of title instead of the issue of the certificate of title, and is reduced in the case of first class titles from two years to one year; in the case of second class titles from four years to two years from the date of registration; in the case of persons under disability from three to two years from the cessation of the disability. The indulgence granted by the existing law to reversioners to count the time from the date of commencement of their possession is withdrawn. In this and subsequent clauses "registered person" is substituted for "holder of certificate of title" and other similar substitutions made consequent on change made in the law by clause 56.
	60	—	—	The preceding clause having provided for notice of action being recorded in the register, this clause provides for the court reporting the dismissal of the action to the Settlement Officer to be recorded in the register, so that the register may be complete and accurate
	61	No. 5 of 1877 No. 4 of 1889	33 20	Reconciles and simplifies the two sections and makes it the duty of the court, when the action is decided against a registered person, to cancel his certificate of title and give the necessary directions to the Settlement Officer.
	62	No. 5 of 1877	35	Reduces from four to two years from expiry of registration the period when application may be made to exchange a second class for a first class title. Alteration consequent on alteration of date in clause 58.
	64	No. 4 of 1889	21	Power to correct errors in registers and certificates is extended to the correction, through the Surveyor-General, of plans therein. Provision regarding the effect of a correction is omitted as not necessary.
	68	—	—	Prescribes the course for the replacing of a lost certificate of title. (See clause 51.)
	69 (*a*)	No. 4 of 1889	26	Adds "discharges of incumbrances" to the alienations and incumbrances registrable under the section.
	(*b*)	—	—	Provides for the registration of deeds executed by a person during the six months or more that must elapse between the upholding of his claim and the registration of his title, and which are now undesignedly excluded from registration. (See clause 56 above.)
	70	—	—	Makes deeds affecting registered lands invalid unless registered (according to English precedents), and provides for the registration of the deeds referred to in 69 (*b*) pending the opening of the register under clause 47.
	71	—	—	Prohibits partition, except under the Settlement Officer's authority, of a land under his jurisdiction before registration of its title.
	72	No. 4 of 1889	17 & 18	Reproduces only section 17. Omits, as hardly intelligible or necessary, section 18 regarding the effect of partition when the property is subject to lease.
	73 (1)	No. 4 of 1889	16	Prescribes the mode of application for registration of the partition of a land whose title has been registered, partition before registration of title being provided for by clause 71. The Ordinance No. 15 of 1889 regarding licensing of surveyors renders it unnecessary to repeat the provision as to how they are to be licensed.
	(2–4)	—	—	The Settlement Officer is empowered to make inquiry into the applicant's right and the correctness of the partition, and, if not satisfied, to refuse registration subject to appeal to the Supreme Court, and, if satisfied, to make the necessary registration and issue the necessary certificates. For want of this power serious difficulties and confusion have arisen under the existing law, and the registration of titles has been prejudiced.
	74	—	—	Prescribes that, when the registration of deeds affecting registered land is transferred by order of the Governor under clause 8 (4) from the Settlement Officer to a Registrar of Lands, the notices to be given to, and the duties to be performed by, the Settlement Officer under this chapter shall be given to and performed by the Registrar-General.

Chapter of Bill.	Clause of Bill.	Corresponding Ordinance.	Corresponding Section.	Changes proposed.
	75	—	—	Removes a fruitful source of confusion in the registers by empowering the Settlement Officer to hold inquiry and refuse registration if the deeds tendered for registration are inconsistent with the registered titles.
	76 (1)	—	—	Provides for production at the Land Registry of certificate of title for endorsement of subsequent alienations and incumbrances and of transmission.
	(2)	—	—	Provides for the certificate, where the whole of the land is sold and where part.
	77 (1)	No. 14 of 1891	26	The present law is not clearly understood or acted on. It is proposed to make dealings with the property of a deceased registered owner invalid until his legal representative is registered.
	(2)	—	—	Makes it obligatory on every person to whom probate of a will or letters of administration have been granted to apply for registration as legal representative, and to execute necessary conveyances in favour of the persons entitled to the deceased's lands.
	78	No. 5 of 1877	38	Extends the provision regarding non-statutory hypothecs of registered lands, and makes such hypothecs invalid unless created by last will of which probate is registered, or by a deed, or by order of court, such deed or order being duly registered.
	79 (*a*)	—	—	Requires every notary attesting a deed to satisfy himself beforehand that it is not inconsistent with registered title.
	80	—	—	Gives to lands whose titles have been already registered the benefit of the amendments made by this Ordinance, but (1) where a certificate has not yet issued, the registration is, for the purpose of barring claims under clause 56, to take effect from the commencement of this Bill; (2) where a certificate has issued, the registration is, for the purpose of barring title by adverse possession under clause 57, to take effect from the commencement of this Bill; (3) alienations and incumbrances (see clause 70) are to be invalid unless registered within a prescribed time and to have priority according to order of registration; (4) unclaimed lands are to be dealt with under clauses 44 (2), 47, and 55 by the Registrar-General.
	81	—	—	Provision in the next chapter as to the interim registration of deeds are, as far as practicable, to apply to deeds tendered for registration under this chapter.
VI. (Interim Registration of Deeds)	82	—	—	The preamble is reproduced from the repealed Ordinance No. 8 of 1863 section 34, to explain what has been lost sight of, the object of land registration and the reason for interim registration of deeds. The object of land registration was to settle titles to land, but as the preparation of the necessary surveys and the investigation into titles would be attended with delay, provision was made for registering deeds in the interim.
	(1)	No. 14 of 1891	15	Prescribes form of register; dispenses with registration in duplicate books, a requirement never observed. For some time abstracts were at much cost kept in the head office of registrations made in the branch offices, but have been found useless, being never referred to.
	(2)	No. 14 of 1891	15	Extends power of inspection of registers to notaries acting in the discharge of their duties.
	83 (1)	No. 14 of 1891	16	For "shall be registered" is substituted "may be registered," the former being clearly an error, as the interim registration of deeds is not compulsory. The list of registrable documents is omitted here in view of the definition of "deed" in clause 3. The deeds are to be registered in the prescribed registers "until books have been opened under section 47 herein and immediately hereafter in such books." These words are substituted for "until the division has come within the operation of "The Land Registration Ordinance, 1877," &c., and will admit to registration deeds hitherto undesignedly excluded. (See clause 56 above.)
	83 (2)	—	—	Makes it clear (in accordance with present practice) that only deeds executed on or after January 1, 1864 (when the first Registration Ordinance came into operation), are registrable.
	(3)	—	—	Removes doubts as to whether re-registration is necessary of deeds registered under previous Ordinances.
	84	No. 14 of 1891	17	Doubts as to the effect of the registration of a deed are cleared, and the priority acquired by the person registering a deed is not (proviso 2) to be lost, except in cases of actual fraud, by his having actual or constructive notice of a prior executed deed, nor (proviso 4) to be affected by the subsequent registration of such prior executed deed.
	85 (2)	—	—	Legalizes the present practice whereby the registrar keeps a Day Book for the entering of deeds as received, and afterwards enters an abstract in the register. Prescribes the form of Day Book.
	(3)	—	—	Makes registration take effect from the time of entry in the Day Book.
	87 (1)	No. 14 of 1891	18 (2)	Empowers registrar to call for proof (in addition to due execution of deed) of identity of land and (if deed is a copy) of loss of the original.
	(2)	—	—	On being satisfied, he is to register the deed, and the registration is to take effect from the time of entry in the Day Book.
	(3)	—	—	If not satisfied, he may refuse registration.
	(4)	—	—	Gives necessary power to registrar for holding the inquiry.
	89 (1)	—	—	In case of doubt as to whether a deed should be registered and what stamp duty is leviable, the registrar may apply to Registrar-General for decision.
	(2)	—	—	Provides for appeal to the Supreme Court against Registrar-General's decision.

Chapter of Bill.	Clause of Bill.	Corresponding Ordinance.	Corresponding Section.	Changes proposed.
	90 (1)	—	—	Registration ordered by the Registrar-General or the Supreme Court conditionally is to take effect from time of compliance with the condition.
	(2)	—	—	If it be held that the deed should have been registered when originally tendered, the registration is to take effect from its entry in the Day Book.
	92	No. 14 of 1891	21	The procedure as to the registration of deeds affecting lands in different districts is more clearly and concisely stated.
	93 (1)	—	—	In the case of deeds tendered for registration affecting property in towns; the street in which it is situated and the assessment number and name, if any, are to be stated in the deed.
	95	—	—	Deeds not containing the prescribed description of lands and houses or their previous registration reference are not to be registered, except on omission being supplied by affidavit.
	96	—	—	Provides for registration of Crown grants and recovery by the Crown of a registration duty of one rupee from the grantee before delivery of grant.
	97	No. 14 of 1891	25	The practice as to the presentation and registration of caveats which has prevailed since Ordinance No. 8 of 1863, and which by inadvertent errors in subsequent Ordinances has ceased to be legal, is legalized and clearly stated. The schedule to Ordinance No. 13 of 1881 by inserting "caveat, for every land affected thereby Rs. 10" among deeds on which registration duty was leviable instead of (as in Schedule M of Ordinance No. 8 of 1863) after application, copy or extract made the duty leviable only on the registration of the caveat, not on its presentation, while making no provision for its registration. The mistake was continued in Ordinance No. 12 of 1889, Schedule A, and Ordinance No. 14 of 1891, Schedule II., and is now rectified by this clause and by the amendment of the schedule.
				The postal address of the caveator is required by sub-clause 1 to be stated, and transmission to such address of notice of application for registration is made by sub-clause 2 sufficient notice. This is intended to prevent malicious and indefinite blocking of registration by caveator evading service of notice.
	98	No. 14 of 1891	27	Makes the intention clearer as to registration in cases of partition, and requires fresh registration of the shares.
	99	No. 5 of 1877	44	Substitutes, as to registration of notices of sequestration, the procedure of the Civil Procedure Code, section 237, for the repealed Fiscals' Ordinance of 1867.
VII. (Miscellaneous)	101	No. 5 of 1877	39	Read with definition of "interest in land" (clause 3). In reproducing the section defining when growing crops are to be deemed an interest in land, the value is reduced from Rs. 5,000 to 1,000.
	102	—	—	Prohibits the registration of the discharge of a mortgage unless effected by a deed attested notarially, or by a judicial officer in terms of Ordinances Nos. 7 of 1840 and 17 of 1852, or unless effected by an acknowledgement or receipt on the face of the original instrument signed by the person entitled to recover, and attested by a solicitor, proctor, notary, or justice of the peace.
	103 (1)	—	—	Prescribes in Schedule IV. the duties and fees recoverable under this Bill.
	(2)	—	—	Empowers Governor in Executive Council to alter them.
	(3)	—	—	Makes payment of prescribed duties and fees necessary before the performance of the respective acts for which they are prescribed.
	104	—	—	Empowers the Governor in Executive Council to prescribe and alter forms.
	105	—	—	Such forms to be operative, unless disapproved by the Legislative Council.
	106	—	—	Courts of Requests rules to apply, as far as practicable, to the execution of Settlement Officer's orders and decrees.
	107	—	—	Appeals under this Bill to the Supreme Court to be regulated, as far as practicable, by rules regarding appeals from Courts of Requests.
	108	No. 14 of 1891	32	In cases not otherwise specially provided for, appeal from a registrar's order is to be to the District Court in which the land affected is situated.
	109 (2)	—	13	Provides for transmission to the registrar of duplicates of deeds affecting lands executed by Government Agents and Chairmen of Municipal Councils, in addition to judicial officers' deeds already provided for.
	(3)			
	110 (1)	—	—	Provides for registrar preserving and indexing deeds executed by Government Agents and Chairmen of Municipal Councils.
	(2)	No. 14 of 1891	29	Lists of Crown debtors to be sent by Colonial Secretary, instead of Government Agents, to registrars.
	112 (2)	—	—	Makes penal the suppression of documents or facts with intent to conceal title or claim of any person or to substantiate a false claim.
	(3)	—	—	Makes penal the fraudulent making or altering of an entry in a register.
Schedule IV.—A (Stamp Duty on the Registration of Deeds)	1	—	—	A registration duty of one rupee imposed on every Crown grant of whatever value. (See clause 96.)
	2	—	—	A registration duty of ten rupees imposed on every transfer of property without consideration by an executor, administrator, or trustee to a beneficiary, or by order of court in cases of divorce.
	3	—	—	A registration duty of ten rupees imposed on every transfer of property without consideration by a trustee to another trustee.
	6	—	—	A registration duty of ten rupees imposed on every deed of partnership.
Schedule IV.—B	—	No. 5 of 1877	Schedule K	Imposes a new scale of duties in connection with the investigation, settlement, and registration of titles to land, so that the cost may be transferred from the public exchequer to the persons who derive from such registration the benefit of a clean title and of increased market value for their property. The payment will be on a scale not higher than now paid merely for the interim registration of deeds.

Draft of an Ordinance relating to the Registration of Titles to Land and of Deeds affecting Land.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the registration of titles to land and of deeds affecting land: Be it therefore enacted by the Governor of Ceylon, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:

PART I.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

Short title.

1 This Ordinance may be cited for all purposes as "The Land Registration Ordinance, 190 ."

Repeal.

2 (1) There shall be repealed as from the commencement of this Ordinance the Ordinances specified in the first schedule hereto.

(2) This repeal shall not affect—

(*a*) The past operation of any enactment hereby repealed, nor anything duly done or suffered under any enactment hereby repealed; or

(*b*) Any right, privilege, obligation, or liability acquired, accrued, or incurred under any enactment hereby repealed; or

(*c*) Any penalty, forfeiture, or punishment incurred in respect of any offence committed against any enactment hereby repealed; or

(*d*) Any investigation, legal proceeding, or remedy in respect of any such right, privilege, obligation, liability, penalty, forfeiture, or punishment as aforesaid, and any such investigation, legal proceeding, and remedy may be carried on as if this Ordinance had not passed.

(3) Any enactment referring to any Ordinance or enactment hereby repealed, or to any rule made thereunder, shall be deemed to refer to the corresponding provision of this Ordinance or of the rule made hereunder.

Interpretation clause.

3 In this Ordinance, unless there is something inconsistent in the context,—

"Registrar-General" means the Registrar-General of Lands appointed under section 4.

"Registrar" means a registrar of lands appointed under section 7.

"Settlement officer" means a land settlement officer appointed under section 8.

"District" means a district created under chapter III. of "The Courts Ordinance, 1889," or under any law that may be enacted in lieu thereof.

"Division" in chapter III. hereof means the villages, districts, or portions thereof specified in the Surveyor-General's notice referred to in section 13; but when used in chapters IV. and V. means the division constituted by proclamation under section 18.

"Person" includes a body of persons corporate or unincorporate.

"Land" includes land and other immovable property and also an undivided share thereof, and any mines or minerals contained therein, and anything built thereon or affixed thereto. Provided that no vegetable produce growing or to be grown on any land shall be deemed to be "land" except in the case provided for in section 101.

"Interest in land" includes any right, title, interest, hypothec, mortgage, charge, planter's share, property, claim, and demand in, to, upon, out of, or over any land (other than a prædial servitude, a tenancy at will, or a tenancy for any period not exceeding one month, not acquired by deed).

Registered person" means a person whose name has been under the provisions of chapter IV. or chapter V. entered in the register prescribed by section 47 as the owner of any land or of any interest in land.

Registered land" means any land or interest in land to which title has been registered under chapter IV. or chapter V.

Deed" means any instrument duly executed in accordance with the requirements of the law of this island, and includes probate of a will, letters of administration, a judgment or order of court, a certificate granted under section 7 of Ordinance No. 12 of 1840, and a notice of seizure or removal thereof under section 237 of the Civil Procedure Code.

PART II.

CHAPTER II.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT AND OFFICERS.

Registrar-General.

4 It shall be lawful for the Governor from time to time to appoint a fit and proper person to be the Registrar-General of Lands in this island, and at any time to remove him and appoint some other person in his place, or to appoint any person to act as Registrar-General.

His duties.

5 (1) In him shall be vested for the purposes of this Ordinance, subject to the order of the Governor, the general superintendence and control—

(*a*) Of the registration of titles to land in this island;

(*b*) Of the registration of deeds affecting land in the island;

(*c*) Of the registration of other deeds which are or may hereafter be required by law to be registered in the land registry;

(*d*) Of registrars, settlement officers, and all other persons appointed for or engaged in carrying out the provisions of this Ordinance.

(2) Any powers vested in a registrar or settlement officer under the provisions of this Ordinance, and any duties to be exercised by him thereunder, shall also vest in, and may be exercised by, the Registrar-General.

Registration office.

6 There shall be, for the purposes of this Ordinance, a principal land registry office for the island in Colombo and branch offices for a district or districts or part of a district at such places as to the Governor shall appear necessary; and there shall be annexed to each office by order of the Governor, made from time to time, a district or districts or part of a district.

Registrar of lands and his duties.

7 (1) It shall be lawful for the Governor to appoint any person a "Registrar of Lands" for any district, or part of a district, or for more than one district, or to appoint more than one registrar of lands for any district or part thereof as he may deem necessary for the execution of the provisions of this Ordinance, and at any time to remove any such registrar and appoint some other person in his place or to appoint any person to act as a registrar.

(2) The powers granted and duties to be performed or exercised under chapters VI. and VII. shall vest in and be performed and exercised by each registrar within the limits of the district or districts or part of a district for which he has been appointed.

(3) When more than one registrar is appointed for a district or part thereof, such registrars may either jointly or separately exercise the powers and perform the duties of a registrar within the limits of such district or part of a district.

(4) In case of the death, sudden illness, or incapacity of a registrar, or of other emergency, it shall be lawful for the Registrar-General to appoint a person to act as registrar of lands for any period not exceeding fourteen days at any one time.

Land settlement officer and his duties.

8 (1) It shall be lawful for the Governor to appoint any person "Land Settlement Officer" for any division proclaimed under section 18, or for more than one such division, or to appoint more than one land settlement officer for any such division or divisions, and at any time to remove any such officer and appoint some other person in his place, or to appoint any person to act as a land settlement officer.

(2) All powers granted and duties to be exercised under chapter IV. and V. in regard to—

(*a*) The investigation, settlement, and registration of titles to land in any division, and all proceedings connected therewith; and

(*b*) The registration of deeds affecting lands to which titles have been registered—

shall vest-in and be exercised and performed by the land settlement officer of such division.

(3) When more than one land settlement officer is appointed for a division, such officers may jointly or separately exercise the powers and perform the duties of a land settlement officer within the limits of such division.

(4) It shall be lawful for the Governor, if he deem expedient, to make order for the transfer to any registrar of the powers and duties vested in the settlement officer or officers in regard to the registration of deeds affecting registered lands in such registrar's district, and thereupon such powers and duties shall exclusively vest in and be exercised and performed by such registrar.

Continuance of present offices and officers, and validity of acts of past registrars.

9 (1) Any existing office or branch office established or purported to be established under section 2 of "The Land Registration Ordinance, 1863," or under section 3 of "The Land Registration Ordinance, 1891," shall be deemed to be an office established under this Ordinance; and the person holding the office of the Registrar-General of Lands and every person holding the office of a registrar of lands at the commencement of this Ordinance shall be deemed to be duly appointed under this Ordinance, and shall respectively exercise the powers and privileges and perform the duties vested in such officer by this Ordinance.

(2) Every person who between the first day of January, 1864, and the passing of this Ordinance shall have held the office or performed the duties of, or who at the date of the passing of this Ordinance is holding the office or performing the duties of a registrar of lands in any part of this island, shall be deemed to have been duly appointed registrar of lands for such part of the island, and every entry appearing in the books kept or purported to be kept, and every other act done or purported to be done, by him as such registrar shall be deemed to be valid and effectual.

Provided that nothing in this section contained shall give validity to any entry or other act of such registrar irregular or defective for causes or reasons other than the non-establishment, imperfect establishment, or accidental abolition of any registration province, district, division, or place, or the irregular appointment or non-appointment of any such registrar, or to any entry or other act of such registrar that may heretofore have been declared invalid by a competent court.

10 Every Registrar-General, registrar, and settlement officer appointed after the commencement of this Ordinance shall, before proceeding to execute any of the duties and powers aforesaid, take and subscribe before a justice of the peace an oath substantially in the Form A in the Second Schedule hereto, which oath, so taken and subscribed, shall be filed in the registry of the Supreme Court.

Appointment of clerks.

11 The Governor may from time to time appoint such clerks and other ministerial officers as to him may appear necessary to assist the Registrar-General, registrars, and settlement officers in the execution of the powers vested in them by this Ordinance or the duties to be performed by them hereunder.

Rules for conduct of business.

12 (1) The Governor may, for the due working of this Ordinance, from time to time, with the advice of the Executive Council, make rules consistent with the provisions of this Ordinance, and with the like advice rescind, revoke, amend, alter, or add to such rules.

(2) The rules shall be published in two issues of the *Government Gazette* in the English, Sinhalese, and Tamil languages, and once at least in an English, a Sinhalese, and a Tamil newspaper published in the island, in the language in which each such newspaper is published; and shall from the date of the last of such publications be as legal, valid, and effectual as if the same had been enacted in this Ordinance, and shall be judicially noticed. Provided that all such rules shall be laid before the Legislative Council within one month after the commencement of the session next after the making of such rules, and shall cease to have any force or effect if disapproved by the Council within two months of being so laid on the table.

(3) Any person committing any breach of any such rule shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees. Provided that a prosecution under this sub-section shall not affect any civil liability he may have incurred.

CHAPTER III.

PRELIMINARY SURVEYS.

Surveys and notice thereof

13 Whenever it is proposed to survey any villages or districts or any portions thereof for the purposes of this Ordinance, notice thereof shall be published by the Surveyor-General in the *Government Gazette*—

(*a*) Specifying as nearly as possible the situation and limits of such villages, districts, or portions thereof;

(*b*) Declaring that it is proposed to constitute such villages, districts, or portions thereof a division;

(*c*) Notifying that the Surveyor-General will survey or cause to be surveyed the lands lying within the limits of such villages, districts, or portions thereof.

Preparation of surveys and plans.

14 (1) When a notice has been published under section 13 the Surveyor-General shall survey or cause to be surveyed the division mentioned in the said notice or such portion thereof as has not been surveyed already or as the Surveyor-General shall consider it necessary to survey again, and shall prepare or cause to be prepared detailed plans thereof with tenement sheets attached thereto, and on such plans shall be defined and in such sheets shall be described the several parcels of land belonging to or claimed by any persons with the names of the respective owners or claimants of each parcel and also the parcels belonging to or claimed by the Crown, as far as the same can be ascertained.

(2) It shall not be necessary for the Surveyor-General to make or cause to be made a new survey and detailed plan of any land situated within such division and which has been surveyed and whereof a detailed plan has been made; but such plan may be accepted and acted upon (with such amendments, if any, as to the said Surveyor-General shall seem necessary) as if the same had been prepared in pursuance of sub-section (1).

Notice of survey.

15 (1) The Surveyor-General shall before commencing the survey in any such division give notice therein, by such means as will best ensure publicity, of his intention to have the same surveyed and of the day on which he intends the survey to commence.

(2) He shall also give a written notice of such intention to the government agent of the province within the limits of which such division lies; and such government agent shall thereupon take steps to ensure the attendance of a headman or other properly qualified person or persons to assist every surveyor making a survey under this chapter in ascertaining the boundaries of the several lands being so surveyed by him.

Entry on land and notice to produce deeds.

16 (1) For the purposes of making any survey, or for the amendment of any survey already made, it shall be lawful for the Surveyor-General, or any surveyor authorized by him in writing to make surveys under this chapter, to enter upon all lands to be surveyed and to require all persons having the custody or possession of any deeds or documents relating thereto to produce the same.

(2) If any person shall, without reasonable cause, refuse or neglect to produce any such deed or document within ten days after the same shall have been demanded, or shall, when required, without reasonable cause, refuse or neglect to give full information touching the custody or possession thereof, every such person shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

(3) If any person shall obstruct the Surveyor-General or any surveyor or the servants or workmen of either in entering upon or surveying a land under this Ordinance, he shall be guilty of an offence, and be liable on conviction to simple or rigorous imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month, or to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, or to both.

Surveyor-General's report.

17 As soon as the survey and detailed plan of such division or part thereof shall have been completed, the Surveyor-General shall report the fact to the Governor, and shall at the same time deliver or transmit to the Registrar-General a copy of the said plan with the tenement sheet annexed.

PART III.

CHAPTER IV.

REGISTRATION OF TITLES TO LAND BY SETTLEMENT OFFICER.

A.—*Investigation and Settlement of Claims.*

Proclamation of division and commencement of investigations.

18 (1) It shall be lawful for the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, on receiving the report of the Surveyor-General mentioned in the last section, by a Proclamation to be published in the *Government Gazette*, to declare that the villages, districts, or portions thereof mentioned in such report constitute a division under this chapter, and thereupon such division shall come within the operation of this chapter.

(2) It shall thereupon be lawful for the settlement officer to enter upon all lands situate within such division and to investigate all claims thereto for the purposes of registration under this chapter.

Notice to claimants.

19 (1) The settlement officer shall previous to such investigation by notice call upon all persons having or claiming any interest in any of the lands situate in such division, or in such portion thereof as shall be specified in the said notice, to appear before him at a place or places and on a day or days to be specified in such notice (not being less than ninety days from the date of the first publication of such notice in the *Government Gazette*) and to state their claims thereto.

(2) Every such notice shall be published in the English, Sinhalese, and Tamil languages in two issues at least of the *Government Gazette*, and once at least in an English, a Sinhalese, and a Tamil newspaper, published in the island, in the language in which each such newspaper is published; and a copy of such notice shall be posted on each land referred to in such notice, and copies thereof shall also be affixed to the walls of any kachcheri and courts situate within such division, including gansabhawa courts, and in such other localities as may secure the greatest possible publicity thereto, and the said notice shall likewise be advertised by beat of tom-tom once a week at least during the said period of ninety days throughout such division.

(3) Every such notice shall be worded substantially in the Form A in the Third Schedule hereto, and the production of a copy of the *Government Gazette* containing such notice shall be received in all courts of law in this island as conclusive proof that such notice has been duly published, posted, affixed, and advertised as hereinbefore required.

(4) If the settlement officer shall have reason to think that any person having any interest in any land situate in such division would not be likely to see or hear of such notice, he shall also post a written notice addressed to such person at his last known place of abode, calling upon him to appear at a time and place to be specified in such written notice and to state his claim, if any.

Transfer of actions to the settlement officer.

20 (1) Every action or civil proceeding (including actions for partition or sale) in respect of any interest in land situate in a division pending at the time of the proclamation of such division in any district court or court of requests or village tribunal, and any claim to damages or to money or any other claim involved in any such action or civil proceeding shall be transferred to the settlement officer of such division.

Provided, however, that no pending actions for the realization of mortgages and no pending claim investigation under section 241 of "The Civil Procedure Code, 1889," shall be transferred to a settlement officer under this section.

(2) Every action or civil proceeding (including actions for partition or sale) in respect of any interest in land situate in a division instituted or commenced in any district court or court of requests or village tribunal before the date of the proclamation aforesaid, but not at the time of such proclamation pending before such court by reason of an appeal or from any other cause, shall when returned to such district court, court of requests, or village tribunal, or restored to the list of pending cases, be transferred to the settlement officer of such division, except when a final judgment or order or decree in such action or civil proceeding has been pronounced or made in appeal, revision, or review.

(3) In case of such transfer, such action or civil proceeding shall be proceeded with by the settlement officer in the same manner as far as possible as claims made under section 23.

Fiscal's claims to be reported to settlement officer.

21 (1) In case of any claim being preferred or objection offered to any fiscal or deputy fiscal against the seizure or sale of any interest in land situate within the division, and the fiscal or deputy fiscal not having reported such claim or objection to the court at the date of the proclamation aforesaid, the fiscal or deputy fiscal shall forthwith report the claim or objection to the settlement officer of such division instead of reporting the same to the court in manner provided in section 241 of "The Civil Procedure Code, 1889."

(2) The settlement officer shall upon receipt of the report of any such claim or objection from any fiscal or deputy fiscal deal with the same in the same manner as claims under sections 41 and 42 of this Ordinance.

No action (excepting mortgage suit) to be instituted in a court between date of proclamation and registration of title.

22 (1) No action or civil proceeding—

(*a*) In respect of any interest in land situate in a proclaimed division (save and except an action for the realization of a mortgage); or

(*b*) For the partition or sale of such land under the provisions of the Ordinance No. 10 of 1863; or

(*c*) Under section 247 of "The Civil Procedure Code, 1889," in respect of such land—

shall be instituted in any district court, court of requests, or village tribunal between the date of the proclamation of such division and the registration of the land under this chapter.

(2) If such action shall during the said period have been entertained by any such court, the action shall abate.

Settlement officer to proceed to the division and receive claims.

23 (1) On the days appointed in the notice mentioned in section 19 the settlement officer shall proceed to the places therein specified and shall then and there, or on such other day and at such other place as he shall from time to time appoint, receive, and record the claims preferred.

(2) Every person having or claiming any interest in any land other than such hypothec, lien, or charge as may arise or be created, or have arisen or have been created, under or by virtue of any Ordinance already or hereafter to be enacted, shall deliver to the settlement officer, within such time as he shall then appoint, a statement of his claim in writing signed by him or by his attorney or by a proctor duly appointed by such person or his attorney, and substantially in the Form B in the Third Schedule hereto.

(3) It shall be competent for any such claimant, instead of delivering such statement in writing, to appear before the settlement officer within the appointed time, and to state orally the particulars of his claim; and the settlement officer shall record the same in writing in such form as aforesaid, and shall cause the claimant to sign the same.

(4) All such statements shall be numbered and filed by the settlement officer in the order in which they shall have been received or recorded as aforesaid.

(5) The settlement officer shall then appoint a time, as early as conveniently may be, and a place for investigating each claim, giving notice of the time and place to the claimant. The settlement officer may, if he think fit, from time to time, with the like notice, appoint any other place or time for the investigation, or may adjourn the investigation from place to place and from time to time.

24 In all proceedings under this chapter—

Mode of appearance of claimant.

(*a*) Any appearance, application, or act required or authorized to be made or done by the claimant may be made or done by the claimant in person or his attorney or a proctor appointed in writing by him or his attorney to act on his behalf, or an advocate instructed by such proctor, or any person whom the settlement officer may on sufficient cause authorize to represent the claimant. Provided that such appearance shall be made in person if the settlement officer so directs.

(*b*) A minor or lunatic shall be represented by his next friend, curator, or manager duly appointed by a district court, or by a guardian specially appointed by the settlement officer.

(*c*) An insolvent shall be represented by his assignee.

(*d*) In respect of any interest in land held in community by a husband and wife, the wife may, with the leave of the settlement officer, represent her husband.

(*e*) A wife may, with the leave of the settlement officer, be represented by her husband.

(*f*) A corporation or a board or a public body or a company may be represented by any secretary, manager, or other principal officer thereof.

Court of requests rules of procedure and evidence to apply.

25 All actions and civil proceedings transferred to the settlement officer under section 20 and all claims preferred under section 23 shall, as far as possible, unless otherwise herein directed, be investigated, determined, or disposed of in accordance with the rules which regulate the procedure of courts of requests, and in accordance with the law of evidence applicable to such courts; and the settlement officer shall and may, in proceedings under this chapter, have and exercise all the powers, duties, and functions of a commissioner of a court of requests, provided that nothing contained in this section shall in any way restrict or limit the powers or jurisdiction granted to a settlement officer under this Ordinance.

Arbitration.

26 (1) In case two or more persons shall have claimed an interest in the same land adversely to each other, the settlement officer shall propose to them the settlement of their rival claims by arbitration: and if they consent to such proposal, the claims shall be referred to one or more arbitrators to be nominated by the parties.

(2) If the parties cannot agree to the nomination of an arbitrator, or if the person named by them refuses to accept the arbitration, each party shall name an arbitrator, and the arbitrators shall, before entering on the arbitration, name the settlement officer or some other person as umpire. And the parties and the arbitrator shall thereupon sign a paper writing substantially in the Form C in the Third Schedule hereto.

(3) The provisions of chapter LI. of "The Civil Procedure Code, 1889," shall, so far as practicable and unless otherwise herein directed, apply to all proceedings by or before such arbitrators, arbitrator, or umpire, and they or he shall conform to such provisions and exercise all the respective powers, duties, and functions thereby conferred on or vested in an arbitrator or umpire.

(4) In regard to those claims which shall, at such arbitration, be in any respect upheld, the arbitrators, arbitrator, or umpire shall in their or his award record the nature of the right upheld, and whether the title made out is in their or his opinion one of the first or second class according to the principles set out in section 31.

(5) The settlement officer is hereby vested with, and shall or may exercise, all or any of the powers granted to a court by the provisions of chapter LI. of "The Civil Procedure Code, 1889."

(6) If the settlement officer sees no cause to remit the award or any part of the claim referred to arbitration for reconsideration in manner provided in chapter LI. aforesaid, and if no application has been made to set aside the award, or if it has been made and the settlement officer has refused such application, then the settlement officer shall, after the time for making such application has expired, on a day of which notice has been given to the parties, proceed to give judgment according to the award.

(7) The settlement officer shall also determine the amount of the fees to be paid to such arbitrators or arbitrator and umpire, and by whom the same shall be payable. Provided that the settlement officer shall not be entitled to any fee for acting as umpire.

Failing arbitration, settlement officer to investigate and determine claim.

27 (1) In case the claimants shall not consent to an arbitration, or in case no award shall be made and published within the time limited in that behalf or any extension or extensions thereof, the settlement officer shall fix a day for the investigation and hearing of the disputed claims, notice whereof shall be given to the claimants respectively or to the attorney, recognized agent, or duly appointed proctor of the respective claimants, or posted on a conspicuous place in the land in dispute.

List of witnesses.

(2) The claimant shall deliver to the settlement officer on or before a day to be fixed by the settlement officer a list of his witnesses and of his documentary evidence, and no witness shall be called nor any document admitted at the investigation other than those appearing in such list, unless the settlement officer shall see fit to direct otherwise.

Proviso.

Provided that it shall be competent for any such claimant, instead of delivering such list in writing, to appear before the settlement officer and to state orally the names of the witnesses, and to specify the documents intended to be relied on, and the settlement officer shall cause the same to be recorded in writing, which shall be signed by the claimant.

Procedure on default of appearance.

28 (1) If any claimant fails to appear on the day fixed for the investigation of any undisputed claim, and no good and sufficient cause is shown for such absence, it shall be lawful for the settlement officer to make such order or give such judgment as he may deem fit.

(2) If any claimant fails to appear on the day fixed for the investigation of a disputed claim, and no good and sufficient cause is shown for such absence, it shall be lawful for the settlement officer to proceed with the investigation and to determine and decide upon the respective claims of the parties, or to make such order or give such judgment as he may deem fit.

(3) If any claimant appears in reasonable time and satisfies the settlement officer that his absence was due to sickness, accident, or some other cause over which he had no control, then the settlement officer shall cancel any order made or open up any judgment given under this section.

Procedure on death of a claimant.

29 (1) In case of the death of a claimant it shall be lawful for the settlement officer on the application of the legal representative of the deceased to make an order that his name be substituted for the name of the deceased claimant in the statement of claim, and thereupon to proceed with the investigation of the claim.

(2) If no application be made to the settlement officer by any person claiming to be the legal representative of a deceased claimant, the settlement officer may examine such person or persons as he deems necessary for the purpose of ascertaining the name of the legal representative of the deceased, and thereupon issue a summons to such representative to appear on a day to be therein mentioned.

(3) If the person so summoned appears and makes application as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the settlement officer to substitute his name for the name of the deceased claimant in the statement of claim, and to proceed with the investigation of the claim.

(4) If the person so summoned appears, but does not make application as aforesaid, or neglects to appear and does not account for his absence, and the summons is reported to have been duly served on him, the settlement officer shall make an order that the claim do abate.

(5) In the event of any dispute arising as to who is the legal representative of a deceased claimant, it shall be competent to the settlement officer to decide who shall be admitted to be such legal representative for the purpose of being substituted in the place of the deceased, and this question shall in such case be dealt with and disposed of by the settlement officer as an issue preliminary to the investigation of the merits of the claims.

Settlement officer's decision of claim.

30 At the close of the investigation of the merits of the claims the settlement officer shall determine and decide upon the respective claims of the parties, and whether the title made out is one of the first class or of the second class, according to the principles set out in section 31, and shall record his judgment accordingly. The settlement officer shall also tax the costs of the investigation and determine by whom the same shall be payable.

Title to be given according to finding.

31 (1) If such evidence of right in the claimant to the land or interest claimed by him or to a portion thereof is adduced, as according to the laws or customs of this island would in the judgment of the settlement officer be accepted by a willing purchaser as sufficient evidence of title, the settlement officer shall record that the claimant has made out a title of the first class to such land or interest or portion, subject or not (as the case may be) to any other right or interest.

(2) If the evidence adduced by the claimant falls short of such evidence as aforesaid, and the settlement officer is satisfied that the claimant is in the actual and *bonâ fide* possession or enjoyment of the land or interest claimed by him, or a portion thereof, or that his claim thereto is otherwise reasonable and *bonâ fide*, the settlement officer shall record on the said statement of claim that the claimant has made out a title of the second class to such land or interest or portion, subject or not (as the case may be) to any other right or interest.

Settlement officer to determine boundaries; and to partition by consent.

32 (1) It shall be the duty of the settlement officer—

(*a*) To determine and record in his decision with as much exactness as practicable the boundaries of every land in respect of which any claim shall be upheld;

(*b*) To partition, with the consent of the persons whose claims have been upheld, any land held in undivided shares by two or more such persons; and

(*c*) To cause boundaries to be constructed or marked on any land dealt with under (*a*) or (*b*) at the expense of the parties interested therein.

(2) Any person wilfully destroying, removing, injuring, or defacing any boundary so constructed or marked shall be guilty of an offence, and liable on conviction to be punished with imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding six months, or with a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, or with both.

Settlement officer's decision final on whom.

33 The determination and judgment of the settlement officer upon each claim shall, subject to the appeal hereinafter allowed, be final and conclusive upon the claimants and upon those claiming under any of them by any title acquired subsequent to the claim being made.

Settlement officer may accept claims before or during investigation.

34 At any time before or during the investigation of a claim to a land the settlement officer may, if he thinks fit, and he shall when the other claimants consent thereto, receive and record any claim made by any person to or in respect of such land. And every such claim so received and recorded shall be dealt with and disposed of in the same manner as claims made under section 23.

Acquisition of claimant's interest by others to be notified to settlement officer.

35 Every person who has acquired by purchase or otherwise an interest in or to any land from a claimant subsequently to such claimant having preferred his claim to the settlement officer, and prior to its investigation by the settlement officer, shall notify to the settlement officer his acquisition, and shall make his claim in the manner prescribed in section 23, and the settlement officer shall deal with it in the same manner as if such claim had been originally stated under that section.

Mode of taking evidence. Consolidation of claims.

36 (1) All evidence taken before the settlement officer or any arbitrator or umpire shall be on oath or affirmation, and shall be recorded by him in writing.

(2) The record of all evidence, whether oral or documentary, taken by the settlement officer at the investigation of the claims to each land shall, subject to the provisions of subsection (4), be made up in a separate file, and the finding or judgment thereon, and reasons therefor, and all orders of the settlement officer in relation thereto, shall be duly entered on the said record.

(3) The record so made up shall, at all reasonable times upon a written application in that behalf, be open to the inspection of any person interested in such claim, with liberty to demand and receive copies thereof or extracts therefrom upon payment of the prescribed fees and stamp duty.

(4) The settlement officer may, when he thinks fit, consolidate the claims of one or more persons, and the same shall then form the subject of one and the same investigation, and the record of all evidence, whether oral or documentary, taken by the settlement officer at such investigation shall be filed with any one of the statements of the claims so consolidated as aforesaid, and the finding or judgment on each of such claims, and reasons therefor, and all orders of the settlement officer in relation thereto, shall be duly entered on the said record.

Translation of documents.

37 No translation of a document tendered in evidence shall be permitted to be read as a translation of such document unless the same shall be signed by—

(*a*) An interpreter of the Supreme Court, of a district court, or a court of requests; or

(*b*) A translator appointed by the Colonial Secretary, or by a district judge, or by a commissioner of requests, or by a settlement officer, and who shall have taken an oath before such settlement officer or before a justice of the peace faithfully to perform the duties of his office as translator.

Appeal to the Supreme Court from finding of the settlement officer.

38 (1) If any claimant be dissatisfied with any final judgment, or order having the effect of a final judgment, of the settlement officer, whether in respect of a disputed or an undisputed claim, he may within ten days (exclusive of Sundays and holidays) after the pronouncing thereof lodge with the settlement officer an appeal in writing to the Supreme Court; and the settlement officer shall without delay forward to the Supreme Court the appeal with the record made up as aforesaid, and the Supreme Court shall make such order, in conformity with the provisions of this Ordinance, as the justice of the case may require, which order the settlement officer shall duly carry into effect.

(2) No appeal shall be entertained unless the appellant shall within ten days after lodging such appeal give security for the probable costs of the appeal, the amount whereof shall be fixed by the settlement officer.

(3) No appeal shall lie against any judgment given under section 26, except in so far as such judgment is in excess of, or not in accordance with, the award.

Settlement officer may issue writ of possession.

39 (1) When the settlement officer shall have recorded in regard to a claim the nature of the right upheld and whether the title thereto is of the first class or of the second class, the claimant may apply to the settlement officer for a writ of possession, and the settlement officer may at his discretion order such writ to issue substantially in the Form D in the Third Schedule hereto, and such writ shall be enforced according to the terms thereof by the fiscal, in the same manner as if such writ was issued by a court of requests.

Provided that, in any case in which an appeal is allowed to the Supreme Court, no writ of possession shall issue before the expiry of the time allowed for such appeal, and that in the event of an appeal being taken the settlement officer shall not, pending the decision on such appeal, issue such writ.

Procedure in case of resistance.

40 (1) If in the execution of a writ of possession issued under this section the officer charged with the execution of the writ is resisted or obstructed by any person, or if after the officer has delivered possession the person placed in possession by such officer is hindered by any person in taking complete and effectual possession, the person in whose favour the writ of possession has issued may

at any time within one month from the time of such resistance or obstruction or hindrance complain thereof to the settlement officer, and the settlement officer shall appoint a day for the determination of the complaint and intimate to the person resisting or obstructing or hindering the writ that he will be heard in opposition to the complainant if he appears before the settlement officer for that purpose on the day so appointed.

(2) On the hearing of the complaint the settlement officer, if he is satisfied of the obstruction or resistance or hindrance complained of, may sentence the person or persons so obstructing or resisting or hindering to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, and direct the person in whose favour the writ of possession issued to be put in possession of the property.

(3) It shall be lawful for the settlement officer to determine by whom the costs of the hearing shall be paid, and to tax the amount of such costs.

Claims to property seized to be reported by fiscal and investigated by settlement officer.

41 (1) If in the execution of a writ issued by the settlement officer any claim is preferred to, or objection offered against the seizure, or sale of, any immovable or movable property which may have been seized thereunder as not liable to be sold, the fiscal or deputy fiscal shall, as soon as the same is preferred or offered, as the case may be, report the same to the settlement officer.

(2) The settlement officer shall thereupon proceed in a summary manner to investigate such claim or objection, and shall record the evidence, whether oral or documentary, taken at such investigation; and his finding or judgment thereon, and his reasons therefor, and his orders in relation thereto shall be duly entered on the said record.

(3) The record shall at all reasonable times, upon a written application in that behalf, be open to the inspection of any party interested in such investigation, with liberty to demand and receive copies thereof, or extracts therefrom, upon payment of the prescribed fees and stamp duties.

Further proceedings connected with the investigation.

42 (1) If the property to which the claim or objection applies shall have been advertised for sale, the sale may (if it appears to the settlement officer necessary) be postponed for the purpose of making the investigation mentioned in the preceding section. Provided that no such investigation shall be made if it appears to the settlement officer that the making of the claim or objection was designedly and unnecessarily delayed with a view to obstruct the ends of justice.

(2) The claimant or objector must at such investigation adduce evidence to show that at the date of the seizure he had some interest in, or was possessed of, the property seized.

(3) If upon the said investigation the settlement officer is satisfied that for the reason stated in the claim or objection such property was not, when seized, in the possession of the person against whose property the writ was issued, or of some person in trust for him, or in the occupancy of a tenant or other person paying rent to him, or that, being in the possession of the person against whose property the writ issued, at such time it was so in his possession, not on his own account or as his own property, but on account of or in trust for some other person, or partly on his own account and partly on account of some other person, the settlement officer shall pass an order releasing the property wholly, or to such extent as he thinks fit, from seizure.

(4) If the settlement officer is satisfied that the property was at the time it was seized in possession of the person against whom the writ issued as his own property, and not on account of any other person, or was in possession of some other person in trust for him or in the occupancy of a tenant or other person paying rent to him, the settlement officer shall disallow the claim.

Appeal to the Supreme Court.

43 (1) If any party to any proceedings under sections 40, 41, or 42 be dissatisfied with any order or judgment of the settlement officer made in such proceedings, he may, within ten days after the pronouncing thereof, appeal to the Supreme Court; and the settlement officer shall without delay forward to the said court the appeal and the record made up as aforesaid, and the said court shall make such order as the justice of the case may require; which order the settlement officer shall duly carry into effect.

(2) No appeal shall be so forwarded as aforesaid unless the appellant shall, within ten days from the date of such appeal, give security for the costs of the hearing or investigation and of the appeal, the amount whereof shall be fixed by the settlement officer.

(3) No appeal from any judgment of the settlement officer shall have the effect of staying the execution of such judgment, unless the appellant shall enter into recognizance with or without sureties, as the settlement officer shall consider necessary, to appear and abide by the order of the Supreme Court upon the appeal.

B.—*Publication.*

Preparation by settlement officer of (1) final notice to claimants, and of (2) list of unclaimed lands and notice regarding them.

44 So soon as the settlement officer shall have completed his inquiries respecting the lands in any division he shall prepare—

(1) A notice substantially in the Form E in the Third Schedule hereto, calling upon all persons who have not preferred claims under section 23, and who may assert a right adverse to that of any person whose claim has been wholly or partly upheld, to assert such right before the settlement officer within six months from the date specified in such notice; and

(2) A list of the lands in regard to each of which, wholly or in part, no claim has been made or upheld, together with a notice substantially in the Form F in the Third Schedule hereto, calling upon all persons who may assert a right to any of the said lands or to any interest therein and have not already preferred their claim, to assert such right within six months from the date specified in such notice.

(3) In the case of any such notice the date specified therein shall not be earlier than the date of the first publication of such notice in the *Government Gazette*.

Form and proof of notice.

45 (1) The settlement officer shall cause copies of the list and notices to be published in the English, Sinhalese, and Tamil languages in the *Government Gazette* once a month during the said period and in two issues of an English, a Sinhalese, and a Tamil newspaper during such period, and a copy of each such notice shall be posted on each land referred to in such notice, and copies thereof shall also be affixed to the walls of any kachcheri and courts situate within such division, including gansabhawa courts, and in such other localities as may secure the greatest possible publicity thereto, and the said notices shall likewise be advertised by beat of tom-tom at least once a month during the said period throughout the said division.

(2) The production of a copy of the *Government Gazette* containing any such notice shall be received in all courts of law in this island as conclusive proof that such notice has been duly published, posted, affixed, and advertised as hereinbefore required.

Disposal of claims.

46 Every person asserting a right in pursuance of such notice shall prefer a claim in manner provided by section 23, and such claim shall thereupon be dealt with and disposed of by the settlement officer in manner therein stated.

C.—*Registration of Titles, Interests, and Incumbrances.*

After expiration of six months from notice, land and titles to be registered.

47 Immediately after the lapse of the period of six months mentioned in section 44 the settlement officer shall proceed to register, subject to the provisions of section 50, all the lands situate within the said division by entering in a book (bearing the name of such division) a map of such division and a separate map of each allotment of land situate therein, and also the name of the owner or owners of such allotment and of all other persons whose right, title, or interest therein has been upheld up to date, and stating whether the title is of the first or second class, together with such other particulars and references as may be necessary to identify every allotment on the map or division in which it is situate.

Register to be kept in duplicate.

48 (1) Every such book and map shall be kept in duplicate, and one copy thereof shall be forwarded by the settlement officer to the land registry of the district in which the division is situated, and the other to the office of the Registrar-General, within such time as the Governor may direct.

(2) Every such book and map shall be carefully preserved, and shall at all reasonable hours, upon a written application in that behalf, be open to the inspection and perusal of all persons, including judgment-creditors, interested, or claiming to be interested, in any of the lands therein registered, or to their proctors or agents duly authorized thereto in writing, or to any notary acting in the discharge of the duties of his office, with liberty to demand and receive copies thereof or extracts therefrom, upon payment of the prescribed fees and stamp duties.

Registration in name of deceased or insolvent claimant.

49 In case a claimant shall die or become insolvent after the upholding of his claim, and before the registration of his title, and no claim adverse to his shall have been upheld, the registration shall be made in the name of the deceased or insolvent claimant, and the land shall devolve in like manner as if the registration had been made prior to the death or insolvency of the claimant.

When registration should be suspended.

50 (1) If any action or proceeding in respect of a land situated within the said division, or of an interest in such land, be pending before a court or before the settlement officer at the expiration of the period of six months mentioned in section 44, the registrar shall suspend the registration of the right, title, or interest thereby put in issue until the final adjudication thereof, and thereafter and after such further inquiry as he shall deem necessary he shall duly register the right, title, or interest which shall have been upheld.

(2) The settlement officer may in any other case, where he deems it necessary, suspend the registration, but any person aggrieved by such suspension may appeal therefrom to the Supreme Court, who shall make such order thereon as to the said court shall seem proper.

Issue of certificate of title.

51 After registration the settlement officer shall, on the application of the registered person or his legal representative, and on delivery of the prescribed stamp, prepare from the register, subject to the provisions of section 54, a certificate of title in duplicate, of which one shall be filed in the office of the settlement officer and the other issued to the registered person.

Certificate of title *primâ facie* evidence of its contents; and to be of three kinds.

52 Every certificate of title shall be *primâ facie* evidence of the several matters therein contained, and shall be of three kinds:

(*a*) A certificate of ownership.

(*b*) A certificate of incumbrance.

(*c*) A certificate of interest.

(*a*) Certificates of ownership shall be granted to those persons whose rights, as owners in possession (but not necessarily in occupation), to the land or any undivided share thereof (whether subject or not to any lease, mortgage, or other interest) shall have been upheld.

(*b*) Certificates of incumbrance shall be granted to mortgagees of the land or of any undivided share thereof or interest therein under any instrument valid in law.

(*c*) Certificates of interest shall be granted to persons whose rights by way of lease, tacit hypothec, charge, lien, planter's interest, contract, or otherwise (except such rights as would be included in a certificate of ownership or incumbrance), or whose rights in remainder, reversion, or expectancy in or to the land or any undivided share thereof have been upheld.

Forms of certificate.

53 Certificates of ownership shall be substantially in the Form G, certificates of interest in one of the Forms H, I, and J, and certificates of incumbrance in the Form K in the Third Schedule hereto, and shall be signed by the settlement officer, and shall contain a correct map prepared by the Surveyor-General or under his authority, and a description of the land therein referred to, with the figures and references necessary to identify it on the map or division in which it is situate, and a correct statement of the right, title, or interest of the party to whom it is issued, and of all parties having a prior, preferent, or concurrent right or interest therein, together with the dates or particulars thereof.

Surrender of title deed before issue of certificate.

54 (1) Every person entitled to a certificate of ownership shall, before the same is issued to him, deposit with the registrar every deed upon which his title to the land described in the certificate was based.

(2) Upon issuing a certificate of ownership the registrar shall endorse on every deed so deposited the nature of the certificate issued in respect of the land described in the said deed or instrument.

(3) If any such deed shall relate to or include any property in respect of which no certificate has been issued, the registrar shall return such deed to the person who deposited the same, but otherwise he shall retain such deed in his office.

(4) No person shall be entitled to the inspection of any deed so retained except the person who deposited the same, or any person or persons claiming through or under him, or authorized by him, or by the order of some competent court.

Registration of unclaimed lands as Crown lands.

55 (1) If no claim shall be made to a land or part thereof under section 23 or 34, or in compliance with the notice issued under section 44 (2), or if a claim or claims being made, none shall be upheld, the settlement officer shall (subject to an appeal to the Supreme Court by any aggrieved party) register such land or part thereof as the property of the Crown, and the same shall be thereupon vested in and become the property of the Crown free from all incumbrances.

(2) Every such land shall be appraised by the settlement officer and the appraised value shall be recorded in the register.

(3) If within thirty years from the date of registration any person shall establish to the satisfaction of the Governor in Executive Council that he is entitled to be paid such appraised value or any part thereof, the same shall be paid to such person by the Colonial Treasurer.

Effect of registration as bar to claims.

56 Every registration of right, title, or interest made under section 47 shall be deemed to have been made on the date when the claim to such right, title, or interest was upheld, and shall (subject to the provisions of the next section) have the effect of absolutely barring all claims thereto or therein which shall have arisen or accrued prior to the actual date of such registration, and which might have been registered under the provisions of this Ordinance, but which at such date had not been so registered.

No acquisition of title to registered land by adverse possession.

57 A title to a registered land adverse to or in derogation of the title of the registered owner shall not be acquired by any length of possession, and the benefit of the provisions of section 3 of Ordinance No. 22 of 1871 shall not be available in respect of any claim or defence made in respect of any registered land.

Provided that this section shall not apply to actions allowed under section 58 of this Ordinance.

CHAPTER V.

SUBSEQUENT REGISTRATION OF TITLES AND REGISTRATION OF DEEDS.

Prosecution of claims against registered owners in court.

58 (1) Persons having or claiming to have any interest in any land against a person registered as having a title of the first class shall be entitled to prosecute their claim by action in some court having jurisdiction in the matter within one year from the date of the registration; and against a person registered as having a title of the second class within two years from the date of the registration.

(2) Persons absent from the island, whose claims shall not have been preferred and disposed of under the provisions of this Ordinance, shall be entitled to prosecute their claims within four years from the date of the registration, whether of the first or the second class.

(3) Persons under legal disability shall be entitled to prosecute their claims within two years from their disability ceasing.

Notice of action.

59 No action mentioned in section 58 shall prevent any claims being barred unless and until written notice of such action shall have been given to the settlement officer, who shall immediately upon the receipt of such notice record the same in the register with the date of receiving the notice.

Dismissal of action.

60 If the said action be dismissed, the court shall forthwith report the same to the settlement officer, who shall immediately record it in the register.

Cancellation of registration and certificate if action succeeds.

61 If the action shall have been decided against the registered person, the court shall in its judgment declare whether the title upheld is of the first or second class, regard being had to the principles laid down in section 31, and shall cancel the certificate of title issued to the registered person, and shall direct the settlement officer to cancel or amend the entry in the register and to issue fresh certificate in terms of the judgment, and the settlement officer shall duly carry into effect such order.

After two years a second class title may be registered as first class.

62 (1) It shall be lawful for a person registered as having a title of the second class to a land or interest therein to apply to the settlement officer, at any time after the expiration of two years from the date of the registration, to be registered as having a title of the first class instead of the title of the second class.

(2) If the settlement officer shall have received no notice of any action having been commenced with reference to such land or interest within the prescribed time, or if any such action shall have been brought and decided in favour of the registered person, the settlement officer shall register such person as having a title of the first class in place of the title of the second class, and such registration of a title of the first class shall be deemed to have been made on the day on which the title of the second class was registered.

Purchases and mortgagees for valuable consideration protected.

63 Should a person registered as having a title of the first class to a land or interest in land have alienated, demised, or incumbered the same for valuable consideration at any time after two years from the date of registration and before notice of action has been given to the settlement officer under section 59, and should the alienee, lessee, or mortgagee have duly registered such alienation, demise, or incumbrance, all rights and claims in or to such land or interest which shall not have been registered at the time of such alienation, demise, or incumbrance shall, notwithstanding that any claimant may have been under disability at the date of such alienation or incumbrance, be deemed to be extinguished and null and void as against the alienee, lessee, or mortgagee for valuable consideration.

Saving, however, to every claimant the right to proceed against the person originally registered or his estate to recover the value of such land or interest at the time when the same was so alienated or incumbered, or such greater sum as may, in the opinion of the court before which the claim is prosecuted, be equivalent to the injury which he has sustained by the loss of the land or interest.

Power of settlement officer to correct errors.

64 (1) It shall be lawful for the settlement officer, after due notice to all parties interested and upon such evidence as shall appear to him sufficient in that behalf, to correct errors and supply omissions in any certificate of title or in the register book or entries therein: and if in so correcting errors, or supplying omissions, it becomes necessary to in any respect alter any plan entered in the register book, he shall cause such alterations to be made by the Surveyor-General.

(2) In the correction of any such error or in the supplying of such omission the original entry shall not be erased or made illegible, and the officer making such corrections or alterations shall affix the date on which such correction was made or omission supplied, and his initials.

Settlement officer may call for production of certificate of title for cancellation or correction.

65 In case it shall appear to the satisfaction of the settlement officer that any certificate of title has been issued in error, or contains any misdescription of land or of boundaries, or that any entry in any certificate of title has been made in error, or that any certificate of title or entry has been fraudulently or wrongfully obtained, or that any certificate of title is fraudulently or wrongfully retained, he may summon the person to whom such certificate of title has been so issued or by whom it has been so obtained, or so retained, and in whose possession such certificate may be, to deliver up the same for the purpose of being cancelled or corrected, or for the substitution and issue of such certificate of title as the circumstances of the case may require.

Settlement officer may apply to court to compel delivery of certificate of title.

66 (1) In case such person cannot be served with such summons, or shall refuse or neglect to comply with such summons, the settlement officer may apply to a district court having jurisdiction over the district within which is situate the land for which the certificate of title issued, to summon such person to appear before such court and show cause why such certificate of title should not be delivered up to be cancelled or corrected; and if such person when served with such summons shall neglect or refuse to attend before such court at the time therein appointed, it shall be lawful for such court to issue a warrant authorizing and directing the person so summoned to be apprehended and brought before the court for examination.

(2) Upon the appearance before the court of any person summoned or brought up by virtue of a warrant as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the court to examine such person upon oath and to order him to deliver up such certificate of title; and upon refusal or neglect of such person to comply with the order, to commit him to jail for any period not exceeding six months, unless such certificate of title shall be sooner delivered up.

Court may direct settlement officer to cancel or correct certificate of title.

67 In the case of such refusal or neglect, or in case the court is satisfied after due inquiry that a summons or warrant cannot be served, the court may direct the registrar to cancel or correct any entry in the register book relating to such land, and to substitute and issue such certificate of title and make such entries as the circumstances of the case may require, and the settlement officer shall give effect to such order.

Loss of certificate.

68 If a certificate is lost or destroyed, the settlement officer may, on application supported by affidavit stating the fact and circumstances of the loss or destruction, and after such inquiry and advertisement as he may deem necessary, and on being satisfied of the fact of such loss or destruction, and on the applicant paying the prescribed fees and stamps, and giving such indemnity (if any) as the settlement officer shall think fit, issue a new certificate, and shall state thereon that it is issued in substitution of the former certificate.

Registration of deeds affecting registered lands.

69 When the settlement officer has under the provisions of section 47 registered the lands situate in any division in a book bearing the name of such division—

(*a*) All subsequent alienations or incumbrances or discharges of incumbrances affecting any interest in any such land; and

(*b*) All alienations or incumbrances or discharges of incumbrances affecting any interest in any such land and executed by a claimant after the upholding of his claim and before the registration of his title—

shall be registered in such book.

No deed valid unless registered.

70 No such alienation or incumbrance or discharge of incumbrance shall be of force or avail in law unless so registered.

Proviso.

Provided that if the deeds recording the alienations and incumbrances mentioned in clause (*b*) of the preceding section are presented with the prescribed stamps for registration to the settlement officer before the expiration of six months from the issuing of the notice mentioned in section 44 (1), such alienations and incumbrances shall be deemed to have been registered on the date when they were presented, and shall be registered in the said book as soon as it is opened, and meanwhile shall, after such inquiry as the settlement officer may deem fit to make for the purpose of identifying the land on the map or division in which it is situate, be provisionally registered in a book to be specially kept for the purpose.

Partition of land pending registration of title.

71 No land situated in a proclaimed division shall be partitioned before registration of title to the land, except in terms of clause 1 (*b*) of section 32.

Effect of partition when land is subject to mortgage.

72 If at the time any such partition shall be made an undivided share only of the land partitioned, and not the whole thereof, shall be subject to mortgage, the right of the mortgagee shall be limited to the share in severalty allotted

to his mortgagor by and under the same conditions, covenants, and reservations as shall be stipulated in the mortgage, so far as the same shall apply to a share in severalty; and the owner of the share in severalty so subject to mortgage shall, without a new deed of mortgage, warrant and make good to the mortgagee the said several part after such partition as he was bound to do before such partition.

Registration of partition of a registered land.

73 (1) Every registered person or persons or his or their successors in title partitioning any land after the title to such land has been registered shall forthwith furnish information of such partition to the settlement officer substantially in the Form L in the Third Schedule hereto, with a map prepared by a licensed surveyor and distinctly exhibiting every allotment into which the land has been so divided, marked with distinct numbers or symbols and showing the areas, and shall apply for the registration of the new allotments.

(2) It shall thereupon be lawful for the settlement officer to make such inquiry as he may deem expedient to verify the right of the applicant or applicants and the correctness of the map, and if they are not established to his satisfaction, he shall, subject to an appeal to the Supreme Court, refuse to register the new allotments.

(3) But if he is satisfied, he shall register the new allotments in separate and fresh pages of the register, with separate maps of the allotments which he shall cause to be prepared by the Surveyor-General, and with such references as may be necessary to identify the registration of the new allotments with the original registration.

(4) The settlement officer shall recall the original certificate, and on payment of the prescribed stamp duty issue fresh certificates to the owners of the allotments.

Notices to be given to Registrar-General where no settlement officer.

74 All notices required to be given to a settlement officer under the provisions of this chapter shall, when the Governor has made order under sub-section 8 (4), be given to the Registrar-General instead of the settlement officer, and the Registrar-General shall thereupon perform the duties required to be exercised by the settlement officer under this chapter.

Deeds affecting registered lands and inconsistent with the entries in the register.

75 (1) Whenever a deed or instrument affecting a registered land is tendered for registration, and any statement, plan, or other matter in such deed is inconsistent with the entry made in the register, it shall be lawful for the settlement officer, after due notice to the parties interested, to hold inquiry regarding such inconsistency or discrepancy.

(2) If the entry in the register be found to be erroneous or defective, he shall make the necessary correction in terms of section 64.

(3) If the entry is found to be correct and irreconcilable with the deed tendered for registration, he shall refuse to register the deed.

(4) The settlement officer's order under this section shall be subject to an appeal to the Supreme Court.

Certificate to be produced to settlement officer for endorsement.

76 (1) On every entry in the register of an alienation or encumbrance of a land or interest therein by a registered owner, and on every registered transmission under section 77 and on every rectification of the register, the certificate of title relating to such land or interest shall be produced to the settlement officer, who shall endorse on the certificate a note of every such entry, transmission, or rectification.

Certificate to be delivered to purchaser.

(2) In case of the sale of a registered land the certificate of title to the land shall be delivered by the vendor to the purchaser on the completion of the purchase; or if only a part of the land comprised in the certificate is sold, a certificate for such part shall be prepared by the settlement officer in duplicate, of which one shall be issued to the purchaser and the other filed in the office of the settlement officer, and an entry of the sale shall be made in the vendor's certificate.

Registration of legal representative of deceased owner.

77 (1) On the death of any person registered as owner of any interest in a land, his legal representative shall, on a written application in that behalf to the settlement officer and after such inquiry as the settlement officer may deem

fit to make, be registered as the owner of the interest of the deceased, and until such registration is made no dealing by such representative with the said interest shall be of force or avail in law.

(2) Every person to whom probate of a will or letters of administration have been granted shall—

(*a*) Forthwith apply for registration in terms of the last section; and

(*b*) Execute in favour of the persons entitled thereto the necessary conveyances of lands of the estate of the testator or intestate.

Future tacit hypothecs abolished.

78 No lien, charge, mortgage, or hypothec (other than such as may arise or be created under or by virtue of statutory enactment) shall be created or effected so as to be of any legal validity upon or in respect of a registered land, unless the same be created or effected by a last will, of which probate is registered under this Ordinance, or by the order of a competent court, or by a duly executed deed, such order or deed being duly registered under this Ordinance.

Duties of notaries in regard to deeds affecting registered lands.

79 It shall be the duty of every notary, from and after the expiration of the period of six months mentioned in section 44, before attesting any deed or instrument affecting any registered land—

(*a*) To inspect the register in which such land has been registered, or a certified copy of such register, and to satisfy himself that the deed about to be attested is consistent with the registered title; and to refuse to attest the deed if inconsistent with the registered title, or if the person at whose instance he prepares such deed fails to pay him the prescribed charges for the inspection of the register, or to produce a certified copy thereof;

(*b*) To insert at the head of the deed the number of the allotment of such land in the registered plan.

(*c*) To register every such deed or instrument attested by him: Provided that if the person at whose instance he prepares the deed fails to pay him the stamp duty payable for such registration, he may refuse to attest such deed or instrument.

Penalty for non-compliance.

If any notary shall neglect or fail to perform the duty imposed on him by this section, he shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred rupees.

Provisions of this chapter to apply to lands in divisions brought under the Ordinance 5 of 1877.

80 The provisions of chapter IV. and this chapter shall, so far as practicable, apply to lands situated in the divisions already brought under the operation of the Ordinance No. 5 of 1877 and to deeds affecting such lands, provided that—

Proviso 1.

(1) Every registration of title in regard to which a certificate has not been issued up to the commencement of this Ordinance shall, for the purposes of section 56, be taken as made on the commencement of this Ordinance.

Proviso 2.

(2) Lands in regard to which certificates of title have issued before the commencement of this Ordinance shall be deemed, for the purposes of section 57, to have been registered at the commencement of this Ordinance.

Proviso 3.

(3) No alienation or encumbrance affecting any land shall be of force or avail in law unless registered in the book mentioned in section 26 of the Ordinance No. 5 of 1877 within twelve months from a date to be notified by the Registrar-General in the *Government Gazette* and by beat of tom-tom once a month during such period of twelve months in the division, town, or village in which such land is situated, and on being registered such alienation or encumbrance shall have priority according to the order in time of registration.

Proviso 4.

(4) In regard to lands to which no claim has been made or upheld it shall be lawful for the Registrar-General, on the commencement of this Ordinance, to prepare and issue the list and notice mentioned in section 44 (2), and to deal with and dispose of every claim made in pursuance of such notice in the

same manner as the claims made under section 23, and to register such lands in the manner required by section 47; and if no claim shall have been made to any land referred to in such notice, or if a claim or claims being made none shall be upheld, it shall be lawful for the Registrar-General to register such land in manner provided by section 55, whereupon the same shall become vested in and become the property of the Crown free from all incumbrances.

Registration of deeds under this chapter to be governed by provisions of next chapter.

81 As far as practicable, and unless inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter, the provisions of the next chapter shall apply to deeds tendered for registration under this chapter.

PART IV.

CHAPTER VI.

INTERIM REGISTRATION OF DEEDS.

Preamble.

Whereas the preparation of surveys and the investigation and registration of titles hereinbefore provided for are likely to be attended with delay, and it is expedient to provide for the registration in the meantime of deeds affecting land independently of the registration of titles, it is therefore enacted that—

Books for registration and inspection thereof.

82 (1) At each registry there shall be kept a set of books for the registration therein of any deed which may be brought to such registry for registration as hereinafter provided, to each book being allotted some defined portion of the district or districts or part thereof annexed to such registry in manner provided by section 6, so that every deed relating to lands situate therein may be registered so as to facilitate reference to all existing alienations or incumbrances affecting the same lands, and such registration shall be substantially in the Form M in the Third Schedule hereto, or in such other form as may be prescribed by the Governor.

(2) The said books shall at all reasonable hours, upon a written application in that behalf, be open to the inspection and perusal of all parties, including judgment creditors, interested, or claiming to be interested therein, or to their proctors or agents duly authorized thereto in writing, or to any notary acting in the discharge of the duties of his office, with liberty to demand and receive copies thereof or extracts therefrom upon payment of the prescribed fees and stamp duties.

(3) The volumes and books kept under section 37 of the Ordinance No. 8 of 1863 and section 15 of the Ordinance No. 14 of 1891 shall be deemed to be parts of the volumes and books kept under this Ordinance.

All deeds affecting land to be registered.

83 (1) Every deed and every discharge of an incumbrance affecting land or any interest in land may be registered in the land registry of the district in which such land or property is situate, in the books mentioned in the preceding section unless or until books have been opened under section 47, and immediately thereafter in such books.

(2) "Deed," for the purposes of this section, means any instrument duly executed in this island on or after the First day of January, 1864.

(3) Deeds and instruments already registered under the provisions of Ordinances No. 8 of 1863 and No. 14 of 1891 shall not require re-registration under this Ordinance; and such rights, benefits, or privileges as have arisen in respect of such deeds and instruments under the said Ordinances No. 8 of 1863 and No. 14 of 1891 shall be unaffected by the provisions of this Ordinance.

Effect of non-registration.

84 Every such deed, unless so registered, shall be deemed void as against all parties claiming an adverse interest thereto on valuable consideration by virtue of any subsequent deed which shall have been duly registered as aforesaid.

Provided that—

(1) Fraud or collusion in obtaining such last-mentioned deed, or in securing such prior registration, shall defeat the priority of the person claiming thereunder;

(2) Priority shall not be lost merely in consequence of the person claiming under the registration having been affected with actual or constructive notice, except in cases of actual fraud; and

(3) Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to give any greater effect or different construction to any deed registered in pursuance hereof, save the priority hereby conferred on it.

(4) Such priority shall not be affected by the subsequent registration of any deed executed before the deed first registered.

Production of deed for registration.

85 (1) It shall be lawful for the party gaining an interest or benefit under any deed registrable under section 83, personally or by his agent to produce or send the same, or a duplicate, or authenticated copy thereof to the registrar of the district in which the land or property thereby affected is situate.

(2) Such registrar shall forthwith, upon receipt of the deed with the proper stamp for registration, enter the deed consecutively according to the order of its receipt in a book to be kept substantially in the Form N in the Third Schedule hereto, and which shall be called "the day book;" and he shall thereafter register the deed on the appointed page of the book assigned for the division or village wherein the land or property is situated.

(3) Upon such registration the deed shall be deemed to have been registered at the time of its entry in the day book.

Registration of probates and letters of administration.

86 When a party applies to have a probate or letters of administration registered in respect of any land, he shall produce to the registrar an authenticated copy of the inventory or list of appraisement filed in the case in which application for probate or administration was made, and shall further give such description of the land as the registrar shall require for the purposes of registration.

Registrar may call for proof, and give notice to third parties.

87 (1) Every such registrar shall be entitled, if he see fit so to do, to require any person applying for the registration of a deed to prove its due execution, the identity of the land affected by the deed or of the parties to it, and in the case of an authenticated copy the loss or destruction of the original. And where he may have reason to apprehend that a fraud has been or is about to be committed on any person, he shall give notice to such person of the intended registration in order to prevent the same being effected to his prejudice.

(2) If the registrar is satisfied upon inquiry that the deed was duly made, and in the case of an authenticated copy of the loss or destruction of the original, and as to the identity of the land or the parties, and that there is no reason to believe that a fraud has been or is about to be committed, he shall register the deed, and the registration shall take effect from the time of the entry in the day book.

(3) If he is not satisfied, he shall refuse to register the deed, and shall return the same unregistered, and shall record the fact in the day book.

(4) For the purposes of the inquiry under this section the registrar shall have power to cite and examine witnesses upon oath or affirmation, and to call for the production of any document material to the inquiry from the person who has the custody of such document.

Deed to be stamped before registration.

88 No deed shall be registered unless the same has been stamped with the prescribed registration stamp.

Registrar in case of doubt may apply to the Registrar-General.

89 (1) If a registrar is in doubt as to whether an instrument should be registered, or as to whether it is liable to stamp duty for its registration, and if liable to what amount of duty it is liable, he shall, after entering the deed in the day book, apply in writing to the Registrar-General for his decision thereon. The Registrar-General shall thereupon declare his decision.

(2) Any person dissatisfied with such decision may appeal against the same to the Supreme Court within ten days from the decision being communicated to him. The registrar shall, in terms of the decision of the Registrar-General or in case of an appeal being taken of the Supreme Court in appeal, register or refuse to register the said instrument.

Registration ordered conditionally should take effect from time of compliance with condition.

90 (1) If the registration of the deed be ordered by the Registrar-General or the Supreme Court to be made on condition of payment of stamp duty or on other terms, then upon the compliance of the person seeking registration with such condition or terms the registrar shall register such deed in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, and the same shall be deemed to have been registered on the date of such compliance.

(2) If the Registrar-General or the Supreme Court in appeal shall decide that the deed should have been registered when originally tendered to the registrar, the deed shall upon registration be deemed to have been registered at the time of its entry in the day book.

Registration to be endorsed on document.

91 The registrar shall immediately after registration make and sign an endorsement thereof on the deed registered, and deliver the same to the person who delivered it for registration, or his agent or representative, and the endorsement shall be substantially in the Form O in the Third Schedule hereto.

Deed affecting lands lying in different districts.

92 (1) When several lands are affected by the same deed and lie in more districts than one, the deed may be produced or sent for registration to the Registrar-General in Colombo, or to the registrar of each of the districts in which the lands are situate.

(2) If produced to the Registrar-General, he shall, on payment of a stamp duty of ten rupees in addition to the prescribed duty, cause the deed to be registered in the land registry of each district and sign the endorsement of registration.

(3) If produced to the registrar of each district, the first registrar to whom the deed is produced shall levy the prescribed duty, and the deed shall be registered free in the other land registries.

Mode of description of lands in deeds.

93 (1) Every deed or authenticated copy thereof produced for registration shall contain embodied therein, or in a schedule annexed thereto, an accurate and clear description of the property affected thereby, its boundaries, extent, and situation with respect to the village, pattu, korale, or other division of the district; and in case such property is situated in any town, the name of the street in which it is situated and its assessment number and name, if any.

(2) If such property consists of a portion only of a land or allotment, such portion shall be clearly and accurately defined by its particular boundaries and extent.

(3) If such property consists of an undivided share in a land, the proportion which the share bears to the entire land shall be stated, and a description of such land shall be given as required by sub-section (1).

Volume and folio of previous registration to be quoted.

94 When any property which shall have been once registered shall be subsequently sold, encumbered, or otherwise affected or dealt with, the deed purporting to transfer or otherwise deal with or affect such property shall state the volume and folio of the register in which such property has been previously registered.

Treatment of deeds executed in violation of sections 92 and 93.

95 No deed which does not state the particulars required by the two preceding sections shall be admitted to registration, except with the sanction of the Registrar-General, upon the necessary particulars being supplied by affidavit by the person producing the deed for registration, and on such other terms as the Registrar-General may think expedient.

Registration of Crown grants.

96 Every Crown grant shall, before delivery to the grantee, be registered in the land registry of the division in which the land affected by the grant is situated, and for the purpose of such registration it shall be lawful for the Crown to recover from the grantee at the time of the sale of the land, or before delivery of the deed, the stamp duty payable for the registration.

Caveat against registration of deeds.

97 (1) It shall be competent to any party to lodge with the registrar a caveat substantially in the Form P in the Third Schedule hereto to prevent the registration of any deed affecting any land, and such caveat shall state a postal address in the island of the party lodging the same, and shall bear the prescribed stamp and shall be registered free of further duty.

(2) On such caveat being registered the party lodging the same shall be entitled to notice of any application for registration as regards such land, which notice shall be deemed to have been duly given if posted to the address stated in the caveat.

(3) Where the caveat limits the time of its operation, it shall cease to have any force upon the lapse of such time.

(4) No caveat shall be sufficient to prevent a registration applied for unless it be followed up within thirty days after the posting of the notice of application for such registration by an action before some competent court and notice thereof to the registrar, in which case the registrar shall suspend the registration until the final adjudication of such action, and shall then give effect to such adjudication.

On partition a fresh registration shall be effected.

98 When a deed affecting a divided share of any land which has been registered as one allotment is tendered for registration, the registrar shall, after such inquiry as he may deem fit to make, register such share on separate and fresh pages of the book, with such references as may be necessary to connect the same with the original registration.

No sequestration or seizure operative unless notice thereof registered.

99 No sequestration by order of court or seizure in execution of any immovable property shall render null and void or invalidate any subsequent alienation or incumbrance of such property, unless a notice of such sequestration or seizure shall have been registered in the land registry of the district in which such property is situate, in accordance with the provisions of the 237th section of the Civil Procedure Code.

PART V.

CHAPTER VII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rights of public and Crown reserved.

100 Nothing in this Ordinance shall be held to affect any rights which the public may possess or be entitled to in respect of any immovable property or the rights of the Crown.

When growing crops are deemed an interest in land.

101 Every transfer, assignment, or mortgage effected by any instrument executed after the passing of this Ordinance of any vegetable produce of any land to be grown, gathered, or cut after the expiration of one year from the date of such instrument, shall, if the value of the produce thereby expressed to be transferred, assigned, or mortgaged exceed one thousand rupees, be deemed, for the purposes of this Ordinance, to create an interest in land, notwithstanding that by the terms of such instrument an interest in land would not otherwise be created.

Form of discharge of mortgage.

102 No discharge of a mortgage shall be registered under the provisions of this Ordinance unless effected by an instrument duly executed in manner provided by section 2 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1840 or by Ordinance No. 17 of 1852, or by a receipt or acknowledgment written across the face of the original instrument creating such mortgage, and signed by the person entitled to recover the money due on or secured by such mortgage in the presence of a solicitor, proctor, notary public, or justice of the peace, who shall attest such signature in the Form Q in the Third Schedule hereto.

Stamps and fees chargeable.

103 (1) The stamp duties and fees mentioned in the Fourth Schedule hereto shall be chargeable in respect of the deeds, instruments, and proceedings therein mentioned.

(2) The Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, may from time to time revoke or alter the said duties and fees, or prescribe fresh duties and fees, and thereupon the stamp duties and other fees so altered or prescribed shall be payable as if they had been contained in the schedule to this Ordinance.

(3) Nothing in this Ordinance contained shall make it obligatory on any settlement officer or registrar to do any act, or permit any act to be done, in respect of which such duty or fee is specified and fixed, except on payment of the duty or fee.

Forms an alteration same.

104 (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2) the forms in the schedule to this Ordinance, or forms as nearly resembling the same as circumstances admit, shall be used in all cases to which they are applicable.

(2) It shall be lawful for the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, by order published in the *Government Gazette*, to alter from time to time all or any of the forms contained in the schedule to this Ordinance, or in any rule or order made thereunder, in such manner as may appear to him best for carrying into effect this Ordinance, or to prescribe new or additional forms. Every form when altered, made, or prescribed in pursuance of this section shall have the same effect as if it had been contained in the schedule to this Ordinance.

Forms to be laid before the Legislative Council.

105 All forms so altered, made, or prescribed shall be laid before the Legislative Council if then in session, and if not then in session then so soon as possible after the commencement of the next ensuing session; and if within forty days after their being so laid before the Legislative Council any of such forms be objected to by the Legislative Council, the said Council may by resolution annul any such forms. Such forms as shall not be so annulled within the said forty days shall be proclaimed in the *Government Gazette*, and shall come into force on the proclamation thereof or on such other day as may be specified in such Proclamation.

Execution. Rules of courts of requests to apply.

106 The rules which regulate the execution of orders and decrees made by courts of requests shall, so far as they are practicable and not inconsistent with the provisions of this Ordinance, apply to the execution of orders and decrees made by a settlement officer or by the Supreme Court on appeal from such order.

Appeals. Rules of courts of requests to apply.

107 So far as practicable, and unless otherwise herein directed, every appeal under this Ordinance to the Supreme Court shall be dealt with and disposed of in the same manner and subject to the same rules as appeals from courts of requests are dealt with and disposed of.

On refusal or neglect of registrar district court may make an order.

108 In any case where a registrar shall refuse or wilfully neglect or delay to perform any duty imposed upon him by this Ordinance, or in any case where a person is aggrieved by any order of a registrar purporting to be made under this Ordinance, and no special provision has been made in this Ordinance for such case, it shall be competent for the district court of the district wherein the land thereby affected is situate, upon the application of the person aggrieved supported by an affidavit and such further proof as the court may consider necessary, to issue a rule on such registrar to show cause why such duty shall not be performed or why such order shall not be set aside, modified, or amended; and after cause shown, or upon default thereof, to make such order as the court may deem right, which order shall have the effect of, and be put in execution in the same manner as, a judgment pronounced by such court.

Duplicates of deeds to be transmitted to the registrar.

109 (1) Every judge, commissioner of requests, or justice of the peace before whom any deed or other instrument shall be executed under the provisions of the Ordinance No. 17 of 1852, or who shall issue a certificate of sale under section 8 of Ordinance No. 10 of 1863; and

(2) Every government agent executing a certificate of sale under section 48 of Ordinance No. 16 of 1865, or a certificate of acquisition under section 12 of Ordinance No. 3 of 1876, or a certificate under section 7 of Ordinance No. 12 of 1840; and

(3) Every chairman of a municipal council executing a deed of sale or lease under section 164 of the Ordinance No. 7 of 1887—

shall deliver or transmit a duplicate of the said deed, instrument, or certificate on or before the fifteenth day of the month following that in which it was attested or executed to the registrar within whose local jurisdiction such judge, commissioner, justice, government agent, or chairman resides; and in case the land is situate in the local jurisdiction of another registrar, he shall likewise transmit or deliver a copy of such deed, instrument, or certificate to the registrar last mentioned.

Registrar to bind and index all duplicates.

110 (1) Every registrar shall from time to time cause all duplicates transmitted or delivered to him under the preceding section, or by any notary under the provisions of the Ordinance No. 2 of 1877, to be bound in convenient volumes, distinguished by the designation of the judge, commissioner, government agent, chairman of the municipal council, or other officer, or by the name of the justice or notary before or by whom the same shall have been executed or attested, and shall keep and preserve the same in his office with indexes which shall be prepared by him to facilitate reference.

Copies and inspection.

(2) All such duplicates and indexes shall at all reasonable hours upon a written application in that behalf be open to the inspection and perusal of all parties interested therein and of their agents duly authorized thereto in writing, with liberty to demand and receive copies thereof or extracts therefrom upon payment of the prescribed fees and stamp duties.

List of executors, &c.

111 (1) The secretary of every district court throughout the island shall at the end of every month transmit to the registrar within whose local jurisdiction such court is situate a list of all persons to whom such court shall during the month have issued probate, letters of administration, or guardianship, or certificates of curatorship, or who have during the month been appointed assignees in insolvency, showing the numbers and captions of the cases in which the same have been issued or such appointments have been made.

(2) The Colonial Secretary shall, at the end of every month, transmit to every registrar a list of all persons who shall have become debtors to the Crown, or sureties for such debtors.

(3) The registrar shall from time to time prepare alphabetical lists of such executors, administrators, guardians, curators, assignees, debtors, and sureties, and keep and preserve the same in his office, and also transmit a copy thereof to the land registry office in Colombo.

(4) All such lists shall, upon a written application in that behalf, and on payment of the prescribed fees, be open to the inspection and perusal of all persons.

Penalty for fraud.

112 Any person who—

(1) Fraudulently registers any land or interest not belonging to him; or

(2) In the course of any proceedings under this Ordinance with intent to conceal the title or claim of any person, or to substantiate a false claim, suppresses, attempts to suppress, or abets the suppression of any document or fact; or

(3) Fraudulently makes, or abets the making of, any entry, erasure, or alteration in any register or document made under this Ordinance—

shall be guilty of an offence, and be liable on conviction to simple or rigorous imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years.

SCHEDULE I.

Ordinances repealed.

(Section 2.)

Number and Year.	Subject or Title.
5 of 1877 ...	"An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to the Registration of Titles to Land in this Colony"
4 of 1889 ...	"An Ordinance to amend 'The Land Registration Ordinance, 1877'"
14 of 1891 ...	"An Ordinance relating to the Registration of Titles to Land and of all Deeds affecting Land in this Colony"

SCHEDULE II.

A.—Oath or Affirmation.

(Section 10.)

I, *A. B.*, do sincerely promise and swear (*or* declare and affirm, *as the case may be*) that I will faithfully and diligently execute, to the utmost of my abilities, the duties of Registrar-General of Lands (*or* Registrar of Lands for ——— *or* Land Settlement Officer for the Division of ——— , *as the case may be*).

So help me God (*if sworn to*).

A. B.

Sworn (*or* affirmed) on the ——— day of ——— , *A.D.* —.

Before me, ———,
Justice of the Peace.

SCHEDULE III.

A.—Notice to Claimants.

(Section 19.)

Land Registration Division (*here specify the division as defined in the Proclamation*).

Notice is hereby given that I, *A. B.*, Registrar-General of Lands (*or* Land Settlement Officer), will receive all claims to the several lands situate in the above division at the respective places and on the respective days and hours specified in the subjoined schedule.

And I do hereby require all persons having or claiming a right, title, interest, or charge in, to, or over any of the lands within the said division, or the duly authorized representatives of such persons, to appear before me at the place and time specified and to state their claims to the said several lands.

Date ———.

A. B.,
Registrar-General *or* Land Settlement Officer (*as the case may be*).

Schedule.

Place where Claims will be received.	Date and Hour when Claims will be received.	Registration Plan No. of Allotments to which Claims will be received.

B.—Statement of Claims.

(Section 23 (2).)

Registration Plan No. ——.

Land Registration Division (*here specify the division as defined in the Proclamation*).

No. of Allotment.	Name of Land.	Extent.	Name of Claimant.	Nature of Claim.	Value of Claim.	Nature of Title.	Remarks by Land Settlement Officer.	Referred to Arbitration.	Title made out.
		A. R. P.							

Date ———. (Signature of Claimant or Claimants.)

N.B.—The last three columns to be filled in by the Settlement Officer, and then signed by him.

C.—Reference to Arbitration

(Section 26 (2).)

Registration Plan No. 105.

Land Registration Division (*here specify the division as defined in the Proclamation*).

We, the undersigned, claimants of the above-mentioned land, do hereby agree, under the terms of the —— section of "The Land Registration Ordinance, 190 ," to refer all disputes touching our several claims to the above-mentioned land as set forth in the statement of claims No. ——, to the arbitration and award of (*Adumbarage Theodoris Alwis*) and (*Disanayakage Joronis Pieris*) (if more than one be named), with power to them to nominate an umpire.

The award to be made within ——— days from the date hereof unless the time be enlarged.

October —, 19—.

Witness.

———

Land Settlement Officer.

M. Juwanis Perera.
Mark of (+) *M. Isaac Perera.*
Diyonis.

We, the above-named arbitrators, do hereby accept this reference and nominate the Settlement Officer (*or Sembuge Siman Perera*) as umpire.

Witness.

———

Land Settlement Officer.

A. Theodoris Alwis.
D. Joronis Pieris.

D.—Form of Writ of Possession.

(Section 39.)

In the Matter of the Claim of ———, of ———, and others, under "The Land Registration Ordinance, 190 ."

Registration Plan No. ——

Land Registration Division (*here specify the division as defined in the Proclamation*).

A. B.—Statement of claim No. ——.
C. D.—Statement of claim No. ——.
E. F.—Statement of claim No. ——.

To the Fiscal of the ——— Province.

Whereas by an order dated the ——— day of ———, 19—, the Settlement Officer upheld the claim of *A. B.*, of ———, claimant under "The Land Registration Ordinance, 190 ," as against *C. D.*, of ———, and *E. F.*, of ———, to the land ——— No. —— in registration plan No. ——, bounded ——— :

These are to command you that without delay you enter the said land and cause the said *A. B.* to have possession of the said land and premises, or such person as he shall authorize to receive possession of the same, and if need be remove the said *C. D.* and *E. F.* and any person claiming under both or either of them.

You are further commanded to return this writ on or before the ——— day of ———, 19—, with an endorsement showing the day on, and the manner in, which it has been executed, or the reason why it has not been executed.

A. B.,
The ——— day of ———, 19—. Land Settlement Officer.

E.—Final Notice to Claimants.

In the Matter of "The Land Registration Ordinance, 190 ."

(Section 44 (1).)

Registration Plan No. ——.

Land Registration Division (*here specify the division as defined in the Proclamation*).

All persons who have or pretend to have any claim which has not been already preferred to any of the lands situated in the aforesaid division, and who assert a right adverse to that of any of the persons whose claims have been upheld, are hereby required to prefer their claims before me within six months from the ——— day of ———, 19—.

Dated ———, 19—. Land Settlement Officer.

F.—Notice in regard to Unclaimed Lands.

In the Matter of "The Land Registration Ordinance, 190 ."

(Section 44 (2).)

All persons who have or profess to have any claim to any of the lands hereinafter mentioned, and who have not preferred such claims before me, are hereby required to prefer their claims before me within six months from the ——— day of ———. In default the lands claimed will, under the provisions of section 55 of the above-mentioned Ordinance, be registered as the property of the Crown.

List of Lands.

Dated ———, 19—. Land Settlement Officer.

G.—Certificate of Ownership.

(Section 53.)

The Land Registration Ordinance, 190

No. *89*.

——— Pattu } *Land Registration* { ——— District.
——— Korale } *Division*, ——— { ——— Province.

These are to certify that ———, of ———, was on the ——— day of ———, 19—, registered with effect from ———, 19—, as owner, with a title of the *first* (*or second*) class of (*one undivided half share of*) an allotment of land called ——— in ——— in the district of ———, as delineated and described in the foregoing plan (*subject to a certain lease*° *and to a certain incumbrance*,† *as hereunder mentioned*).

Given at ———, this ——— day of ———, 19—.

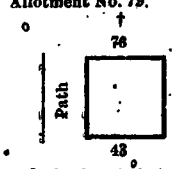
A. B.,
Land Settlement Officer.

° Lease dated the ——— day of ———, 19—, in favour of ——— for a term of ——— years from the ——— day of ———, 19—, executed by ——— and attested by ———, Notary Public.

† Mortgage in favour of ———, dated the ——— day of ———, 19—, of ——— for Rs. ——— and interest thereon at the rate of ——— per cent. per annum from the ——— of ———, 19—, executed by ——— and attested by ———, Notary Public.

A. B.,
Land Settlement Officer.

Book vol. I., p. 37.
Registered plan No. 4,
Allotment No. 79.



Scale of — chain to an inch.
An allotment of land situate in the village (*Dehiwala*) in the —— korale.
Bounded N. by No. 76 of ——.
E. by No. 87 of ——.
S. by No. 43 of ——.
W. by a path.
Extent, 1a. 3r. 23p.
Surveyed by ——.
Drawn by ——. Exd. by——.
Written by ——.

A. B.,
Surveyor-General.
Surveyor-General's Office,
Colombo, ——.

H.—Certificate of Interest (Reversion).

(Section 53.)

The Land Registration Ordinance, 190

No. *74*.

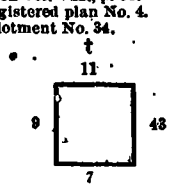
——— Pattu } *Land Registration* { ——— District.
——— Korale } *Division*, ——— { ——— Province,

These are to certify that ———, of ———, was on the ——— day of ———, 19—, registered with effect from the ——— day of ———, 19—, as owner in reversion with a title of the *first* (*or second*) class, of ——— an allotment of land called ———, in ——— in the district of ———, as above described, expectant upon the decease of ———, of ———, who has a life-interest therein by virtue of ——— bearing date the ——— day of ———, 19—, No. —— ——, attested by ———, of ———, Notary Public.

Given at ——— this ——— day of ———, 19—.

A. B.,
Land Settlement Officer.

Book vol. VII., p. 98.
Registered plan No. 4.
Allotment No. 34.



Scale of — chain to an inch.
An allotment of land situate in the village (*Kirillapana*) in the —— korale.
Bounded N. by No. 11 of ——.
S. by No. 7 of ——.
E. by No. 43 of ——.
W. by No. 9 of ——.
Extent, 2a. 1r. 32p.
Surveyed by ——.
Drawn by ——. Exd. by ——.
Written by ——.

A. B.,
Surveyor-General.
Surveyor-General's Office,
Colombo, ——.

Book vol. VII., p. 83.
Registered plan No. 4.
Allotment No. 79.

Scale of — chain to an inch.
An allotment of land situate in the village (*Nagoda*) in the —— korale.
Bounded N. by No. 72 of ——.
E. by No. 87 of ——.
S. by No. 79 of ——.
W. by No. 65 of ——.
Extent, 0a. 1r. 3p.
Surveyed by ——.
Drawn by ——. Exd. by ——.
Written by——. Regd. by——.

Surveyor-General.
Surveyor-General's Office,
Colombo, ——.

I.—Certificate of Interest (Lease).

(Section 53.)

The Land Registration Ordinance, 190

No. *109*.

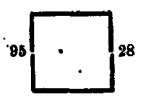
——— Pattu } *Land Registration* { ——— District.
——— Korale } *Division*, ——— { ——— Province.

These are to certify that ———, of ———, was on the ——— day of ———, 19 —, registered with effect from the ——— day of ———, 19 —, as lessee with a title of the *first (or second)* class for a term of ——— years, commencing from the ——— day of ———, 19 —, of ——— an allotment of land called ——— in the district of ———, as above described, by virtue of a lease bearing date the ——— day of ———, 19 —, No. ———, executed by ———, of ———, and attested by ———, of ———, Notary Public.

Given at ———, this ——— day of ———, 19 —.

A. B.,
Land Settlement Officer

Book vol. X., p. 162.
Registered plan No. 456.
Allotment No. 36.



Scale of — chain to an inch.
An allotment of land situate in the village (*Weligampitiya*) in the —— korale.
Bounded N. by No. 64 of ——.
S. by No. 69 of ——.
E. by No. 28 of ——.
W. by No. 95 of ——.
Extent, 2a. 3r. 26p.
Surveyed by ——.
Drawn by ——. Exd. by ——.
Written by ——.

Surveyor-General.
Surveyor-General's Office,
Colombo, ——.

J.—Certificate of Contract.

(Section 53.)

The Land Registration Ordinance, 190

No. *152*.

——— Pattu } *Land Registration* { ——— District.
——— Korale } *Division*, ——— { ——— Province.

These are to certify that ——— has contracted to purchase from ———, the owner thereof, and ——— has contracted to sell to ———, an allotment, &c., for the sum of ——— rupees, whereof the sum of ——— rupees has been already paid to ———, and the balance is payable on, &c., under a contract dated, &c., and attested by ———, Notary Public. The title of the said ——— is a title of the *first (or second)* class to the benefits of the said contract, and takes effect from the ——— day of ———, 19 —.

Given at ———, this ——— day of ———, 19 —.

A. B.,
Land Settlement Officer.

K.—Certificate of Incumbrance.

(Section 53.)

The Land Registration Ordinance, 190

No. *75*.

Book vol. III., p. 72.
Registered plan No. 9.
Allotment No. 103.
An allotment of land called *Kiriwatta*, situate in the village (*Wellawatta*) in the —— korale.
Bounded N. by No. 3 of ——.
E. by No. 13 of ——.
S. by No. 18 of ——.
W. by No. 37 of ——.
Extent, 3a. 2r. 12p.

——— Pattu } *Land Registration* { ——— District.
——— Korale } *Division*, ——— { ——— Province.

These are to certify that ———, of ———, was on the ——— day of ———, 19 —, registered with effect from the ——— day of ———, 19 —, as mortgagee of *three* undivided *fourth* shares of an allotment of land in ——— in the district of ———, as above described, by virtue of a mortgage bond bearing date the ——— day of ———, 19 —, No. ———, attested by ———, of ———, Notary Public, for rupees ——— and interest at the rate of ——— per cent. per annum from the ——— of ——— 19 —.

Given at ———, this ——— day of ———, 19 —.

A. B.,
Land Settlement Officer.

L.—Communication of Partition to Registrar.

(Section 73.)

To the registrar of ———.

The application of ———.

The applicant having partitioned the land ———, allotment No. ———, in registered plan No. ———, registered as one allotment in volume ———, folio ———, of the ——— register, annexes a map prepared by a licensed surveyor ——— exhibiting the allotments into which it has been divided, marked with distinct numbers or symbols, and showing their respective areas, and he hereby applies for the registration of the new allotments on separate and fresh pages in the register.

The ——— day of ———, 19 —.

M.—Form of Register.

(Section 82 (1).)

Folio——.

——Korale } —— { ——District
——Pattuwá } —— { ——Province

Registration Plan ——.

No. ——. Name of Land ——.

Allotment ——.

Boundaries ——.

Extent ——.

Name, Residence, and Occupation of Proprietor ...
Nature of Title ...
No. and Date of Deed, and Name of Notary, Judge, &c. ...
Value of Property ...
Stamp on Certificate...
Place and Date of Registry, and Date of Certificate of Registration ...
Remarks ...

Registrar.

Alienations and Incumbrances.

Date of Registry.	Grantors.	Grantees.	Nature and Particulars of Alienations and Incumbrances.	No. and Date of Deed.	Name of Notary, Judge, &c.	Date of Certificate of Registration.	Stamps.	Registrar.	Remarks.

(Section 85.)

1 Date and Hour of Receipt.	2 Serial No. Day Book.	3 Name of Person tendering Deed for Registration.	4 Names of Lands affected by Deed.	5 Description of Deed.	6 Date and Number and Language of Deed.	7 Name of attesting Notary or Judge, &c.	8 Transferor, Mortgagor, Assignor, Lessor, &c.	9 Value or Consideration.	10 Number of Lands affected.	11 Registration Duty.	12 Volume and Folio of Register.	13 Signature of Person to whom Deed returned, and Date of Return.

O.—Form of Registrar's Endorsement.

(Section 91.)

Registered A* $\frac{5\dagger}{130\ddagger}$

Kandy, January 7, 1884.

John Smith,
Registrar.

* Subdivision of District.
† Volume of Register.
‡ Folio of Volume.

P.—Form of Caveat forbidding the Registration of any Deed affecting any Land.

(Section 97 (1).)

1 Insert postal address.
2 State nature of the estate or interest claimed.
3 Name or description of land.
4 Village or division of town.
5 Pattu, korale, or district.
6 Adding if the caveator wish.

To the Registrar of ———.

Take notice, that I, *A. B.*, of [1] ———, claiming [2] ——— in [3] ——— allotment No. ———, situated in the [4] ———, in the [5] ———, of the ——— Province, and registered in Volume ———, Folio ———, forbid the registration of any deed or other instrument affecting the said land [6] ——— (executed or about to be executed by ———, of ———, until ———).

Colombo, dated the ——— day of ——— 19—.

A. B.

Q.—Form of Attestation, to be written after words acknowledging receipt or discharge.

(Section 102.)

Signed by *A. B.* at ———, this ——— day of ———, 19—.

A.B.

Receipt Stamp

Before me,

Solicitor (*or as the case may be*).

(Address) ———

SCHEDULE IV.—STAMPS AND FEES.

(Section 103.)

A.—Stamp Duty on the Registration of Deeds.

1. Every Crown Grant, a stamp duty of ... Re. 1
2. Every transfer of property by an executor, administrator, or trustee without consideration to the person beneficially entitled to such property, or when made by order of court in cases of divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*, a stamp duty of Rs. 10
3. Every transfer of property without consideration by a trustee or trustees, or the executors or administrators of a deceased trustee or trustees to a surviving trustee or trustees, or to a new trustee or trustees, or to a surviving trustee or trustees and a new trustee or trustees, a stamp duty of ... Rs. 10
4. Every other deed of sale, purchase, transfer, assignment, or mortgage of any immovable property, or of promise, bargain, contract, or agreement for effecting any such object, or for transferring any security, interest, or incumbrance affecting such property (other than a lease) or of contract or agreement for the future sale or purchase or transfer of any such property—

	Rs.	c.
(*a*) Where the consideration of the instrument is wholly in money, or where the sum recoverable upon the instrument is definite, and where such consideration or sum recoverable does not exceed Rs. 100, a stamp duty of	1	0
Where it exceeds Rs. 100 and does not exceed Rs. 250	2	0
Rs. 250 and does not exceed Rs. 500 ...	3	0
Rs. 500 do Rs. 1,000 ...	4	0
Rs. 1,000 do. Rs. 2,500 ...	5	0
Rs. 2,500 do. Rs. 5,000 ...	7	50
Rs. 5,000 do. Rs. 10,000 ...	10	0
And for every further Rs. 10,000 or part of Rs. 10,000	10	0
(*b*) Where the consideration of the instrument is *not wholly* in money, an addition of	10	0
(*c*) Where the money consideration of the instrument is *not stated*, but the *value* of the property is stated—		
Where such value does not exceed Rs. 100 ...	1	0
Where it exceeds Rs. 100 and does not exceed Rs. 250	2	0
Rs. 250 and does not exceed Rs. 500 ...	3	0
Rs. 500 do. Rs. 1,000 ...	4	0
Rs. 1,000 do. Rs. 2,500 ...	5	0
Rs. 2,500 do. Rs. 5,000 ...	7	50
Rs. 5,000 do. Rs. 10,000 ...	10	0
And for every further Rs. 10,000 or part of Rs. 10,000	10	0
(*d*) Where neither the money consideration of the instrument nor the value of the property is stated	2	0

		Rs.	c.
(*e*)	Where the total amount of money ultimately recoverable upon the instrument is indefinite, a duty of	25	0
(*f*)	Where the consideration of the instrument, or where the sum recoverable upon the instrument, is a definite and certain sum of money already lent, advanced, or due, or to be lent and advanced on the execution of the instrument, together with an indefinite sum to be thereafter lent, advanced, or paid, or which may become due upon an account current, the same duty and conditions as to calculation of duty on the definite and certain sum of money already lent, advanced, or due, or to be lent and advanced on the execution of the instrument, as where the sum recoverable on the instrument is definite, together with an additional duty of ...	25	0
5.	Every deed of lease, or of transfer or assignment thereof—		
(*a*)	Where the consideration is wholly in money and does not exceed Rs. 100	1	0
	Where it exceeds Rs. 100 and does not exceed Rs. 250	2	0
	Rs. 250 and does not exceed Rs. 500 ...	3	0
	Rs. 500 do. Rs. 1,000 ...	4	0
	Rs. 1,000 do. Rs. 2,500 ...	5	0
	Rs. 2,500 do. Rs. 5,000 ...	7	50
	Rs. 5,000 do. Rs. 10,000 ...	10	0
	And for every further Rs. 10,000 or part of Rs. 10,000	10	0
	Provided that the duty shall not exceed that on a lease for five years.		
(*b*)	Every lease, transfer, or assignment thereof, where the consideration is partly in produce, and the value of such produce is not stated in the instrument, a duty of Rs. 2·50 in addition to the duty upon the stated pecuniary consideration.		
(*c*)	Every lease, transfer, or assignment thereof, where the consideration consists wholly of produce, a duty of	1	0
6.	Every deed of partnership	10	0
7.	Every deed of release, surrender, or annulment, and every receipt or discharge—		
	Where the amount for which such instrument or receipt or discharge is given does not exceed Rs. 5,000 ...	1	0
	Where it is indefinite, or exceeds Rs. 5,000 ...	2	50
8.	Every deed of partition, and every judgment or decree of court decreeing such partition, where the value of every land partitioned and divided does not appear on the face of the instrument or judgment or decree: for each land so partitioned and divided, a duty of ...	5	0
	Where the value of every land appears on the face of the instrument or judgment or decree, and the total value does not exceed Rs. 100	1	0
	Where it exceeds Rs. 100 and does not exceed Rs. 250	2	0
	Rs. 250 do. Rs. 500	3	0
	Rs. 500 do. Rs. 1,000	4	0
	Rs. 1,000 do. Rs. 2,500	5	0
	Rs. 2,500 do. Rs. 5,000	7	50
	Rs. 5,000 do. Rs. 10,000	10	0
	And for every further Rs. 10,000 or part of Rs. 10 000	10	0
9.	Every judgment or order of court affecting immovable property, and every probate of a will or letters of administration	5	0
10.	Every deed of *any kind whatsoever* not charged in this schedule nor expressly exempted from registration duty	10	0
11.	Each additional land in every deed of transfer by sale, gift, or otherwise, or of mortgage or lease affecting more than one land—		
	Where the aggregate value of all the lands or the sum recoverable upon the instrument does not exceed Rs. 100	0	25
	Where it exceeds Rs. 100 and does not exceed Rs. 250	0	50
	Where it exceeds Rs. 250	1	0
	Provided that where different allotments are treated and described as one property, and from their situation as regards one another can be included in one survey, the stamp duty shall be leviable as on one land only.		

N.B.—The same stamp duties shall be recoverable for the registration of instruments under Ordinances Nos. 8 and 21 of 1871.

B.—Stamp Duty connected with the Registration of Titles to Land.

	Claims of the Value of							
	Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 300 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Rs. 5,000 and under.	Rs. 10,000 and under.	Every additional Rs.10,000 or part.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Claim	0 25	1 0	1 50	3 0	5 0	7 50	10 0	5 0
Certificate of Title ...	0 50	2 0	3 0	6 0	10 0	15 0	20 0	10 0
Proxy	0 12	0 50	0 75	1 50	2 50	3 75	5 0	2 50
Writ of Possession ...	0 12	0 50	0 75	1 50	2 50	3 75	5 0	2 50
Writ of Execution ...	0 12	0 50	0 75	1 50	2 50	3 75	5 0	2 50
Application for registration of Partition* ...	0 25	1 0	1 50	3 0	5 0	7 50	10 0	5 0
Petition of Appeal ...	0 25	1 0	1 50	3 0	5 0	7 50	10 0	5 0
Summons :—								
(*a*) To resident in village where land is situated ...	Ten cents, irrespective of value of claim.							
(*b*) To resident out of the village† ...	Fifty cents, irrespective of value of claim.							
Application for new certificate of title under section 68 ...	1 0	4 0	6 0	12 0	20 0	30 0	40 0	10 0

* The applicant should in addition deposit such sum as the Commissioner shall consider sufficient to defray the expenses of the partition.

† In addition to such batta as the registrar may order to be deposited.

C.—Miscellaneous.

Caveat under section 97 for every land affected thereby a stamp duty of Rs. 10 with an additional rupee for every additional land.

Every affidavit required under any section of this Ordinance, and every application, copy, or extract, a stamp duty of Re. 1.

D.—Copying Fees.

1. 37½ cents for every folio or fractional part of a folio of 120 words.
2. One rupee for each copy of a title deed plan on tracing cloth.
3. Three rupees for each copy of a title deed plan on drawing paper.

XV.—1903.

THE CRIMES BILL.

REPORT of a SUB-COMMITTEE of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL appointed to report upon the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the Ordinances relating to the Repression of Crime in this Colony."

Ordered by the Legislative Council to be Printed.

Colombo:

PRINTED BY GEORGE J. A. SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.

To be purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO, price 5 cents.

1903.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Legislative Council dated November 14, 1902.

Resolved,—That the following gentlemen be appointed a Sub-Committee to report upon the Bill intituled "An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the Ordinances relating to the Repression of Crime in this Colony":—

The Hon. Mr. A. G. LASCELLES, K.C., Attorney-General.
The Hon. Mr. C. A. MURRAY, Acting Government Agent, Western Province.
The Hon. Mr. J. P. LEWIS, Acting Government Agent, Central Province.
The Hon. Mr. W. G. ROCKWOOD, M.D., }
The Hon. Mr. S. N. W. HULUGALLE, } Unofficial Members.
The Hon. Mr. E. ROSLING, }

THE CRIMES BILL.

THE Sub-Committee recommend the adoption of the Bill with the amendments and with the clauses re-numbered as shown in the accompanying copy of the Bill.

A. G. LASCELLES.
C. A. MURRAY.
J. P. LEWIS.
W. G. ROCKWOOD.
S. N. W. HULUGALLE.
E. ROSLING.

Legislative Council Chamber,
Colombo, March 23, 1903.

XVI.—1903.

STATEMENT AND ACCOUNT

OF THE

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' PENSION FUND

FOR THE YEAR

1902.

(Prepared in terms of Section 6 of Ordinance No. 1 of 1898.)

Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.

Colombo:
PRINTED BY GEORGE J. A. SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.
To be purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO, price 10 cents.

1903.

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' PENSION FUND.

STATEMENT and ACCOUNT for the Year ended December 31, 1902.

(Prepared in terms of Section 6 of Ordinance No. 1 of 1898.)

I.—POSITION OF THE FUND.

THE balance to the credit of the Fund in the hands of the Colonial Treasurer on December 31, 1902, was Rs. 3,269,787·04.

Table showing the receipts and expenditure for each month of the year with resulting balances, viz.:—

Month.	Receipts. Rs. c.	Expenditure. Rs. c.	Receipts over Expenditure. Rs. c.	Expenditure over Receipts. Rs. c.
January	16,109 63	10,782 88	5,326 75	—
February	16,479 70	8,298 9	8,181 61	—
March	17,180 91	5,841 62	11,339 29	—
April	17,383 74	8,143 52	9,240 22	—
May	17,617 56	5,168 96	12,448 60	—
June	17,479 83	5,396 66	12,083 17	—
July	18,465 20	5,643 43	12,821 77	—
August	16,437 46	9,488 12	6,949 34	—
September	23,312 13	8,532 89	14,779 24	—
October	17,708 52	18,559 75	—	851 23
November	17,100 53	5,444 28	11,656 25	—
December	205,138 40	7,420 72	197,717 68	—
Total	400,413 61	98,720 92	302,543 92	851 23
Deduct Expenditure over Receipts			851 23	
Net Receipts			301,692 69	
Add balance on December 31, 1902			2,968,094 35	
			3,269,787 4	

Classification of Receipts and Expenditure during the Year.

	Rs. c.		Rs. c.
By Abatement	214,508 26	To Pensions	85,906 65
Refunds of unpaid pensions	3,883 1	Refunds of excess and erroneous payments	794 32
Receipts from Government on account of payment of exchange compensation	222 84	Payments on account of exchange compensation	222 84
Interest	181,799 50	Refunds to bachelors	6,784 56
		Salaries, &c.	5,012 55
			98,720 92
		Balance	301,692 69
Total	400,413 61	Total	400,413 61

II.—CONTRIBUTORS.

The number of contributors on January 1, 1902, was		4,257
Joined during the year		329
Making a total of		4,586

Number of Officers who ceased to contribute.

By Death	73	
Dismissal	22	
Resignation	31	
Being discontinued from the Service	22	
Being disqualified	7	
Attaining 65 years of age	6	
Transfer to other Colonies	3	
Exemption under proviso to section 11 of Ordinance No. 1 of 1898	3	
		167
Number of contributors on December 31, 1902		4,419
Showing an increase over last year of		162

III.—PENSIONS.

The number of pensioners on January 1, 1902, was		493
Pensions awarded in 1902		57
	Total ...	550
Less pensions lapsed during the year		12
Number of pensioners on December 31, 1902		538

Of the three cases referred to in the report for last year as being deferred for further particulars, a pension of Rs. 109·26 a year was awarded to the widow of the late G. Rajapakse, Forest Guard, whilst the other two cases are still pending.

Seventy-three deaths were reported during the year under review, viz. :—

1.	Bachelors	13
2.	Childless widower	1
3.	Pensions awarded in	57
4.	Under consideration	2

The following are the cases in which pensions have been awarded, viz. :—

Name.	Name and Designation of Officer.	Yearly Pension. Rs. c.	Date of Commencement of Pension.
			1902.
Kallarathy Pillai, widow of	N. S. Chandrasegram, Registrar of Births, &c. ...	310 88 ...	January 7
Henrietta Sophia, widow of	James Sawarimuttu, Mudaliyar of Kalpitiya ...	160 95 ...	January 4
Ellen, widow of	A. R. Tocke, District Engineer, Public Works Department	697 10 ...	January 15
Clementina, widow of	C. E. D. Pennycuick, C.M.G., Retired Treasurer of Ceylon	1,813 82 ...	January 23
Eliza, widow of	K. D. L. Philip Weerasinghe, Retired Customs Officer	57 11 ...	January 15
Victoria, widow of	L. William de Silva Wijeratne, Retired Sub-Storekeeper, Government Stores	204 62 ...	January 31
Bandara Menika, widow of	A. C. Fernando, Sub-Overseer, Convict Establishment	40 35 ...	January 4
Adeline Drusilla, widow of	T. N. Altendorff, Clerk, Ceylon Government Railway	113 75 ...	March 4
			1901.
Margaret, widow of	James Hannibalsz, Retired Police Constable No. 197 ...	11 85 ...	November 24
			1902.
Cecilia, widow of	M. Anthony Perera, Teacher, Patelegedara ...	76 21 ...	January 21
			1901.
Child of	Kanthavanampillai, Retired Clerk, Public Works Department	54 86 ...	December 9
Punchihami, widow of	Don Johannes Wickremesinghe, Retired Police Sergeant No. 665	11 81 ...	August 26
			1902.
Maria, widow of	A. Santiago Chandrawarnam, Mudaliyar, Secretary, District Court, Kandy	302 21 ...	March 14
Mary Millicent, widow of	John Loos, Retired Secretary, District Court, Kalutara	67 63 ...	April 19
Paulina, widow of	Bastian Andrew, Lightkeeper Master Attendant's Department	69 78 ...	May 19
Nathalia, widow of	Liveris de Fonseka, Retired Mudaliyar ...	96 86 ...	May 9
Rosa Maria, widow of	P. R. Babapulle, Assistant Shroff, Colombo Customs	60 83 ...	May 21
Children by first marriage and Dona Elizabeth (second wife) widow of	H. Don Harmanis, Teacher, Tantrimulla Boys' School	24 38 ... 22 16 ...	May 12
Lucy, widow of	Cornelius Wannigasekera, Postmaster and Signaller ...	157 37 ...	May 29
Edith Rose, widow of	J. B. Cull, Retired Director of Public Instruction ...	1,346 86 ...	June 8
Matilda Louisa, widow of	Charles de Silva, Mudaliyar, Inspector of Vaccination	137 14 ...	May 20
Katherine, widow of	John Evans, Dismissed Engine Driver, Ceylon Government Railway	46 54 ...	May 22
			1901.
Emerensia, widow of	D. P. Pieris, Retired Customs Officer ...	31 63 ...	August 28
Maruthai, widow of	T. Armugam, Retired Police Constable No. 142 ...	15 9 ...	August 21
			1902.
Children of	B. Gunesekera, Mudaliyar, Chief Translator to Government	81 40 ...	May 1
Regina, widow of	K. Hugo Fernando, Clerk, Fiscal's Office, Western Province	38 67 ...	March 25
Daughter by first marriage and Mary Magdeline (second wife), widow of	F. S. L. Ramanaden, Shroff, Savings Bank ...	43 91 ... 40 60 ...	July 19
Charlotte Maria, widow of	A. E. A. Perera, Mudaliyar, Kandaboda Pattu ...	167 57 ...	July 12
Magdeline Jurgen, widow of	P. A. J. Ondatje, Medical Officer, Habarana ...	108 21 ...	April 9
Georgiana Cornelia, widow of	Charles de Silva, Clerk, Post Office	161 91 ...	June 17
Louisa Marselina, widow of	Romanis de S. Gunatilleke, Translator, District Court, Kalutara	41 34 ...	July 28
Maria Sarah, widow of	Benjamine de La Harpe, Retired Assistant Superintendent of Police	170 77 ...	August 16
Louisa Ellen, widow of	P. B. Candappa, Guardian, Colombo Museum ...	80 76 ...	August 9
Ekneligoda Kumarihamy, widow of	J. C. Molamure, Police Magistrate, Gampola ...	410 23 ...	July 9
Florence Constance Clara, widow of	C H. Wilkinson, Superintendent of Immigration ...	427 98 ...	August 8
Carlina, widow of	George Perera, Retired Police Constable No. 1,511 ...	18 16 ...	June 5
Maria Sophia, widow of	H. G. Kelaart, Retired Recordkeeper, Secretariat ...	148 46 ...	September 18
Anne Melvina, widow of	W. Vandendriezen, Keeper, Madampitiya Cemetery...	64 65 ...	September 27

Name.	Name and Designation of Officer.	Yearly Pension. Rs. c.	Date of Commencement of Pension.
			1902.
Rosamond Beatrice, widow of	P. C. Muttukistna, Clerk, General Post Office ...	67 10 ...	September 1
Susan Tankamma, widow of	D. P. Nicholas, Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeon ...	204 1 ...	October 1
Grace, widow of	O. L. H. Vanderput, District Medical Assistant ...	103 46 ...	September 18
Jane, widow of	P. Cartright, European Police Sergeant ...	137 47 ...	July 30
Annamma, widow of	S. Nannitambi, Retired Dispenser, Medical Department	36 6 ...	August 27
Anne Amelia, widow of	F. J. de Livera, Retired District Judge, Galle ...	1,862 41 ...	November 25
Mary, widow of	S. David, Retired Medical Officer	22 68 ...	October 31
Caroline Sophia, widow of	J. H. de Silva, Fiscal's Marshall, Matale ...	78 41 ...	November 5
Kuda Kumarihamy, widow of	L. B. Kobbekaduwa, Ratemahatmaya, Yatinuwara ...	205 86 ...	October 24
Children by first marriage and Nathalia (second wife), widow of	P. L. Ramanaden, Tide Surveyor, Customs ...	31 87 ... 26 22 ...	October 31
Joseline Elizabeth, widow of	J. A. Honter, Chief Clerk, Police Office ...	279 33 ...	December 7
Children of	W. G. Anthonisz, Dispenser, Medical Department ...	109 9 ...	June 8
Matilda, widow of	Oliver Mack, Retired Customs Officer ...	150 32 ...	December 15
Lucy, widow of	C. S. Jones, Apothecary Medical Department ...	135 55 ...	August 25
Tikiri Kumarihami	T. B. Panabokke, Retired Police Magistrate, Matale	145 15 ...	December 23
Cissie, widow of	Thomas Doolan, European Police Sergeant ...	214 98 ...	October 18
Francina, widow of	P. Don Augostinno, Teacher, Welitara ...	46 89 ...	December 16
Emma, widow of	T. Carter, Foreman Platelayer, Ceylon Government Railway	429 44 ...	December 2
Children by first marriage and Louisa (second wife), widow of	V. Daniel Fonseka, Retired Timekeeper, Ceylon Government Railway	13 32 ... 12 43 ...	December 11

The annexed comparative statement gives the following particulars for the years 1884 to 1902, viz.:—

(1) The receipts, expenditure, and the net receipts for each year; and
(2) The amount to credit of the Fund, and the number of contributors and pensioners at the end of each year.

H. H. CAMERON,
H. L. MOYSEY,
H. T. S. WARD,
P. RAMANATHAN,
E. DE KRETSER,
} Directors.

Colombo, February 12, 1903.

Comparative Statement of Receipts and Expenditure from 1884 to 1902.

Receipts.	May to December 1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Abatements from Salaries ...	31883 65	64522 73	86,242 32	86,645 48	94,737 46	100,583 17	105,672 41	114,305 35	124169 73	135,537 6
Interest ...	583 75	5793 70	9,219 72	13,869 87	19,416 51	25,716 86	32,415 16	39,814 40	48,003 89	56,973 62
Fines ...	—	150 0	—	2 0	1 0	4 0	1 0	—	10 0	5 0
Refunds ...	—	—	15 53	—	979 72	563 6	685 46	748 40	1,314 42	1,188 27
	32467 40	70466 43	95,477 57	100517 35	115,134 69	126,867 9	138,774 3	154,868 15	173498 4	193,703 95
Expenditure.										
Pensions paid ...	108 59	1,701 95	5,656 63	7,670 50	10,307 23	12,812 47	16,779 71	19,380 93	21,808 16	28,398 88
Refunds ...	205 92	798 90	552 77	499 39	646 41	1,267 9	966 27	909 55	422 49	494 74
Office Salaries, Contingencies, &c....	119 34	68 5	755 56	1,467 13	1,447 97	1,561 83	1,688 58	1,810 94	2,139 18	2,296 42
	433 85	2,568 90	6,964 96	9,637 2	12,401 61	15,641 39	19,434 56	22,101 42	24,369 83	31,190 4
Annual Receipts over Expenditure	32033 55	67897 53	88,512 61	90,880 33	102,733 8	111,225 70	119,339 47	132,766 73	149128 21	162,513 91
Balance to credit of the Fund at the end of the year ...	32033 55	99931 8	188443 69	279324 2	382,057 10	493,282 80	612,622 27	745,389 0	894517 21	1057031 12
Contributors.										
Number of Contributors ...	1,075	1,144	1,545	1,606	1,925	2,195	2,365	2,403	2,471	2,594
Number of Pensioners ...	—	16	30	50	64	86	102	127	155	172

Receipts.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Abatements from Salaries ...	150,813 25	174,674 90	177,873 39	184,378 83	193,228 18	201,950 41	209,305 66	209,193 50	214,508 26
Interest ...	67,780 29	78,397 44	90,887 86	104,432 12	118,962 72	133,604 1	149,757 97	164,591 58	181,799 50
Fines ...	253 0	109 0	26 0	1 0	15 0	2 0	—	—	—
Refunds ...	1,674 91	1,698 45	2,916 9	2,664 91	9,265 6	5,485 17	3,340 54	4,943 36	4,105 85
	220,521 45	254,889 79	271,703 34	291,476 86	321,470 96	341,041 59	362,404 17	378,728 44	400,413 61
Expenditure.									
Pensions paid ...	34,396 65	42,470 21	40,943 80	44,311 82	62,298 85	58,172 13	75,702 85	84,371 43	85,906 65
Refunds ...	3,752 89	2,312 32	1,442 29	3,136 44	10,048 31	5,858 75	12,972 21	3,705 43	7,801 72
Office Salaries, Contingencies, &c. ...	3,329 72	3,547 99	4,380 54	4,195 80	4,188 49	4,751 26	*6,626 94	†14,246 25	5,012 55
	41,479 26	48,330 52	46,766 63	51,644 6	76,535 65	68,782 14	95,302 0	102,323 11	98,720 92
Annual Receipts over Expenditure	179,042 19	206,549 27	224,936 71	239,832 80	244,935 31	272,259 45	267,102 17	276,405 33	301,692 69
Balance to credit of the Fund at the end of the year...	1236073 31	1442622 58	1667559 29	1907392 9	2152327 40	2424586 85	2,691,689 2	2,968,094 35	3,269,787 4
Contributors.									
Number of Contributors ...	3,078	3,498	3,548	3,675	3,916	4,039	4,117	4,257	4,419
Number of Pensioners ...	212	252	289	323	369	417	454	493	538

* Includes a sum of Rs. 2,258·82 paid to Actuaries.

† Includes a sum of Rs. 9,612·84 paid to Actuaries.

XVII.—1903.

COAL TENDERS FOR 1903.

RETURN to an Order of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF CEYLON, dated March 24, 1903, for—

The publication of the Results of the Tests which were made by the Ceylon Government Railway about November last of various Samples of Coal submitted in connection with Tenders for the supply of Coal during 1903.

(The Hon. Mr. Stanley Bois.)

Ordered by the Legislative Council to be Printed.

Colombo:

PRINTED BY GEORGE J. A. SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.

To be purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO, price 5 cents.

1903.

COAL FOR 1903.

RESULT of Trial of Indian Coals on Main Line on No. 14 Up and Down Mail Trains between Colombo and Nawalapitiya, October–November, 1902.

Name of coal		Jardine's locomotive coal	Standard	Seebpore	Alkusa	Anthracite	Ghiridih*	Gopalachuck	Khoosorie	Desherghir*	Equitable Company, Desherghir
Name of Agents		Delmege, Reid & Co.	Darley, Butler & Co.	Delmege, Forsyth & Co.	Carson & Co.	Darley, Butler & Co.	Clark, Young & Co.	Delmege, Reid & Co.	Delmege, Reid & Co.	Clark, Young & Co.	Bois Brothers
Date of trial		Oct. 29 and 30	Oct. 17 and 18	Oct. 10 and 11	Oct. 27 and 28	Oct. 6 and 7	Oct. 13 and 14	Oct. 20 and 21	Oct. 22 and 23	Oct. 24 and 25	Nov. 3 and 4
Number of engine		99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99
Total coal consumed, lb.		7,832	8,573	9,208	8,739	8,133	9,419	8,062	8,868	9,659	9,352
Total water consumed, gallons		5,895	5,839	6,078	5,786	6,120	6,280	5,760	6,377	5,803	5,993
Total ash in smoke box, cubic feet		10	9½	14½	10	8½	9	9	5½	8	16
Total ash in ashpan and fire box, cubic feet		31¼	37½	34½	40½	54	52½	41	52	58	55
Total mileage run		178	178	178	178	178	178	181	178	178	178
State of weather		Wet	Very wet	Very wet	Wet	Wet	Wet	Wet up journey	Wet down journey. Very wet	Wet on up journey	Fine
Load Up: Colombo-Rambukkana		24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	Veyangoda 23
Load Up: Rambukkana-Kandy		22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	20
Load Up: Gampola-Nawalapitiya		16	20	20	20	18	20	20	18	18	20
Load Down: Nawalapitiya-Peradeniya		24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	20
Load Down: Peradeniya-Kadugannawa		25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	22
Load Down: Kadugannawa-Colombo		26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	22
Average coal burnt per mile, lb.		44·00	48·10	51·78	49·09	45·70	52·90	45·29	49·00	54·26	52·54
Average water evaporated per lb. of coal, in gallons		·7526	·6819	·6600	·6620	·7522	·6667	·7144	·7191	·6007	·6301
Total ash formed, cubic feet		41¼ *a*	·47 *b*	49 *c*	50½ *d*	62½ *e*	61½ *f*	50 *g*	57½ *h*	66 *i*	71 *j*

* These samples were taken from Railway Stocks and not supplied as special samples carefully bagged in Calcutta before shipment. [*Note added at the request of Messrs. Clark, Young & Co.*]

REMARKS.

a Fire not cleaned out on road only at Nawalapitiya. Slipped on Incline. Four wagons under load up Ulapane Bank. No wagons at Gampola.
b Fire cleaned out at Kandy and Nawalapitiya only. Very heavy work up Incline. Right time in and out.
c Fire cleaned out at Kandy and Nawalapitiya only. Slipped badly on Incline. Right time in and out. This coal is inclined to be soft.
d Fire cleaned out at Rambukkana, Kandy, and Nawalapitiya. Forty minutes late start at Nawalapitiya, 40 minutes late in Colombo.
e Two wagons under load up Ulapane Bank, as fire was very dirty. Fire cleaned at Rambukkana, Kandy, and Nawalapitiya Fifteen minutes late start ex Kandy cleaning fire. This is a hard coal.
f Fire cleaned at Rambukkana, Kandy, and Nawalapitiya. Very heavy rain up Incline. Slipping badly. Right time in and out.
g Fire cleaned at Rambukkana, Kandy, and Nawalapitiya. Light work on Incline. Right time in and out. This coal is too soft for the upper section.
h Heavy work up Incline. Two wagons under load up Ulapane Bank, as fire was dirty. Fire cleaned at Rambukkana, Kandy, and Nawalapitiya. One hour late into Colombo. Additional trip into Kandy from Peradeniya and back on down journey.
i Heavy work up Incline. Fire cleaned at Rambukkana, Kandy, and Nawalapitiya. Ten minutes late start from Kandy cleaning fire. Very dirty coal.
j Reduced load to twenty at Veyangoda. Could not keep steam. Fire cleaned at Rambukkana, Kandy, and Nawalapitiya. Coal very dirty.

General Remarks.

No firewood was used in these trials.
Borrea and Jornidanga coals were not tried on Main Line, as they were too dirty for Coast Line.
Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Company's coal (no name) and Messrs. Vanderspar & Company's Jerriah coal. Samples sent, but not tendered for.
Gourangdhs was tested last year, and found so unsatisfactory that it was not tried this year.

H. G. UNSWORTH,
Locomotive Engineer.

XVIII.—1903.

THE IRRIGATION FUND.

STATEMENT

OF

THE SUMS APPORTIONED TO EACH PROVINCE

FOR

EXPENDITURE IN 1903.

Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.

Colombo:
PRINTED BY GEORGE J. A. SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.
To be purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO, price 5 cents.

1903.

THE IRRIGATION FUND.

STATEMENT (under Section 8 of Ordinance No. 23 of 1889) of the Sums apportioned during the Year 1903 from the Irrigation Fund to each Province, for the Construction, Repair, and Improvement of Irrigation Works therein, and for all necessary Expenses incidental to the carrying out of the Ordinance.

Province.	Surveys.	Salaries and Allowances Vote, 1903: Rs. 50,418.	Maintenance Vote, 1903: Rs. 80,000.*	Irrigation Fund Proper, *i.e.*, exclusive of Votes on Estimates under Ordinance No. 6 of 1892: Rs. 815,000.	Total.
	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.	Rs. c.
Western	No apportionment for Surveys for 1903.	—	419 0	1,000 0	1,419 0
Central		1,080 0	2,585 0	10,214 0	13,879 0
Northern		6,000 0	6,500 0	128,919 0	141,419 0
Southern		3,360 0	18,593 0	62,944 0	84,897 0
Eastern		5,400 0	14,498 0	242,521 0	262,419 0
North-Western ..		5,280 0	11,188 0	45,261 0	61,729 0
North-Central ...		10,290 0	22,575 0	242,052 0	274,917 0
Uva		1,940 0	3,528 0	9,140 0	14,608 0
Sabaragamuwa ...		360 0	3,600 50	7,029 0	10,989 50
Miscellaneous ...		15,580 0*	—	65,904 50†	81,484 50
	—	49,290 0	83,486 50‡	814,984 50	947,761 0

* Provides for the horse allowance of the Director of Irrigation, commuted allowance of three Irrigation Engineers, one Assistant Engineer, two Irrigation Surveyors, four Assistant Irrigation Surveyors, five Irrigation Sub-Inspectors, and for paying travelling expenses of officers.

† For balances on estimates brought forward from previous years ... Rs. 15,118 0
For minor surveys 4,000 0
Urgent minor works ... 4,000 0
Instruments and office requisites ... 2,500 0
Tools and plant 30,000 0
Stationery 1,500 0
Office contingencies 300 0
Office furniture 1,000 0
Special allowance for Irrigation Engineers 2,500 0
House rent to Irrigation Officers ... 1,500 0
Excess on maintenance to be charged to Irrigation Fund 3,486 50

‡ The balance Rs. 3,486·50 will be met from the Irrigation Fund.

Irrigation Department,
Colombo, April 3, 1903.

H. T. S. WARD,
Director of Irrigation.

XIX.—1903.

CORRESPONDENCE

RELATING TO

THE SALE OF OPIUM.

Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.

Colombo:

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To be purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO, price 20 cents.

1903.

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SALE OF OPIUM.

No. 1.

The Right Hon. J. Chamberlain, M.P., to Governor the Right Hon. Sir J. West Ridgeway, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I.

Ceylon.—No. 420. Downing street, October 24, 1902.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to enclose for your information a copy of a question recently addressed to me in the House of Commons by Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., on the subject of the increase in the import of opium into Ceylon, together with a copy of my reply.

2. I shall be glad if you will furnish me with a report on the subject.

3. I observe that the increase in recent years has been considerable, notwithstanding the fact that the duty on opium was doubled at the beginning of 1897.

I have, &c.,

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

Question.

Mr. Caine,—To ask the Secretary of State for the Colonies, whether he is aware that the importation of opium into Ceylon last year was 21,005 lb., in 1895 12,827 lb., in 1880 10,116 lb., while in 1870 it was only 2,499 lb., thus increasing over eight-fold in thirty years; and whether he will order an inquiry into the causes of this increase, with a view to its abatement.

Answer.

Mr. Chamberlain,—The figures quoted appear to be correct, except for the year 1870, when the imports amounted to 12,449 lb., and not 2,499 lb. I will ask the Governor of Ceylon to make inquiry into the causes of any increase.

No. 2.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary to the Inspector-General of Police.

No. 347/Desp. 420. Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, December 1, 1902.

SIR,—I AM directed to request you to report within three days of receipt of this letter on the following points as regards administration of Ordinance No. 5 of 1899 within Colombo Municipal limits:—

1. What steps are or have been taken, and by whom, to enforce the conditions imposed by section 15 of the Ordinance?
2. What instructions, if any, exist in regard to the enforcement of these conditions, and by whom and when were they issued?
3. Whether any action has been taken under section 17?
4. Whether any prosecutions for violation of the Ordinance in respect to sale of opium have been taken in Colombo, and by whom and with what result?
5. Whether the accounts of sales referred to in section 15 (*g*) are examined by the police, and whether any register is kept of them?

I am, &c.,

A. G. CLAYTON,
for Colonial Secretary.

No. 3.

The Inspector-General of Police to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

No. 492. Inspector-General's Office, Ceylon Police, Colombo, December 5, 1902.

SIR,—WITH reference to your letter No. 347 of the 1st instant, I have the honour to report as follows:—

1. The opium shops in their divisions have been visited by Inspector Pietersz, Inspector Ludovici, Inspector Attygalle, and Inspector Collette. When on rounds they have noted that the shops are closed between the hours of 8 P.M. and 6 A.M. They have occasionally weighed the opium sold to purchasers. They have not noticed any consumption on the premises, and no complaint has been made to them by any opium eater or smoker complaining of the opium being adulterated or deteriorated. They have noted that children of fifteen years and under are not frequenters of the opium shops. They have come across no cases in which wearing apparel or other goods have been given in barter for opium.

The renter keeps a register of daily accounts, and when visiting the shops the Inspectors have inspected it.

The Inspectors have made the sergeants and constables of their divisions aware of the provision of the Ordinance.

2. I annex a *précis** of the chief points of the Ordinance which was drawn up by Major Knollys, Inspector-General of Police, for the guidance of the police, in October, 1899, and issued.

A circular was issued by the Superintendent of Police, Colombo, on the 29th August, 1901, calling the attention of the several divisions in Colombo to the provision of Ordinance No. 5 of 1899,

On the 23rd September, 1901, copies of the Inspector-General's abridgement were issued by the Superintendent of Police, Colombo, to all stations in English, Sinhalese, and Tamil.

3. Frequent action has been taken by the police under section 17, and prosecutions have been entered. The penalties inflicted by the court are chiefly in fines; sometimes imprisonment is inflicted. The bhang or ganja has been invariably confiscated.

4. A list of prosecutions and their results is annexed.* There have been no prosecutions for violation of the Ordinance in respect of the sale of opium. The prosecutions taken have been entirely with respect to ganja and bhang. This is in addition to any action that is or has been taken by the Municipal authorities.

I have, &c.,

A. DE WILTON, Major,
Inspector-General of Police, Ceylon.

No. 4.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary to the Inspector-General of Police.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
No. 361/20,837. Colombo, December 10, 1902.

SIR,—I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 492 of 5th December, and I am to request you to furnish a monthly return for the information of His Excellency the Governor giving information under the following heads, viz.:—

(*a*) The steps taken, and by whom, to enforce the conditions imposed by section 15 of Ordinance No. 5 of 1899.

(*b*) The action taken under section 17 of the Ordinance.

(*c*) A list of prosecutions for violation of the Ordinance in respect to sale of opium, and the result of such prosecutions.

(*d*) The examination of accounts of sales referred to in section 15 (*g*) in connection with which the date and hour of the visits should be specified, and the results of the examination of the registers—*i.e.*, quantity in store, quantity sold, &c.

I am, &c.,

A. G. CLAYTON,
for Colonial Secretary.

No. 5.

CIRCULAR TO GOVERNMENT AGENTS.

Circular No. 112. Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, December 1, 1902.

SIR,—I AM directed to request you to report on the following points within three days of receipt of this Circular:—

(1) What steps are or have been taken in your Province, and by whom, to enforce the conditions imposed by section 15 of Ordinance No. 5 of 1899?

(2) What instructions, if any, exist in your Province in regard to enforcement of these conditions, and by whom and when they were issued?

(3) Whether any action has been taken under section 17?

(4) Whether any prosecutions for violation of the Ordinance in respect to sale of opium have been taken in your Province, and by whom and with what results?

(5) Whether the accounts of sales referred to in section 15 (*g*) are duly examined, and whether any register is kept of them?

I am, &c.,

A. G. CLAYTON,
for Colonial Secretary.

No. 6.

REPLIES FROM GOVERNMENT AGENTS.

(1.) The Hon. the Government Agent, Colombo.

No. 995/16,513. The Kachcheri,
Colombo, December 4/5, 1902.

SIR,—REFERRING to your Circular No. 112 of the 1st instant, received by me on the 2nd, I have the honour to state that:—

(1) No special steps have been taken. General instructions have been issued to the police and to headmen to enforce the provisions of section 15 of the Ordinance No. 5 of 1899.

(2) Instructions were issued by Circular of 2nd April, 1900, to Mudaliyars to inspect the books kept by opium renters and to report.

(3) and (4) The Horana renter was fined Rs. 203 in June last for a breach of condition 8 and for absence from the shop of the person named in the license. Prosecutions have been entered by the police at Negombo and elsewhere, but the time allowed for reply to this Circular is insufficient to admit of furnishing particulars of the cases.

* Not reproduced.

(5) Accounts are examined from time to time by the District Mudaliyar, but no register is kept, and the form of account used only shows the balance at the end of each day.

There seems to be some uncertainty as to what is meant by 180 grains. It is a little over three-sevenths of an ounce avoirdupois and three-eighths of an ounce troy weight. As a matter of fact I am informed that opium is sold according to the weight of silver coins, *i.e.*:—

A silver 50 cents weigh for 30 cents	A silver 10 cents weigh for 7½ cents
Do. 25 do. 15 do.	A bit (estimated) 5 do.

I am, &c.,
G. M. FOWLER,
Government Agent.

The Hon. the Government Agent, Colombo.

The Kachcheri,
Colombo, December 13, 1902.

No. 1,037/F 165 B.

SIR,—ADVERTING to my letter No. 995 of the 4th instant, I have the honour to state that action has been taken from time to time by the police under section 17.

2. I annex a list of prosecutions for violation of the Ordinance in respect of sale of opium, showing the results of the cases.

I am, &c.,
G. M. FOWLER,
Government Agent.

List of Prosecutions referred to.

Parties prosecuted.	Prosecutors.	Result.
The retail dealer, Horana opium shop	Mudaliyar, Rayigam korale ...	Fined Rs. 20
Do. Negombo ...	Inspector of Police, Negombo ...	Fined Rs. 10
Do. Negombo ...	do. ...	Warned and discharged
G. Bastian Fernando ...	Police Vidane 199, Raddoluwa ...	Fined Rs. 50
P. A. Juan Perera	Police Sergeant, Peliyagoda ...	Fined Rs. 25
One case	Village Sergeant, Hanwella ...	do.
Do.	do. ...	do.

(2.) The Hon. the Government Agent, Kandy.

No. 862/9,611.

Kandy Kachcheri,
December 15, 1902.

SIR,—REFERRING to your Circular No. 112 of 1st instant, I have the honour to report as follows:—

(1) That the section 15 of the Ordinance No. 5 of 1899 is strictly enforced in this Province by the police on my orders. The licenses are issued subject to certain conditions, of which a copy is annexed.

(2) That the Superintendent of Police, Central Province, has issued instructions in March, 1900, on my orders, to police officers in charge of stations where there are opium shops, directing the inspection and checking of accounts and making monthly reports to him. These orders are now being strictly carried out.

(3) Three cases have been taken this year (in Matale District) for the sale and possession of ganja.

(4) Five cases have been instituted this year under section 16, four by the District Inspector of Hatton and one by District Inspector of Gampola, securing convictions in all.

(5) Daily accounts are kept in the annexed form, and they are duly examined; no register is kept of them, except at the opium shop, where it is examined monthly by the police.

I am, &c.,
R. A. G. FESTING,
for Government Agent.

Form of Daily Account of Opium received and sold under Ordinance No. 5 of 1899, Section 15 (*g*)

Date.	Quantity received.	Date.	Quantity sold.	Total.	Balance remaining in hand at end of each Day.	Remarks.

(3.) The Government Agent, Jaffna.

No. 483. Jaffna Kachcheri, December 9, 1902.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to report that your Circular No. 112 of the 1st instant reached me on Saturday afternoon, the 6th instant.

2. The following are my replies to the queries :—

(1) The Opium Ordinance was read to the police for six successive weeks, and a brief *resumé* of the Ordinance drawn up by the Inspector-General of Police was circulated throughout the Province to all chief headmen in both Tamil and English.

(2) The conditions of sale of opium were carefully drawn up in accordance with the provisions of section 15 by me as the "proper authority," and I annex copy of the conditions as issued to the existing renter, which will be found, I think, to cover what the Ordinance requires, as well as some necessary precautions for good order (clause 4), avoidance of secret sales (clause 5), and cleanliness (section 6). I think the provision (section 5) of my conditions is very important, and that it ought to be embodied generally in all conditions of license to sell opium, although the law does not provide for it.

(3) There were no grounds for prosecutions under the Ordinance, as no violations of the conditions or law were ascertained. But in two cases unlicensed persons were fined Rs. 50 for possession of ganja, at the instance of police headmen and police.

As the "proper authority" I decided to work the Ordinance as "Government Agent in charge of Police," and this was done until I went on leave, when for some unknown reason Mr. Noyes took away the inspection from Mr. Rudd and apparently ordered the Kachcheri Mudaliyar to see to this. And it was not seen to. I have only discovered this when making inquiry on your Circular, and that the vendor has not kept his accounts in any special form.

I annex a statement taken from the licensed dealers' trade books.

A form has now been supplied, which he will be required to keep, and which will be examined by me through the Police Superintendent.

3. I may add a few remarks as to opium sale in this Province. The rent was first sold—

1899 ...	... for Rs. 250	1901 ...	... for Rs. 255
1900 ...	... for Rs. 250	1902 ...	... for Rs. 255

The rent for 1903 has just been sold for Rs. 350. It was purchased by a Tamil from the Coast who seemed to think that the opening of the railway would lead to increase of sale. In this, I think, he was mistaken, as the people on the works who used opium have moved on with the working in extension. But it is clear that the absence of competition and the small amount for which the rent has been sold for five successive years shows that there is little consumption of this drug in this Province.

No licenses have been found necessary outside the town of Jaffna.

There is, however, a certain amount of consumption among the Tamils who have returned from the Straits Settlements, and they are numerous. But these men do not like to purchase openly, and procure their supplies from Colombo in small quantities at a time, by post, and passengers by native crafts and steamers.

I am, &c.,

R. W. IEVERS,
Government Agent.

Annexure.

I, Robert Wilson Ievers, Government Agent of the Northern Province, do hereby license Kopalachettiar Kadirgamachettiar of Vannarponne to sell opium by retail in the shop situated at Vannarponne west on the land called Chenagantarai, bounded on the east by road, north by Ramasuntara Iyer and others, west by Ramasuntara Iyer and others, and on the south by V. T. S. shop, subject to the following conditions :—

1. That the place licensed shall not be open to the public before 6 A.M. or after 8 P.M.
2. The quantity to be sold at any one time to any individual, except to a licensed retail vendor, shall not exceed one hundred and eighty grains.
3. Opium offered for sale shall not be adulterated or deteriorated in any way.
4. That the place licensed shall be subject to inspection, and that no disorderly conduct be permitted therein.
5. That the place licensed have no internal communication with other rooms or passages, and that the interior thereof be open to public view.
6. That the place licensed be always kept clean.
7. That no opium be sold to any woman or any child under the age of 15 or to any intoxicated person.
8. That no opium be consumed on the premises whether by swallowing, chewing, smoking, or any other manner whatsoever.
9. Wearing apparel or any other goods shall not be received in barter for opium.
10. That the licensee shall affix in some conspicuous part of his shop a board with his name, the number of the shop, and the words "License to sell Opium by Retail" painted on it.
11. That no person other than the licensee shall sell or expose for sale any opium under his license either as agent or servant of the licensee, unless the name of such agent or servant be first registered in this Kachcheri.
12. Daily accounts shall be kept, in a form to be prescribed by the proper authority, of the quantities of opium received, sold, and remaining on hand at the end of each day.
13. That the place licensed shall be restricted to the sale of opium and cigars only.

SALE OF OPIUM.

Opium License, 1902.

Quantity of Opium received.

1901.		Ball.		lb.
December 28	Received from Colombo	1	=	2½
1902.				
February 1	do.	1	=	2½
do. 28	do.	1	=	2½
April 4	do.	1	=	2½
June 15	do.	1	=	2½
July 2	do.	1	=	2½
September 12	do.	1	=	2½
October 25	do.	1	=	2½
November 10	do.	1	=	2½
December 3	do.	1	=	2½
		10	=	25

	lb.
Balance in hand on December 8	2 2/16
Consumed between January 1 and December 8, 1902	22 7/16

Sale price is 36 cents a "kalancho," a hundredth part of a pound.
Sold in quantities of a "kalancho" and less, but never more than that.

Amount realized by the Sale.

	Rs.	c.
January 1 to February 25	113	0
February 26 to 28	13	36
March	65	33
April	62	92
May to June	143	46
July, August, September, October	179	97
	578	4

(4.) The Acting Government Agent, Galle.

No. 1,218. The Kachcheri,
Galle, December 3, 1902.

SIR,—WITH reference to your Circular letter No. 112 of the 1st instant, I have the honour to report as follows :—

2. The following shops have been licensed for sale of opium in this Province :—

Galle	2
Ambalangoda	1
Matara	2
Dikwella	1
Hambantota	1
Tangalla	1
	8

3. The Circular issued by the Inspector-General of Police on 30th October, 1899, has been issued to the police at all stations. No special instructions have been issued for this Province. Opium shops are inspected at intervals by the police.

4. A form, of which a copy is enclosed, was sent by Mr. Fowler to the Chairman, Municipal Council; Assistant Government Agent, Matara; Assistant Government Agent, Hambantota; Mudaliyar, Wellaboda pattu. This form was to be used by the opium vendors in keeping their registers of sale. I learn that this form is not being generally used, the accounts being kept in the vernacular on pieces of paper. Instructions will again be issued to vendors to use the prescribed form.

5. The following actions have been instituted by the police :—

Ambalangoda, 1902.—Vendor prosecuted for possessing ganja. Fined Rs. 50 and license revoked. Rent re-sold.
Galle, 1902.—Vendor prosecuted for selling more than prescribed quantity. Acquitted.
Galle, 1902.—Two cases of illicit sale of opium. Accused fined Rs. 25 each.
Galle, 1902.—Sale of bhang. Accused fined Rs. 35.
Welitara, 1902.—Sale of bhang. Accused fined Rs. 25.
Matara, 1901.—Illicit sale of opium. Accused fined Rs. 50.
Matara, 1902.—Sale of bhang. Accused fined Rs. 50.
Beliatta, 1901.—Illicit sale of opium. Accused fined Rs. 50.
Beliatta, 1901.—Illicit sale of opium. Accused fined Rs. 50.
Walasmulla, 1901.—Sale of bhang. Accused fined Rs. 50.
Walasmulla, 1902.—Sale of bhang. Accused fined Rs. 50.

6. The Assistant Superintendent of Police reports that he examines the accounts at intervals, but not regularly, and that no register of sales is kept by the police.

I am, &c.,
H. W. BRODHURST,
Acting Government Agent.

Opium Vendor's Form of Daily Sales Book. License No. ——

Quantity of Opium received.	Date of receipt.	Quantity of Opium sold.	Date when sold.	Name of Purchaser.	Residence of Purchaser.	Quantity of Opium remaining in hand.

No. 522/C. (5.) The Government Agent, Batticaloa. Batticaloa Kachcheri, December 8, 1902.

SIR,—REFERRING to your Circular No. 112 of the 1st instant received on the 5th instant, I have the honour to report that the Inspector of Police has had standing orders from the Government Agent since 1899 to have the licensed opium premises carefully watched by trustworthy persons, and to have offenders committing any breaches of the Ordinance prosecuted in the Police Court; he has also had orders since that time to exercise the powers conferred on police officers by the provisions of section 17.

2. These instructions have resulted in the following prosecutions, with the results noted below:—

(1) On information from one Mustaffa two men of Araipattai were seized by the police on 9th March, 1901, in the act of possessing and selling ganja leaves (*Cannabis sativa*, Indian hemp or ganja), in breach of section 16. P. C. case No. 15,360, Batticaloa, was instituted. Police *v.* (1) Periyatampi Ellupolayan, and (2) Kannappan Kantappan of Araipattai. First accused was found guilty of selling ganja leaves and fined Rs. 10; second accused was found guilty of possessing the same and fined Rs. 30. Half fine was awarded to informant. Ganja seized was destroyed. Scales and weights confiscated were sold and proceeds paid to revenue, together with the value of 20 cents seized.

(2) On information of Police Headman Ahamatulewu one Moorman of Kattankudi was seized by the police on 21st November, 1900, in the act of selling opium without license, in breach of section 16. P. C. case No. 15,123, Batticaloa, was instituted. Police *v.* Isuppulevvai Seenitampi. Accused was found guilty of selling opium without license and fined Rs. 25, or two weeks' rigorous imprisonment. Half fine was awarded to informant, and confiscated property similarly as before disposed of.

(3) In September, 1901, the license-holder of Kattankudi was seized by the Inspector when selling opium in a shop other than the one licensed and by an unauthorized person contrary to the conditions of his license, in breach of section 16. P. C. case No. 15,933, Batticaloa, was instituted. Police *v.* (1) U. Aliyar, and (2) Seenitampi. Both found guilty, and first accused fined Rs. 20, second accused Rs. 10. Half fine paid to Police Fund.

3. The accounts referred to in section 15 (1) (*g*) are kept by the licensees and examined by the police officers, but no register is kept of them in the Kachcheri.

4. Report from my Assistant at Trincomalee will follow.

I am, &c.,
SAM. HAUGHTON,
Government Agent.

The Assistant Government Agent and Chairman, Local Board, Trincomalee.

No. 119. Trincomalee, December 18, 1902.

SIR,—WITH reference to Colonial Secretary's Circular No. 112 of the 1st instant I have the honour to report as follows:—

(1) The conditions imposed by section 15 and those suggested by the Colonial Secretary from time to time are enforced by the Local Board through its Inspector.

(2) No special instructions exist here for the enforcement of the conditions, but the Inspector of the division is under orders to see that the conditions are strictly observed.

(3) No prosecutions have been found necessary since the passing of the Ordinance No. 5 of 1899.

(4) Nil.

(5) The accounts of sale are duly examined from time to time by the Secretary of the Local Board, and the licensee is made to return the book to the Local Board Office at the close of the year. No register is kept by them in the office.

I am, &c.,
C. M. LUSHINGTON,
Assistant Government Agent and Chairman, Local Board.

(6.) The Government Agent, Kurunegala.

No. 772/131. Kurunegala Kachcheri, December 4, 1902.

SIR,—WITH reference to your Circular No. 112 of 1st instant I have the honour to reply as follows for the Kurunegala District:—

(1) and (2) No special instructions appear to have been issued either to revenue headmen or to the police with regard to the enforcement of the conditions imposed by section 15 of Ordinance No. 5 of 1899. The police are, however, generally acquainted with the provisions of the Ordinance; whilst revenue headmen, though not quite familiar with its precise terms, detect cases of illegal possession and sale of opium, bhang, or ganja by their own vigilance or upon information furnished to them by the licensed retail dealer.

(3) and (4) During the present year five cases have been instituted under section 17 of the Ordinance, four for the possession and sale of ganja and bhang, and one for the sale of opium

contrary to condition prescribed in section 15 (1). In all five cases convictions were obtained. In the latter case, both the buyer and seller were fined in the Police Court; but an appeal having been taken, the question of the revocation of the license of the retail dealer under section 15 (2) awaits the decision of the Supreme Court.

(5) There are six licensed retail dealers in this district, one in the town of Kurunegala and five outside. The retail dealer in the town keeps a daily account of sales in the prescribed form, and the register is occasionally examined by the Police and Local Board Inspectors. As regards the retail dealers outside the town, a form is always given to them at the time of issue of the license, but whether or not a register is actually kept by them, as required, I have not been able to ascertain, the time allowed for the reply to your Circular being so limited.

2. The replies of my Assistants at Chilaw and Puttalam will be forwarded on receipt.

I am, &c.,
S. M. BURROWS,
Acting Government Agent.

The Assistant Government Agent, Puttalam.

No. 1,554. Puttalam Kachcheri, December 10, 1902.

THERE does not seem to be any effective control of the sale of opium in Puttalam, and I am obliged to answer all questions in Circular No. 112 of 1st instant in the negative.

G. COOKSON,
Assistant Government Agent.

The Assistant Government Agent, Chilaw.

No. 1,234. Chilaw Kachcheri, December 9, 1902.

AS regards the Chilaw shop, a sort of day book is kept showing the quantity of opium received, sold during the day, and the balance. This is not on a Government form, no form having been supplied.

The conditions are printed on the back of the license, but these should be in the vernacular as well as in English.

2. Section 15 (1) (*a*) of Ordinance No. 5 of 1899; the Local Board Inspector enforces this condition:—

(*b*) A book of sales is kept.
(*c*) The Inspector sees to this.
(*d*) Not adulterated so far as we are aware.
(*e*) This condition is enforced.
(*f*) This is not permitted.
(*g*) Already replied to.

Paragraph 2.—The Local Board Inspector has had instructions from the Kachcheri from time to time.

Paragraph 3.—The Inspector prosecuted a man for possessing ganja, and he was fined.

Paragraph 4.—The Inspector charged a license-holder with selling to a boy under 15, and he was fined Rs. 10.

3. I am making inquiries as regards the district shops.

H. R. FREEMAN,
Assistant Government Agent.

The Assistant Government Agent, Chilaw.

No. 1,305/116. Chilaw Kachcheri, December 30, 1902.

SIR,—IN continuation of my letter No. 1,234 of the 9th instant I have the honour to state that, as regards the licenses other than the Chilaw town one, the conditions of the Ordinance are generally carried out by supervision of the headmen and the Assistant Government Agent, and that there have been no prosecutions. Account sales are kept, but not on a form supplied by Government.

I am, &c.,
H. R. FREEMAN,
Assistant Government Agent.

The Assistant Government Agent, Puttalam.

No. 20. Puttalam Kachcheri, January 6, 1903.

SIR,—WITH reference to your letter No. 1,031/131 of 16th December, 1902, I have the honour to forward herewith copy of instructions issued to the police sergeant here. I have also instructed the sergeant to inspect the shop at least once a week and examine the daily accounts referred to in section 15 (*g*) of the Opium Ordinance.

I am, &c.,
G. COOKSON,
Assistant Government Agent.

Instructions issued to the police sergeant with directions to question every constable coming off beat at 8 P.M., midnight, and 8 A.M. as follows, and record answers in the Information Book :—

(1) Was any opium sold between the hours of 8 P.M. and 6 A.M.?
(2) Was the licensed shop closed at 8 A.M.?
(3) Did you see opium sold to any individual apparently under the age of 15 years?
(4) Did you see wearing apparel or other goods bartered for opium?

(7.) The Government Agent, Anuradhapura.

No. 394. Local Board Office,
Anuradhapura, December 5, 1902.

SIR,—WITH reference to your Circular No. 112 of 1st December, 1902, I have the honour to reply to the queries therein in their order as follows :—

1. The Local Board Inspector, Police Sergeant, and Town Arachchi have strict orders to see that the conditions imposed by section 15 of Ordinance No. 5 of 1899 are enforced.
2. The Local Board Inspector has standing orders from the Chairman to visit the licensee's shop daily and to see that the conditions generally are observed, and particularly that no opium is sold to any individual under the age of 15 years, and that the sales take place at the prescribed times and do not exceed the prescribed quantity. These instructions were given on December 2, 1901, and are observed.
3. Some suspected premises were searched in December last, but no illicit opium or other prohibited articles were found.
4. No prosecutions have been taken.
5. The accounts of sales are duly examined by the Local Board Inspector at frequent intervals. A register of sales is kept.

I am, &c.,
L. W. BOOTH.
Government Agent.

(8.) The Government Agent, Badulla.

No. 302. The Kachcheri,
Badulla, December 6, 1902.

SIR,—WITH reference to your Circular No. 112 of the 1st December, 1902, I have the honour to report as follows :—

1. The Police and the Inspector of the Local Board in Badulla, the Police in Bandarawela and Haputale, and the Town Arachchi in Lunugala see that the conditions of section 15 are observed. The chief points of the Ordinance, including section 15, have been framed and hung up in the police station, Badulla.

No action has been taken under section 15 (2).

2. No instructions exist.
3. The police have taken action on four occasions for possession of ganja, and they have produced the bhang or ganja before the Police Court, where it has been destroyed.
4. Two cases have been taken—
   (1) By the police, Badulla, for possession of over a pound of opium. Accused were convicted.
   (2) By the Town Arachchi of Lunugala against the opium license for selling over 180 grains. Accused was convicted.
5. A register of sales is kept by the renter, but this does not seem ever to have been examined.

I am, &c.,
F. H. PRICE,
Government Agent.

(9.) The Government Agent, Ratnapura.

No. 651/464. Government Agent's Office,
Ratnapura, December 8, 1902.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to report on your Circular No. 112 of 1st December for the Ratnapura District.

My Assistant's report will be forwarded when received. The opium shops here are—

(1) Ratnapura (Local Board).
(2) Balangoda (under Small Towns Ordinance).
(3) Rakwana (under Small Towns Ordinance).
(4) Higgashena.
(5) Ellagawa.

Question (1).—In the first three the Inspector of Police and Secretary, Local Board, inspect the shops monthly and initial the sale registers, and see that the conditions are kept. The sergeants also frequently inspect. The first two officers in Ratnapura frequently pass the shop and look in.

Question (2).—No special instructions have been issued.

Question (3).—See answer to question 1.

Question (4).—At close of the last year Local Board entered a prosecution for sale to a person under age. Result, a fine of Rs. 50, affirmed in appeal.

In June last prosecution by police for sale of ganja. Fine Rs. 25.

In March last prosecution by Ratemahatmaya, Kukulu korale, for sale of opium at Kalawana. Fine Rs. 50.

Question (5).—See answer to question 1.

No register is kept by me of the sales.

I have once myself inspected the Balangoda shop and found a register kept in proper form.

As to Higgashena and Ellagawa, the Ratemahatmaya reports that he inspects twice a year. His headmen have not inspected to his knowledge. He has issued no special instructions. He does not know if any register is kept.

There have been no recent prosecutions.

I am, &c.,
G. SAXTON,
Government Agent.

The Assistant Government Agent, Kegalla.

No. 1,014. Kegalla Kachcheri, December 10, 1902.

SIR,—WITH reference to the annexure of your endorsement No. 731 of 3rd instant, I have the honour to report as follows :—

1. Opium shops are occasionally inspected by the Assistant Government Agent, Ratemahatmayas, and the Secretary, Local Board, to see if the conditions are observed.
2. No special instructions have been issued.
3. The provisions of section 17 have been explained to the headmen. No illicit sale has yet been detected.
4. No.
5. Accounts are kept by sellers. In Kegalla town the accounts are duly examined by the Secretary, Local Board ; in other places copies of the accounts are sent monthly by the licensees to the Kachcheri and are checked occasionally whenever the shops are inspected.

I am, &c.,
C. S. VAUGHAN,
Assistant Government Agent.

No. 7.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary to the Inspector-General of Police.

No. 13. Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, January 9, 1903.

SIR,—ADVERTING to the correspondence on the above subject ending with my letter No. 369 of 18th December, I am directed to enclose herein for your perusal and return a copy of a Circular addressed to the several Government Agents and their replies thereto, and I am to request you to prepare and submit for approval a draft code of rules to be observed in all the Provinces in the Island.

2. A form of accounts should also be prepared showing the amount of opium in stock and the amount sold in the month, with the name and address of the purchaser.

3. I am to add that the monthly return referred to in my letter No. 361 of 10th December, 1902, should thus show the number of purchasers, the total amount sold, and the amount in stock.

I am, &c.,
A. G. CLAYTON,
for Colonial Secretary.

No. 8.

The Inspector-General of Police to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

No. 59. Inspector-General's Office, Ceylon Police, Colombo, January 29, 1903.

SIR,—WITH reference to your letter No. 13 of the 9th instant I have the honour to submit the enclosed draft rules and forms for approval.

2. I return the enclosures of your above quoted letter.

I am, &c.,
A. DE WILTON, Major,
Inspector-General of Police, Ceylon.

Rules to be observed with regard to the Opium Ordinance, No. 5 of 1899.

1. *Customs Return.*—A return (in the annexed Form A) of all opium imported into the Island shall be sent monthly by the Principal Collector of Customs to the Inspector-General of Police.

Renter's Register: (*a*) *Store.*—Each person licensed to possess opium shall keep a daily register showing the weight of opium received into his licensed store, the amount issued, and the balance in hand each day (*vide* Form B).

(*b*) *Wholesale Premises.*—Every person licensed to sell opium by wholesale shall keep a daily register showing the weight of opium received by him, the amount sold, and the balance in hand each day at the licensed premises (*vide* Form C).

(*c*) *Retail Premises.*—Every person licensed to sell opium by retail shall keep a daily register showing the weight of opium received by him. The names and addresses of the persons to whom opium is sold, the quantities sold to each person, and the balance in hand on the close of each day (*vide* Form D).

3. *Return by Proper Authority.*—Every proper authority shall send to the Inspector-General of Police a monthly return in the annexed Form E.

4. *Return by the Inspector-General of Police.*—The Inspector-General of Police shall compile a monthly return showing—

(1) The whole quantity of opium imported into the Island each month—
  (*a*) By the renters.
  (*b*) For medicinal purposes.
(2) The amount disposed of (*a*) wholesale ; (*b*) retail.
(3) The average number of consumers of opium in each Province.

5. *Rules to be observed by the Renters.*—Every person licensed to possess opium shall have a registered store. This store must be kept securely locked, and no admission granted to any person excepting to the registered servants of the licensee. No ball or receptacle containing opium is to be opened or kept open in the store. The store shall at all times be opened for inspection by the inspecting officer appointed by the proper authority.

6. Licensed wholesale premises are to be entirely distinct and separate from licensed retail premises.

7. No opium shall be consumed at licensed wholesale premises, and no ball or receptacle containing opium shall be opened or kept open.

8. All weights in use at licensed premises are to be of the standard Apothecaries' measure. All weights and balances are to be sent for inspection and correction to the Local Kachcheri at least once every half-year.

9. Opium shall not be consumed on any licensed premises.

10. Opium offered for sale shall not be adulterated or deteriorated in any way.

11. All licensed places shall be subject to inspection, and no disorderly conduct shall be permitted therein.

12. No licensed place shall have internal communications with other buildings or passages.

13. All licensed premises shall be kept clean.

14. No opium shall be sold to any individual apparently under the age of 15 years or to any intoxicated person.

15. Wearing apparel or other goods shall not be received in barter for opium.

16. A board bearing the name of the licensee, the number of the license with the words "Licensed to Sell Opium by Retail" ["or Wholesale"] (as the case may be) shall be affixed in some conspicuous place at each licensed premises.

17. No person other than a licensee shall sell or expose any opium either as agent or servant of the licensee, unless his name shall have been previously registered at the office of the proper authority.

18. A licensed retail premises shall be restricted to the sale of opium and cigars only. A licensed wholesale premises to the sale of opium only.

19. Each licensed premises shall be visited and inspected at least twice every month by an inspecting officer on the orders of the proper authority.

20. All licensed retail premises are to be closed to the public between the hours of 8 at night and 6 in the morning, and no opium is to be sold during these hours.

21. The quantity to be sold at any one time to any individual, except to a licensed retail vendor shall not exceed 180 grains.

22. Every retailed licensed place shall be as open as possible to public view.

23. *Rule* re *Inspection.*—The inspecting officer shall see that the conditions of the license are adhered to. He shall weigh the amount of opium in stock, ascertain whether the accounts are correct, and shall initial and date the register after checking it.

A.—Return of Opium imported into the Island of Ceylon through His Majesty's Customs.

Date.	Name and Address of Consignor.	Name and Address of Consignee.	Amount Troy Weight.
			lb. oz. gr.
January 1, 1903 ...	Smith & Co., Bombay ...	Chelliah, Sea street, Colombo ...	50 0 0

B.—Daily Register to be kept at each Licensed Store.

Date.	Received from	Amount.	Date.	Issued to	Amount.
		lb. oz. gr.			lb. oz. gr.
January 1, 1903 ...	Balance in hand ...	10 0 0	January 1, 1903 ...	Wholesale shop, Sea street	30 0 0
	Smith & Co. ...	50 0 0		Renters, Central Province	10 0 0
				Balance in hand ...	20 0 0
	Total ...	60 0 0		Total ...	60 0 0

C.—Daily Register to be kept at each Wholesale Premises.

Date.	Received from	Amount.	Date.	Issued to	Amount.
		lb. oz. gr.			lb. oz. gr.
January 1, 1903 ...	Balance in hand ...	20 0 0	January 1, 1903 ...	Retail shop, Sea street ...	10 0 0
	Chelliah's store ...	30 0 0		Retail shop, Maradana ...	20 0 0
				Balance in hand ...	20 0 0
	Total ...	50 0 0		Total ...	50 0 0

D.—Daily Register to be kept at each Retail Premises.

Date.	Received from	Amount.	Date.	Name of Person to whom sold.	Address of Person to whom sold.	Amount.
		lb. oz. gr.				lb. oz. gr.
January 1, 1903...	Balance in hand ...	30 0 0	January 1, 1903	A	21, 1st Division, Maradana ...	0 0 180
	Wholesale shop ...	20 0 0		B	22 do. ...	0 0 180
				C	23 do. ...	0 0 180
				D	27 do. ...	0 0 180
				E	29 do. ...	0 0 180
				F	144 do. ...	0 0 180
				G	161 do. ...	0 0 180
				H	162 do. ...	0 0 180
						0 3 0
					Balance in hand	49 9 0
	Total ...	50 0 0			Total ...	50 0 0

E 1.—Monthly Return under the Opium Ordinance for the Month of——, for ——.

Receipts.	Amount.	Sales.	Amount.	Number of Persons supplied.
	lb. oz. gr.		lb. oz. gr.	
Wholesale premises ...		Wholesale premises ...		
1 ...		1		
2 ...		2		
3 ...		3		
Total ...		Total ...		
Retail premises ...		Retail premises ...		
1 ...		1		
2 ...		2		
3 ...		3		
4 ...		4		
Total ...		Total ...		

E 2.—Steps for enforcement of the Ordinance by Police, Municipal Officers, and Headmen.

		Action taken, and by whom.
	Under section 15 ...	
	Under section 17 ...	

E 3.—Visits paid to Wholesale and Retail Premises.

Date.	Hour.	Place visited.	Quantity in Stock.	Remarks.
			lb. oz. gr.	

E 4.—Return of Prosecutions.

Date.	No. of Case.	Offence and Section.	Result, with Punishment.	Remarks.
(1) Opium ...				
(2) Bhang or ganja ...				

No. 9.

The Hon. the Government Agent, Colombo, to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

No. 896/165 B.

The Kachcheri,
Colombo, November 4/5, 1902.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to state that I have on two occasions offered the opium license for 1903 at Mampe, Horana, and Kalutara for sale by public auction, but have received no offers that I can recommend for acceptance. Only Rs. 1,000 is offered for Mampe as compared with Rs. 2,000 for this year; Rs. 700 for Horana, against Rs. 1,100 this year; and only Rs. 1,500 for Kalutara, against Rs. 4,000 for 1902.

2. In view of the reported increase in the use of opium, which is confirmed by inquiries that I have made, this fall in price can only be the result of illicit sale or of combination among the buyers.

3. I do not think that the rents of Horana and Mampe need be sold for 1903, but I have postponed the sale of the Kalutara rent to 24th instant.

I am, &c.,
G. M. FOWLER,
Government Agent.

No. 10.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary to the Hon. the Auditor-General.

E 2,646.

From the Hon. the Government Agent, Western Province.

Date: November 5, 1902. No. 896.

Referred to the Hon. the Auditor-General.

By order,
J. J. THORBURN,
for Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, November 11, 1902.

No. 3,524.

Audit Office,
Colombo, November 17, 1902.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

ANOTHER effort may be made to sell the opium rents of Horana and Mampe at the time the Kalutara rent is again put up for sale. If necessary, the sale may be deferred to a later date to allow of time for advertisement.

C. A. MURRAY.
Acting Auditor-General.

No. 11.

The Hon. the Government Agent, Colombo, to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

No. 1,073/165 B.

The Kachcheri,
Colombo, December 29, 1902.

SIR,—WITH reference to your letter No. 664 of the 24th ultimo, I have the honour to state that the opium rents of Horana, Mampe, and Kalutara were put up for public sale on the 8th instant, and I received the following offers:—

(*a*) Rs. 1,500 for Mampe, as against Rs. 2,000 realized for the current year.
(*b*) Rs. 1,040 for Horana, as against Rs. 1,100 realized for the current year.
(*c*) Rs. 2,600 for Local Board of Kalutara, as against Rs. 4,000 realized for the current year.

I did not accept these offers, but postponed the sale for the 22nd instant.

2. On the 22nd instant I put up these rents again for public sale with the following upset prices:—Rs. 2,000, Rs. 1,000, and Rs. 4,000 for Mampe, Horana, and Local Board, Kalutara, respectively, but I received no offers.

3. Under these circumstances I beg to recommend that the opium shops at Mampe, Horana, and Kalutara may be closed.

4. In this connection I beg to state that it was resolved at a meeting of the Local Board, Kalutara, held on the 20th instant, that any offer for the opium rent of the town less than the amount realized for the current year be refused.

I am, &c.,
G. M. FOWLER,
Government Agent.

No. 12.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary to the Hon. the Government Agent, Colombo.

Petition No. 4,584 of 1902.

Referred to the Hon. the Government Agent, Western Province, for report.

By order,
J. J. THORBURN,
for Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, December 24, 1902.

No. 246/F165 B.

I DO not recommend sale of the rents below last year's prices. The probable result of acceptance of a lower rate would be that opium would be sold at a price which would tend to increase the use of the drug in the district.

G. M. FOWLER.

December 30, 1902.

[452]

No. 13.

The Hon. the Auditor-General to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

No. 39.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary:

THE Government Agent should be asked whether the offer for Horana might not be accepted, and requested to refer the question of the acceptance of the offer for Kalutara to the Local Board, who should be invited to say what action they propose to take if this offer is not accepted. It is not advisable that the rents should be left unsold; this would give a large and unearned profit to the adjoining renters, or to the illicit trader, who will undoubtedly begin business.

Colombo, January 7, 1903.

F. R. ELLIS,
Auditor-General.

No. 14.

The Hon. Mr. S. C. Obeyesekere to the Clerk of the Legislative Council.

Hill Castle,
Colombo, January 21, 1903.

DEAR SIR,—I GIVE notice of the enclosed motion, which I shall bring up on the 23rd instant.

Yours faithfully,
S. C. OBEYESEKERE.

"To draw the attention of Government to the communication that appears in the 6th page of the *Ceylon Standard* newspaper of the 21st January, 1903, and signed by Bennett F. Abeyesekera, General Merchant, and that steps be taken to ascertain the correctness of the statements contained therein:—

That in the District of Kalutara 'illicit sale of opium is rampant; a recent murder in Beruwala district (not far from the town of Kalutara) and several fights resulting in grievous hurt at Horana and Waskaduwa can be directly attributed to this unrestricted consumption of opium.'

That 'the police, it goes without saying, are perfectly aware of these illicit sales, and yet they take no steps to prevent them. The almighty rupee silences them, and illicit sales are the order of the day in the Kalutara District.'

That 'illicit sales of opium are carried on with impunity under the very nose of the police,'

—and to move for papers."

No. 15.

The Hon. the Government Agent, Colombo, to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

No. 131/165 B.

Government Agent's Office,
Colombo, February 7, 1903.

Illicit Sale of Opium in Kalutara District and alleged consequent Increase of Crime.

SIR,—IN reply to your letter No. 54 of 28th ultimo, calling for a report on a complaint of Mr. Bennett Abeyesekera, I have the honour to state that the Assistant Government Agent, Kalutara, reports as follows:—

With reference to your letter No. 82 of 28th instant, I have the honour to state that since 1st January the opium rents of Kalutara town and Horana have not been let owing to insufficient bids. It is quite possible that this has resulted in some illicit sales, as opium eaters must have their supply. Before the end of last year special orders were issued to the Police and Mudaliyars to watch for this, as I anticipated some such results as likely to follow the closing of these shops. One case was detected, and a case is pending.

I know, however, as a fact, that people were going from Kalutara to Panadure to buy at the licensed shop there. As a satisfactory offer has been now made for the other rents, any temporary illicit sales should cease from 6th proximo.

Mr. D. de Silva, Crown Proctor, who knows Kalutara well and who has large interests in the district, authorizes me to say that he has heard nothing to justify the assertion that illicit sale is rampant.

The murder referred to was at Warapitiya in Malewanbadda, 12 miles away, and opium had nothing to do with it. The several fights referred to I know nothing about. For last year in the Vidane Arachchi's division of Horana (three Police Vidanes' Waikkiyas) there were three cases of serious hurt reported, one of which was found false, and in the other two convictions were secured.

For this year the number reported is nil.

In Waskaduwabadda, a very populous part with ten Police Vidanes' divisions, sixteen cases under sections 315 and 316 were reported in 1902: one was marked "No offence committed," six were found false by the Police Magistrate, in three convictions were obtained, and one is pending. There is no case yet reported this year.

I wrote to Mr. Abeyesekera to ask him to attend at 10 A.M. to-day with reference to his letter to the papers. The letter was personally handed to him between 7 and 8 A.M., but he did not answer verbally or by letter, and left for Colombo at 11.45.

I may add that I do not believe illicit sale of opium to be "rampant;" that no murder took place in the Beruwala district, but in the Malewanbadda of Alutgama, which is not near Kalutara, but 12 miles away, and that opium had nothing to do with it.

The figures as to offences speak for themselves. Several fights, resulting in grievous hurt, are said to have occurred, whereas not one has been reported this year. This is a fair example of the value of the allegations, if indeed much could be expected, when opium is said to be the cause of the fight. Yet I am informed that the passage appeared in other papers over the name "Truth." The writer I have known since I came here. He is a young man of some education, but my personal opinion of him is not high.

As to his business as general merchant, I know nothing.

2. Mr. Bennett Abeyesekera was also sued for non-payment of a hospital bill in Colombo, and would not pay it till writ was issued and his property actually seized.

3. The opium rents for the Kalutara District were sold on 5th instant at satisfactory prices.

I am, &c.,

C. A. MURRAY,
Government Agent.

Return of Opium imported into Ceylon, 1882 to 1901.

Year.	Quantity imported.	Year.	Quantity imported
	lb.		lb.
1882	7,992	1893	12,989
1883	9,867	1894	12,714
1884	10,502	1895	12,827
1885	9,900	1896	14,976
1886	9,568	1897	18,286
1887	9,976	1898	17,260
1888	9,147	1899	16,144
1889	10,988	1900	23,755
1890	12,806	1901	21,005
1891	12,313	January to Sept. 1902 ...	21,278
1892	12,457		

XX.—1903.

REPORT

ON THE

RESTORATION OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS AT ANURADHAPURA, CEYLON.

BY F. O. OERTEL, F.R.I.B.A.,

Indian Public Works Department.

Ordered by His Excellency the Governor to be Printed.

Colombo:

PRINTED BY G. J. A. SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.

To be purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO, price, with Drawings, Re. 1.

1903.

RESTORATION OF WEST FACE

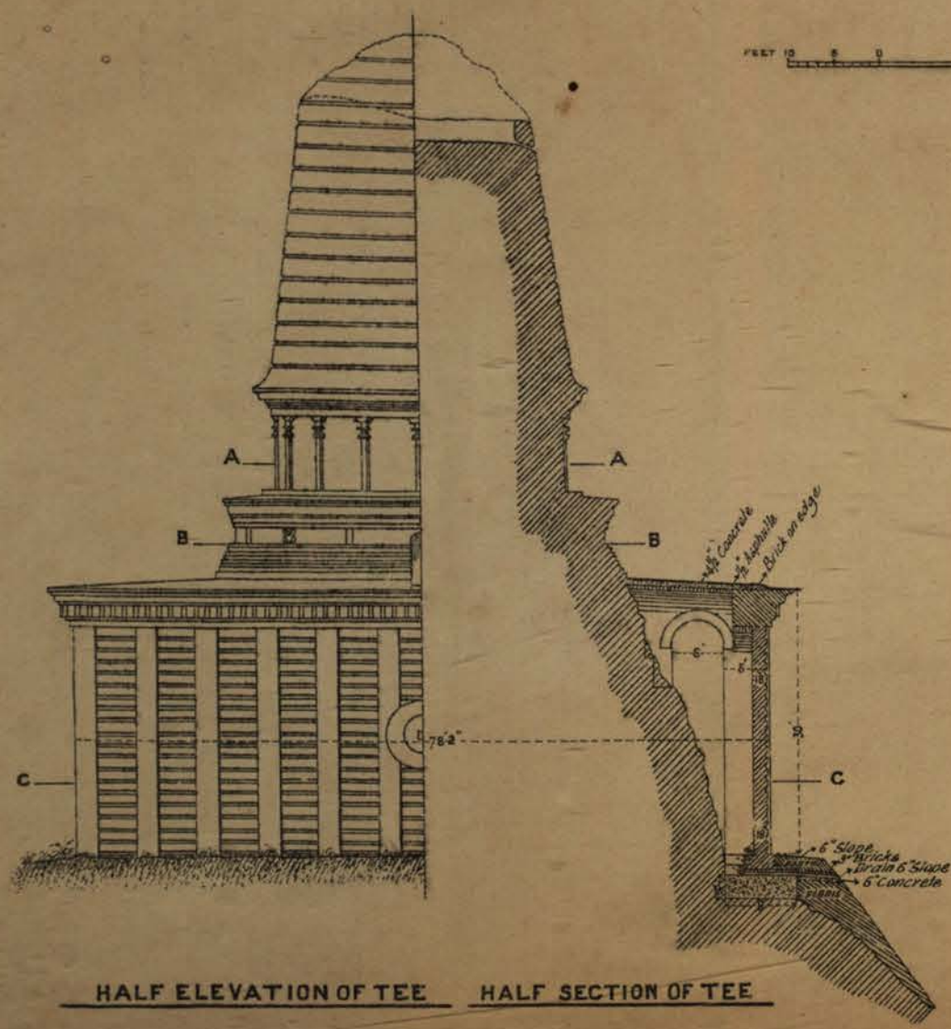
No 1.

ABHAYAGIRIYA DAGABA

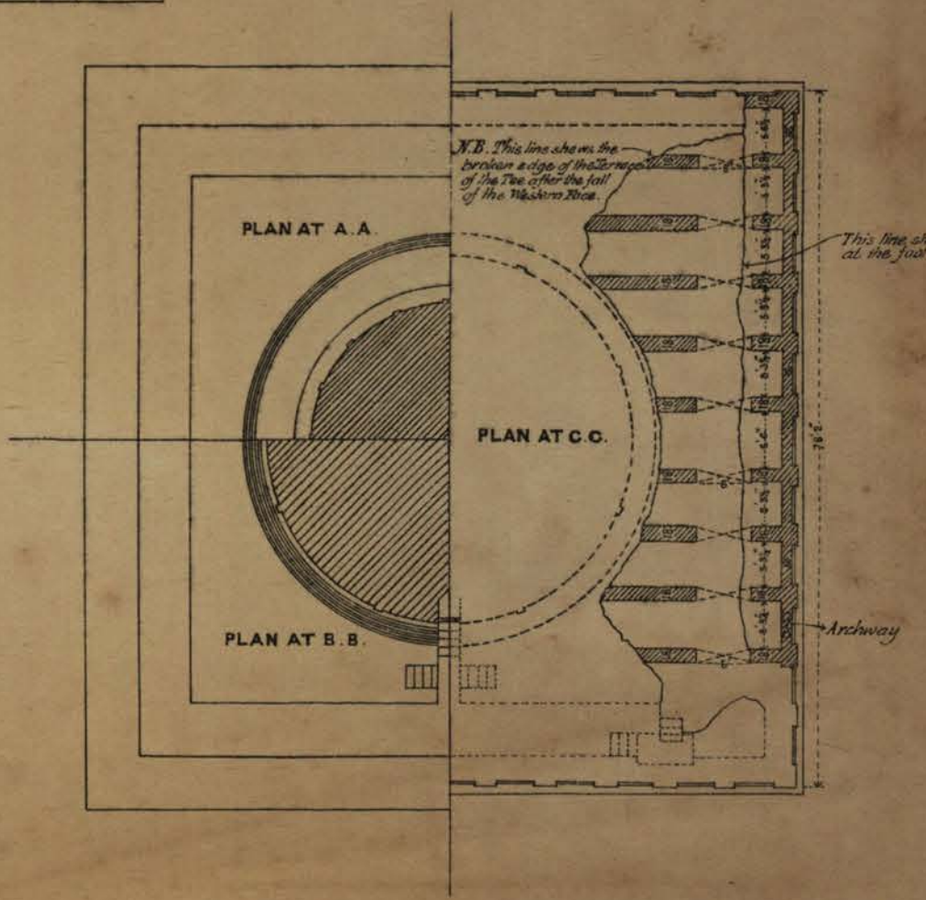
ANURADHAPURA

SCALE

FEET 10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 FEET



HALF ELEVATION OF TEE HALF SECTION OF TEE


N.B. This line shews the broken edge of the Terrace of the Tee after the fall of the Western Face.
PLAN AT A.A.
This line shews the broken edge at the foot of the Tee.
PLAN AT C.C.
PLAN AT B.B.
Archway

HALF PLAN ABOVE TERRACE OF TEE HALF PLAN AT BOTTOM OF TEE

Photo Lith. S.G.O. Colombo No 208 /02

Sd/ F.O. Oertel
F.R.I.B.A.

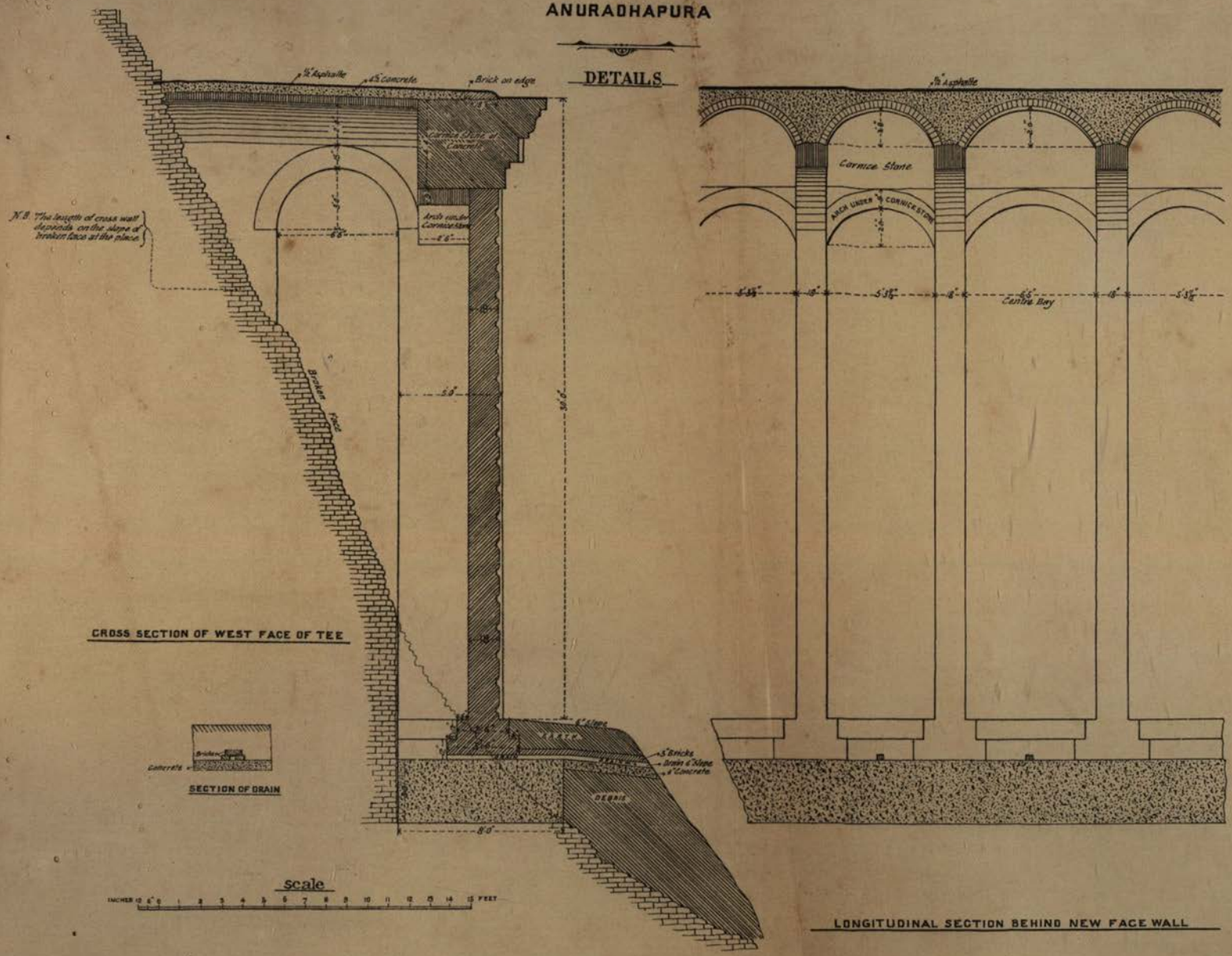
No 2

RESTORATION OF WEST FACE

ABHAYAGIRIYA DAGABA

ANURADHAPURA

DETAILS



CROSS SECTION OF WEST FACE OF TEE

SECTION OF DRAIN

scale

INCHES 12 6 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 FEET

LONGITUDINAL SECTION BEHIND NEW FACE WALL

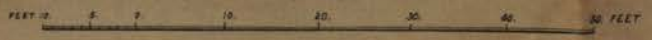
Photo: Lith. S.G.O. Colombo No 204/02

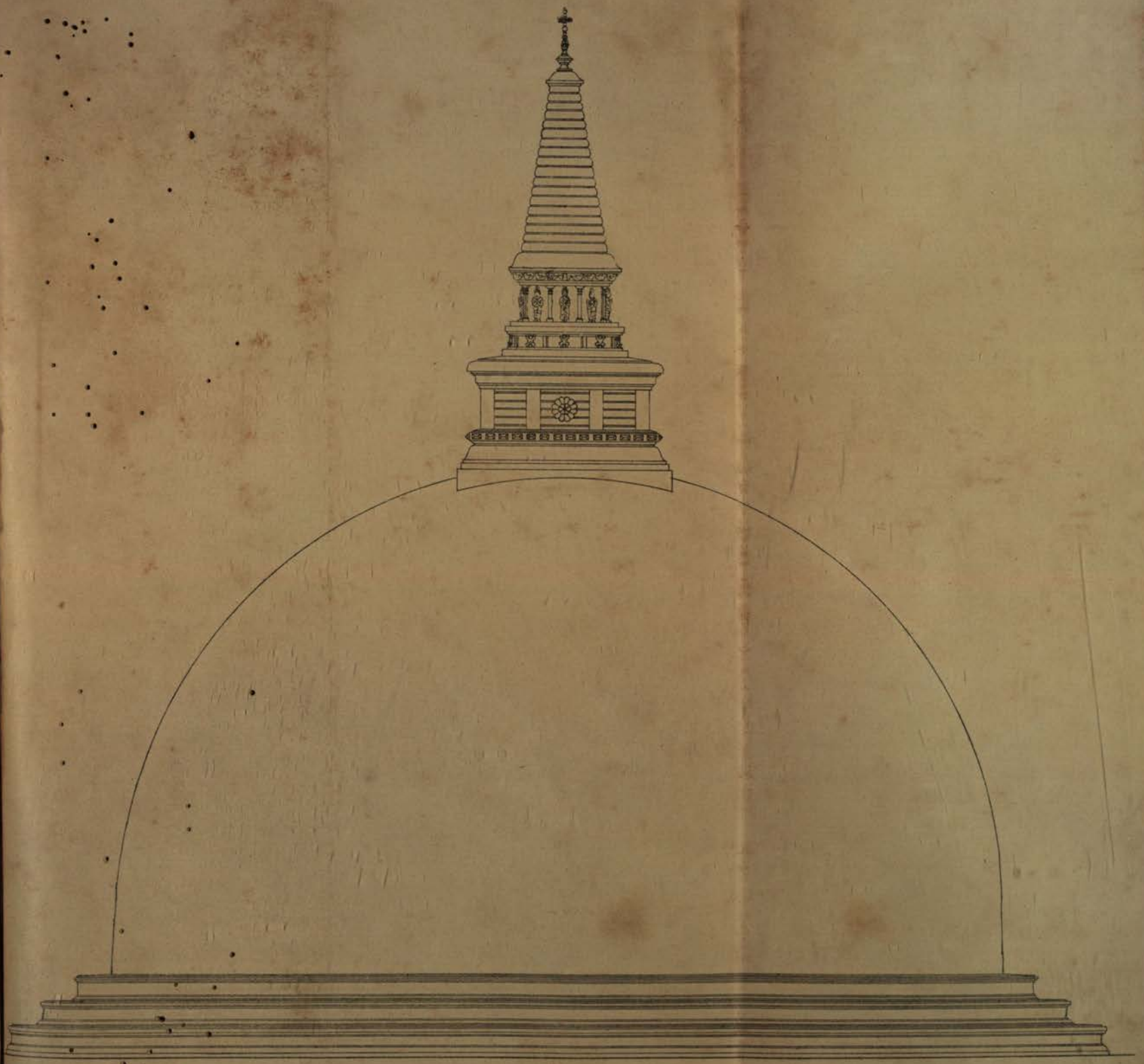
Sd./ F.O. Oertel
F.R.I.B.A.

MIRISAWETIYA DAGABA
AT
ANURADHAPURA

AS PROPOSED TO BE RESTORED

SCALE



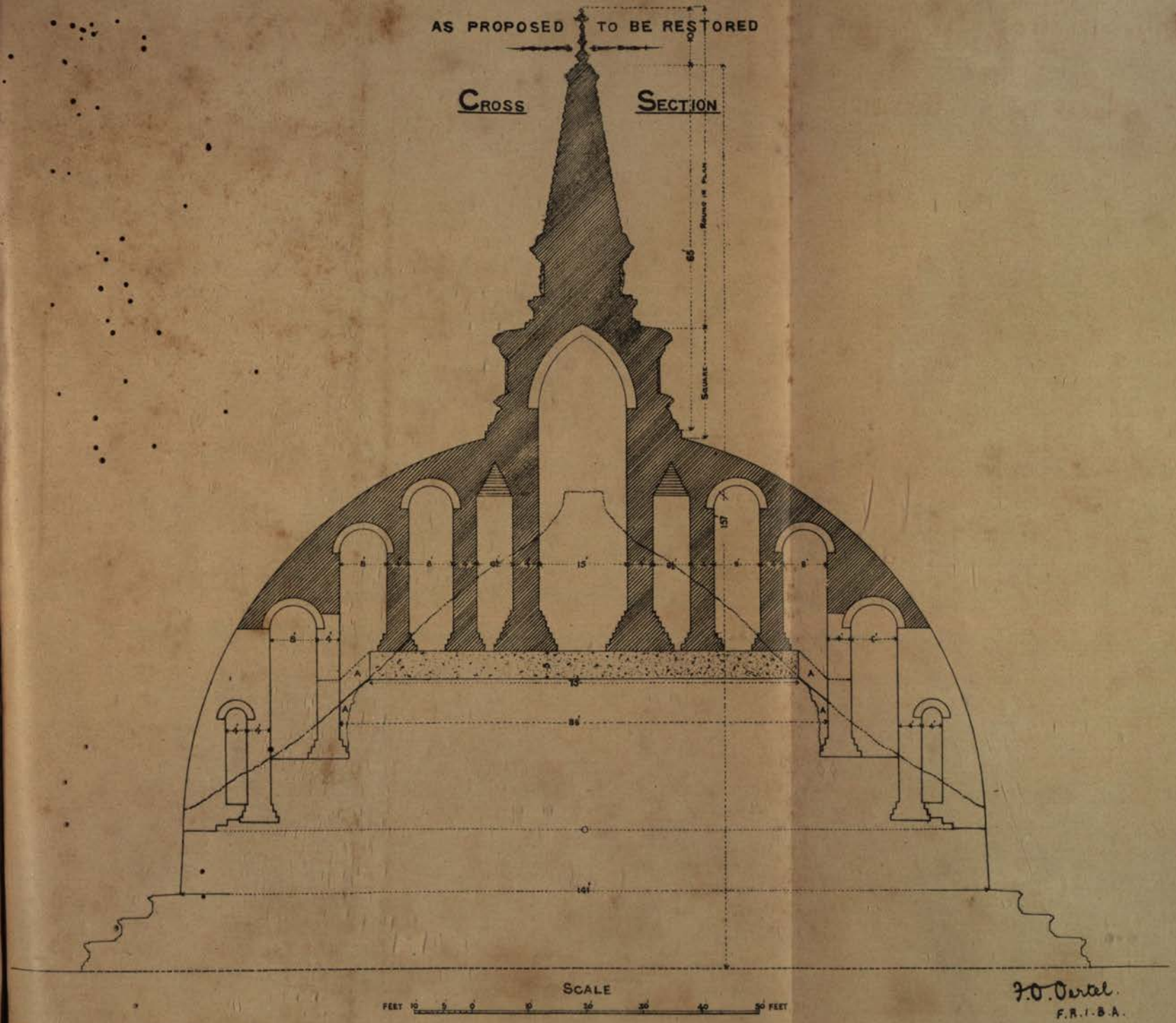


MIRISAWETIYA DAGABA
AT
ANURADHAPURA

No. 4

AS PROPOSED TO BE RESTORED

CROSS SECTION



SCALE

FEET 10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 FEET

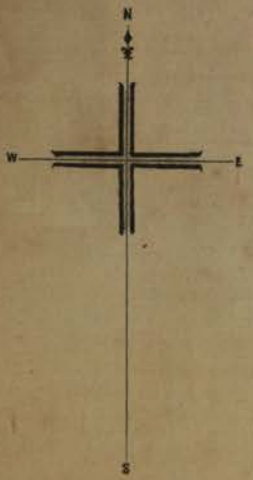
F.O. Oertel.
F.R.I.B.A.

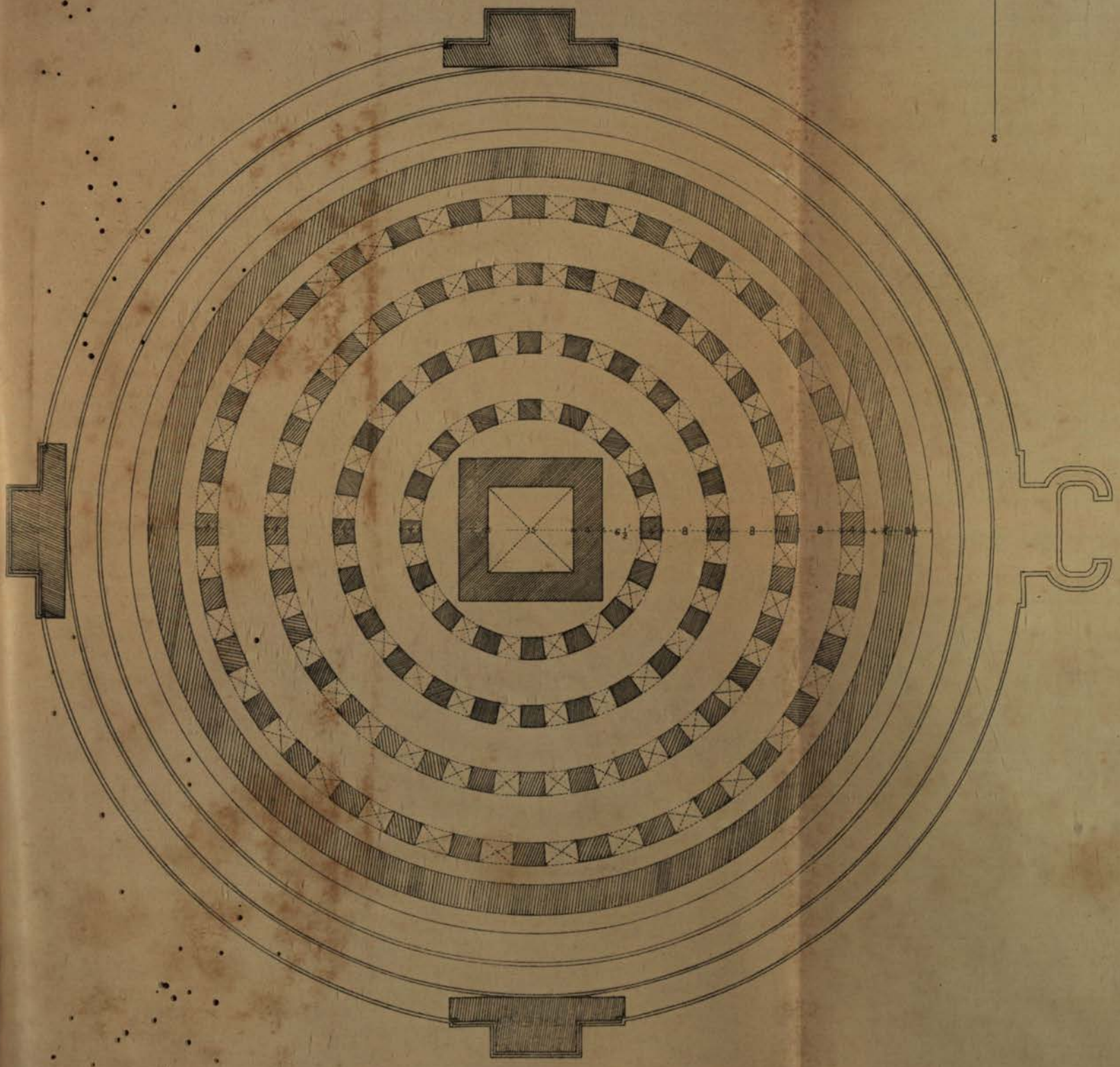
Photo. Lith. S.G.O. Colombo No. 206/02.

PLAN
OF THE
MIRISAWETIYA DAGABA
AT
ANURADHAPURA

AS PROPOSED TO BE RESTORED

SCALE





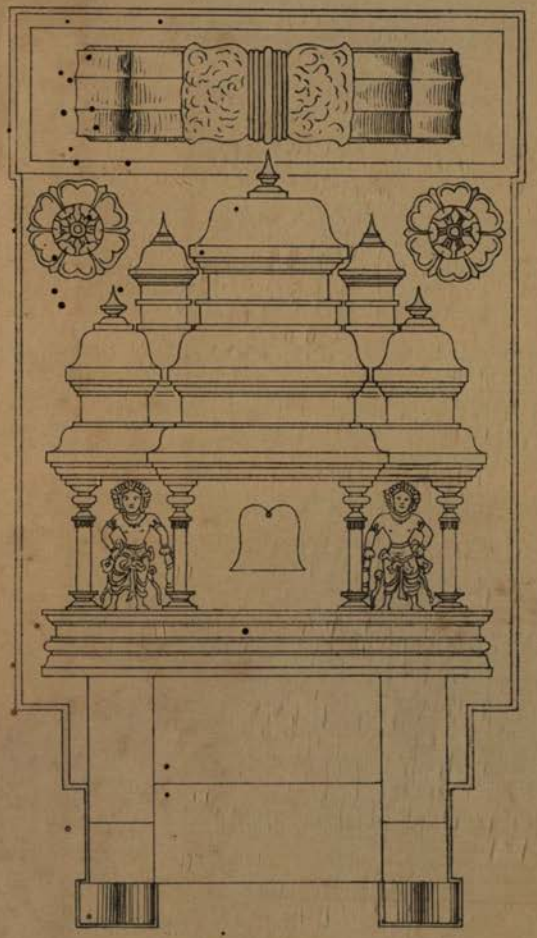
MUTRA GALA

NEAR

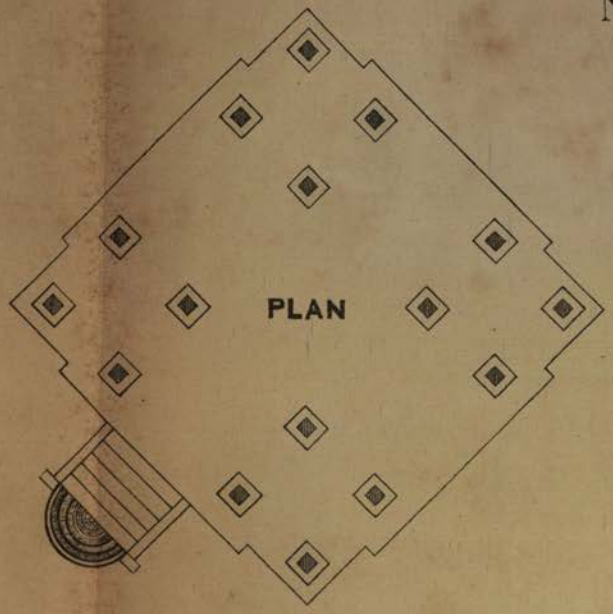
RUWANWELI DAGABA

ANURADHAPURA

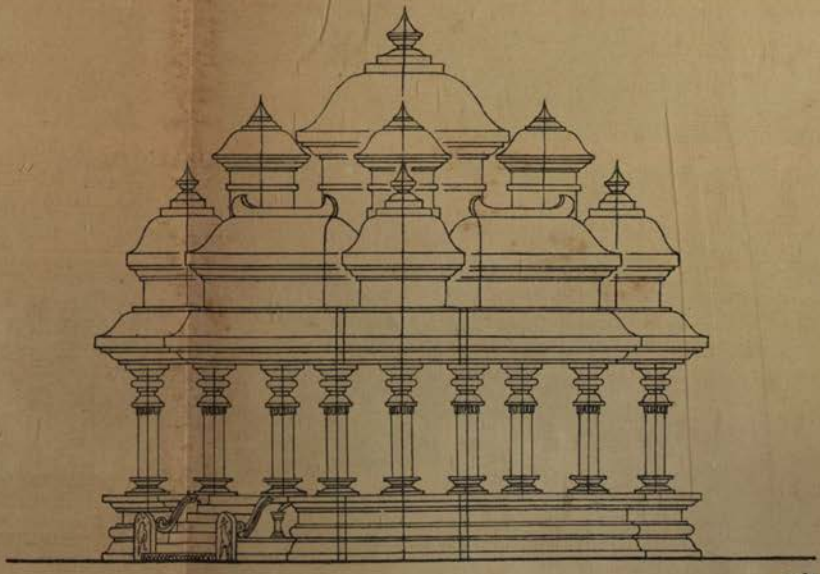
№6



PLAN



PLAN



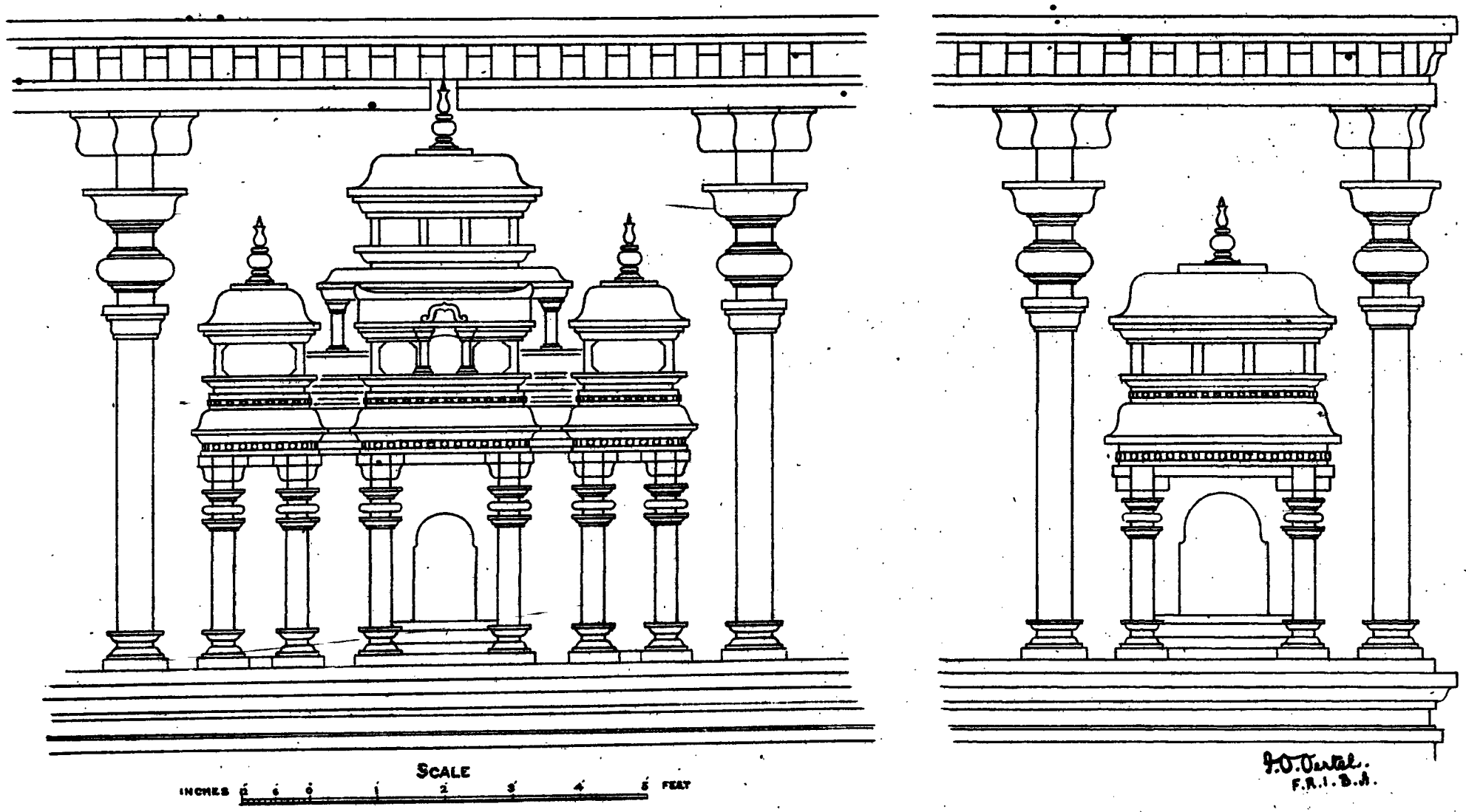
ELEVATION
OF
MINIATURE PAVILION

J.O. Vertel
F.R.I.B.A.

MINIATURE BUILDINGS

FROM THE WALLS OF THE THUPARAMA TEMPLE
AT
POLONNARUWA

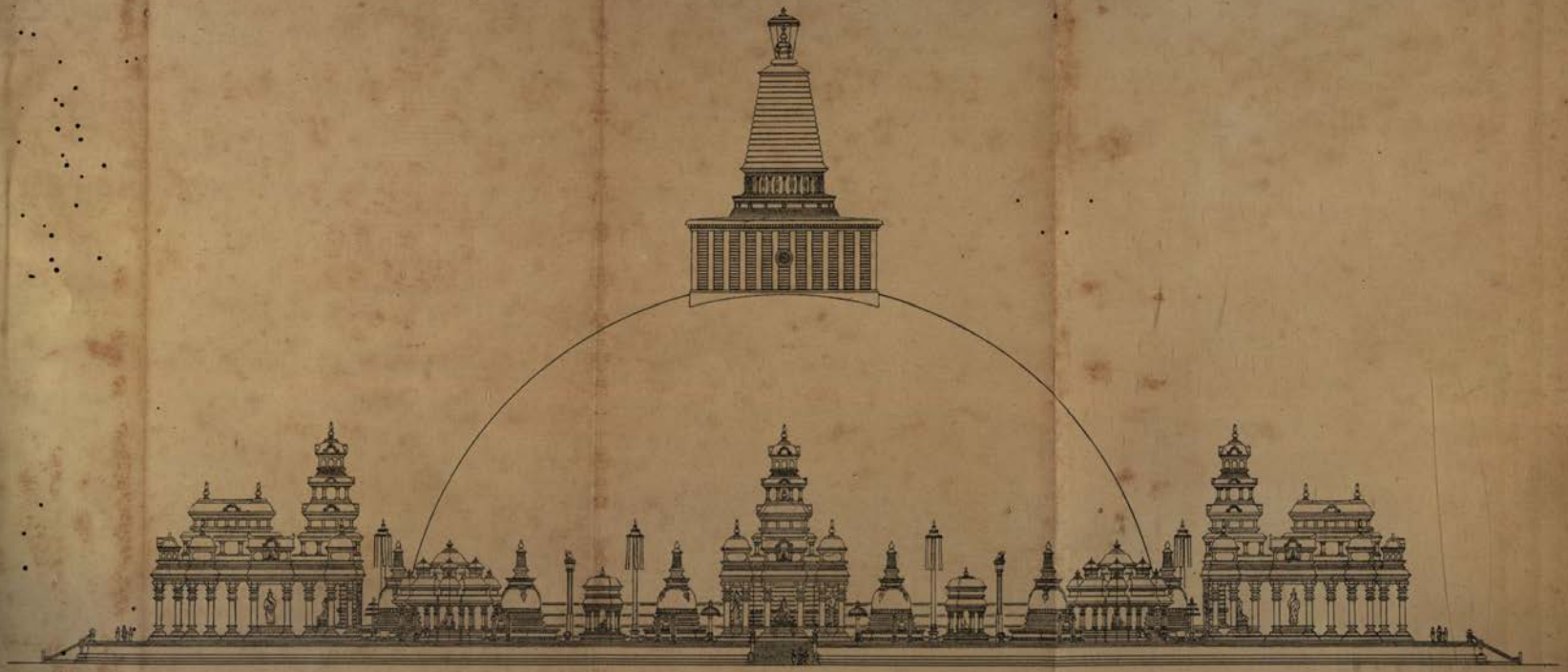
No. 7.



J. O. Vertel.
F.R.I.B.A.

CONJECTURAL RESTORATION
OF THE
ABHAYAGIRIYA DAGABA
AT ANURADHAPURA

N° 8.

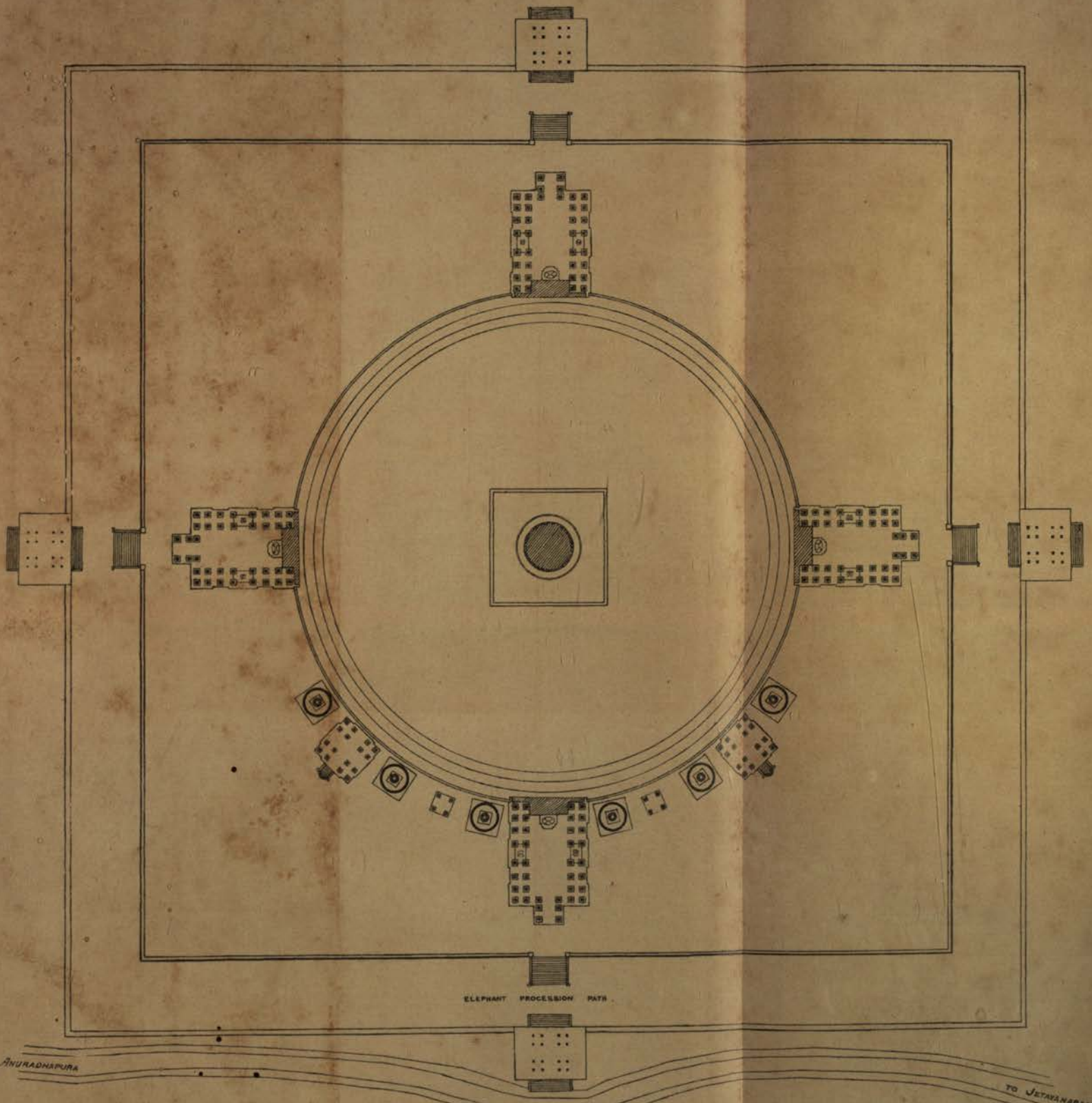


Scale

Sd/ F.D. Dertel.
F.R.I.B.A.

PLAN
OF
ABHAYAGIRIYA DAGABA
ANURADHAPURA

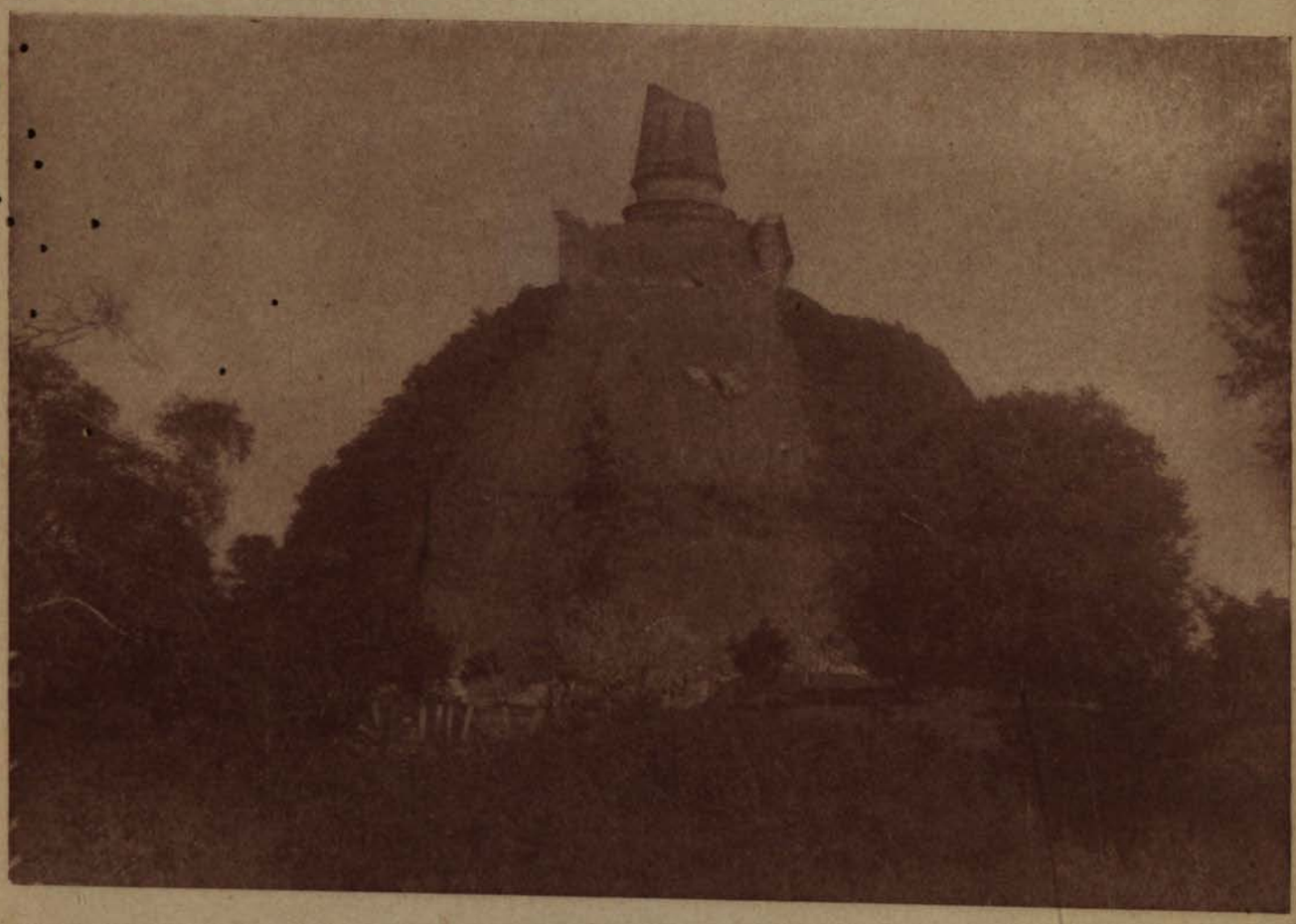
No. 9



F. O. Oertel
F.R.I.B.A

SCALE.
FEET 10 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 180 200 220 240 FEET

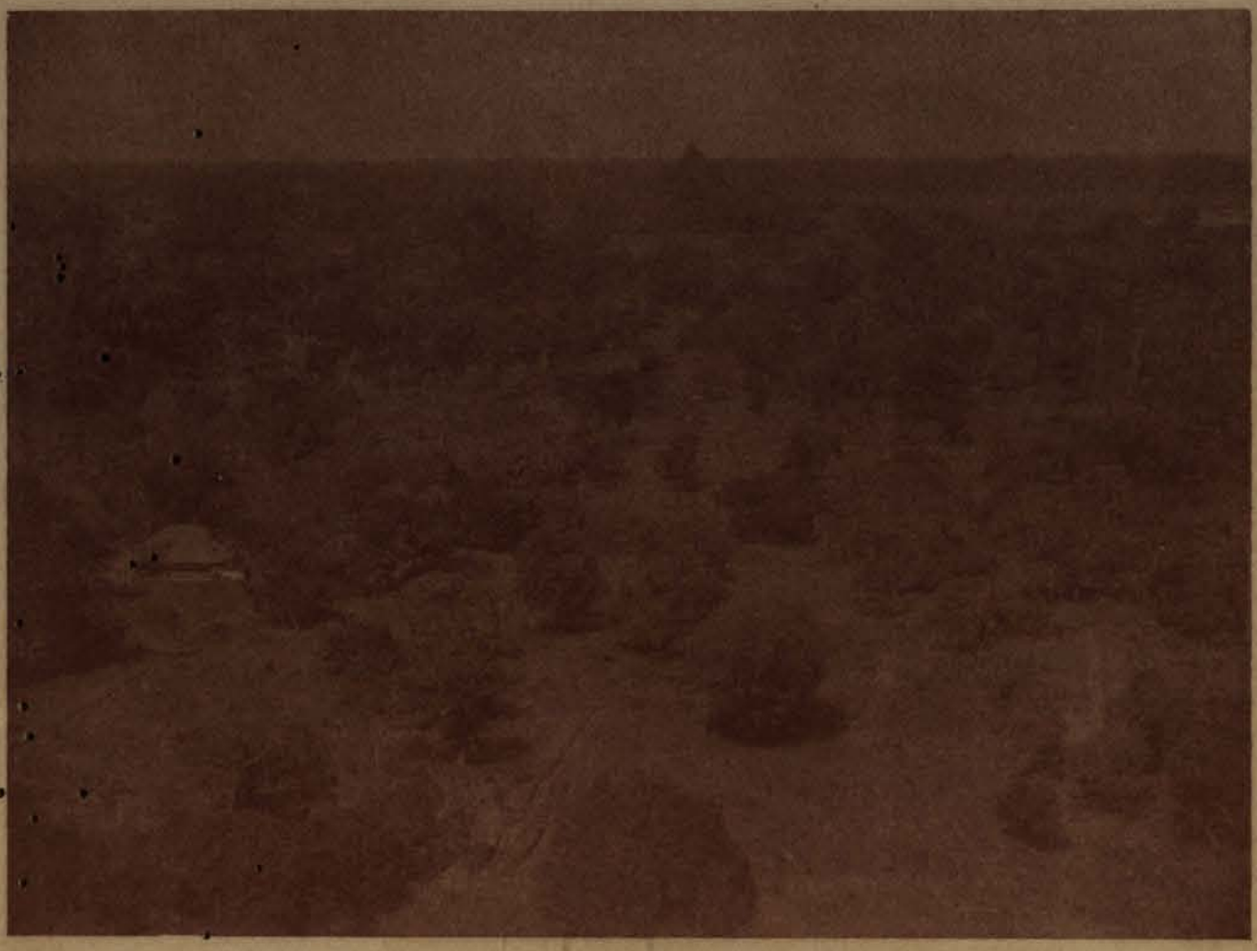
Photolith. S.G.O. Colombo No 211/02.



Block by Skeen & Co.

ABHAYAGIRIYA DAGABA
(West face).

Photograph by Archæological Survey, Ceylon.



Block by Skeen & Co. ANURADHAPURA *(Bird's-eye view).* *Photograph by Archæological Survey, Ceylon.*

Block by Skeen & Co. ABHAYAGIRIYA DAGABA *(Hatares Kotuwa, W.).* *Photograph by Archæological Survey, Ceylon.*

RESTORATION OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS AT ANURADHAPURA.

In the summer of 1900, while on leave in England, I had the privilege of learning in detail about the celebrated Buddhist monuments of Ceylon from so eminent an authority as Lord Stanmore. To his kindness, which I desire gratefully to acknowledge, it was due that when in the autumn of that year, on the invitation of the Government of Ceylon, the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland determined to depute an architect to proceed to that Island, their choice fell upon me. I received instructions from the Society to visit Anuradhapura on my way back to India, and report on the possible measures for the restoration of the Abhayagiriya and Mirisawetiya Dagabas.*

ABHAYAGIRIYA DAGABA.

During my stay at Anuradhapura I carefully examined the Abhayagiriya Dagaba, and found it to consist of a hemispherical pile of large flat bricks, measuring 15¾ in. by 8½ in. by 2½ in. each, laid in clay mortar. Originally the bell or dome of the dagaba had a facing of bricks set in lime mortar, and was neatly finished off with a protecting layer of lime plaster. The facing and plaster have now almost entirely disappeared, and trees have taken root all over the surface, giving it the appearance of a natural conical mound, as shown in the accompanying photograph of a distant view taken from the top of the Mirisawetiya Dagaba. From this it will be seen that the dome is surmounted by a large square building terminating in a round spire. This building and spire are technically known to archæologists as a "tee" (literally an umbrella, from the Burmese *hti*).

The Abhayagiriya, although not by any means the oldest, is the largest dagaba at Anuradhapura. In its present truncated condition it rises to a height of 250 ft.† above the level of the surrounding country. The *Mahawansa* records it to have been constructed in the year 89 B.C. by King Vattagamani, surnamed Abhaya, on the site of a Hindu temple where the priest Giri had publicly scoffed at the king when he fled from the Island before the invading Tamils. On his triumphant return the king erected the dagaba as a thank-offering for the recovery of his kingdom, and named it Abhayagiriya, *i.e.*, Hill of Refuge, thus combining his own and the priest's name. A *sangharama* or monastery of the same name was attached to the dagaba.

As the word implies, a dagaba (Sinhalese, from the Pali *dhâtu* a relic, and *gabbha* a womb or shrine) is a monument erected to contain relics of Gotama Buddha or some Buddhist saint. The dagabas in Ceylon are usually solid throughout, with the exception of one or more small cubical chambers hidden away deep in their bodies, to secure the relics and treasure deposited there by the pious founder. Their enormous size has not saved the monuments from desecration. There is not a dagaba in Anuradhapura which has not been dug into again and again by treasure hunters during the periodic struggles for supremacy between the orthodox Sinhalese and the Hindu invaders from Southern India. Tunnels and shafts were sunk not only in the bodies of the sacred piles, but in various parts of the "tee" and spire. The marauders knew only too well that it was the custom of pious subjects to add to the glory of their king's foundation, and gain merit of their own both in this world and the next, by dedicating fresh gifts of treasure to be enshrined at various stages as the structures advanced in height. After each spoliation the sacred edifices rose more glorious than ever, as the next Buddhist sovereign deposited fresh relics and treasure previous to restoring or enlarging them. The overthrow and final desertion of Anuradhapura in 769 A.D. left the rifled and ruined dagabas to the not too kindly care of the luxuriant vegetation which the humid climate spread over them. But everything that could be removed had been carried off before then. What had escaped the depredations of the Tamil invaders was taken to found the new capital. Thus it is that we now only meet with the remains of the larger dagabas and the solid stone foundations and columns of palaces and monasteries, and are left to conjecture what these structures may have been like when complete.

The jungle spread so rapidly and densely over the site of the sacred city of Anuradhapura, said to have been honoured by a visit of Gotama Buddha himself, that all traces of its former splendour were soon hidden from view, and the very names of the sacred localities would have been forgotten had they not been recorded in the *Mahawansa* and other Sinhalese chronicles. Local knowledge had died out with the last recluses killed off by malaria and wild beasts, and we are now by no means absolutely certain of the correctness of the names assigned to even the best known of the buildings at Anuradhapura, especially as very few inscriptions have been found to help us.

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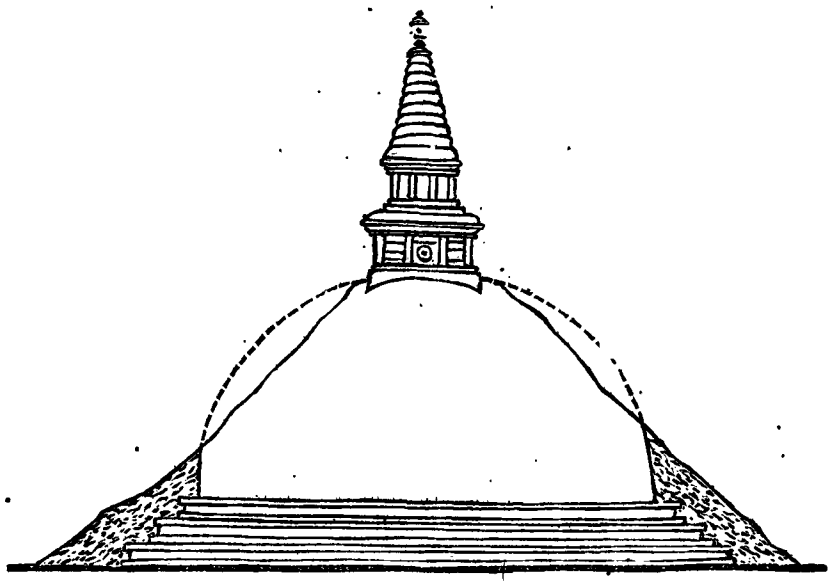
* Mr. Oertel's deputation was arranged for by the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland at the invitation of the Ceylon Government. The question of the condition of these monuments had long received the careful consideration of the Government of the Colony, which had from time to time incurred expenditure to afford such temporary relief as was possible; but the great expense which it was estimated would be involved in any scheme for their complete restoration to a stable condition, and the fact that the Ceylon Government had no expert to advise them, had hitherto stood in the way of any such scheme being undertaken. The Governor, Sir West Ridgeway, under the circumstances considered the advisability of seeking the assistance of an expert to advise as to the precautions to be adopted to prevent these historical structures falling into complete decay, and with the help of Lord Stanmore, who has always evinced a deep interest in them, obtained through the Royal Asiatic Society the deputation of Mr. Oertel to report on the monuments, the loan of his services by the Indian Government being kindly arranged by the Colonial Office. The Ceylon Government contributed a moiety of the expenses of Mr. Oertel's mission.

† The paved platform on which the dagaba stands is 10 ft. high; above this to the top of the dome measures 150 ft.; and the "tee" rises another 90 ft. to the top of the broken spire. The foundations extend down to a considerable depth below the ground. From a note given me by Mr. H. C. P. Bell, Archæological Commissioner for Ceylon, it appears that a shaft sunk in 1894 in the south-east pavement showed the foundations of the dagaba to go down 26 ft. in 83 courses of brick. Below this lime concrete was met with, but percolation of water into the shaft prevented further digging.

The first Europeans whom accident or the quest of game brought to the neighbourhood must have been struck with wonder and awe by the solemn piles of the Jetavanarama and Abhayagiriya Dagabas rising high above the silent jungle and visible in the distance. It is only since the head-quarters of the newly-constituted North-Central Province were placed at Anuradhapura in 1872 that systematic exploration was commenced, and the jungle was made to disclose some of its hidden treasures. But the struggle has been a slow and tedious one, and unremitting efforts are needed to keep the trees from encroaching once more on the sites cleared with infinite trouble.*

The early explorers unfortunately thought less of the preservation of the monuments than of tracing their shape and meaning. The spade was freely used to clear away the fallen *débris* around the dagabas, but as this *débris* formed the toe of the natural slopes assumed by the ruined dagaba mounds, its removal resulted in slips, threatening the structures with further ruin. We see this exemplified in the Abhayagiriya. After its abandonment on the desertion of the capital, the protecting facing of the ruined dome gradually crumbled away under atmospheric influences and the action of roots piercing it. Loosened bricks slid down with each heavy fall of the monsoon rains, and by degrees covered up the steep base until a sufficiently gradual slope had been formed to ensure future stability. The pile had now reached, as shown in the sketch below, a state of almost complete rest, in which, if left alone, it might have remained for centuries without any appreciable change. Trees and undergrowth were sufficient to protect the slope from further damage by the rain. As soon, however, as the toe of the slope was cut away, further destruction was bound to occur. The rain penetrating into the brickwork loosened the joints and swelled the clay, causing slips at the top of the base, now deprived of the support before given to it by the *débris*. Small slips of this kind must have taken place in each rainy season, and have gradually extended upwards until the stability of the "tee" was affected. This process of destruction being gradual, many years might elapse before the full extent of the mischief would be realized and traced to its source.



I have thought it necessary to give this brief reference to past events, without which it is impossible to understand the present condition of the Abhayagiriya and other dagabas at Anuradhapura. The state of the Abhayagiriya, as we found it when it first came to be properly examined by British explorers, may be seen in plate 38 of Smither's book on the "Architectural Remains of Anuradhapura." On turning to the preceding plate in his book, giving a plan of the dagaba, it will be noticed that a slope of *débris* formed a continuous buttress all round it. The injudicious removal of this, I have no doubt, is largely responsible for the subsequent troubles with the structure. For some years after the clearing nothing very startling occurred, but the mischief worked its way, and on the 7th December, 1885, the "tee" gave way on the west side, that most exposed to the drifting rain during a certain period of the year. This drew attention to the matter, and under the orders of Sir Arthur Gordon (now Lord Stanmore) steps were taken to restore the whole "tee" up to the highest point of the remaining brickwork in the *kotuva* or spire, sufficient traces of all the essential features being left to enable the restoration to be carried out. The work was completed in 1890. Unfortunately, however, the mischief to the dome, on which the "tee" stands, went on, and joined to other causes, which I shall consider later, produced a slip on the 27th December, 1896, carrying with it the new west face of the *hatares kotuva*, or square part of the "tee," and severely shaking and cracking the rest of the structure.†

The question now arises—What can be done to arrest the mischief and preserve the "tee"?

To stop the gradual destruction of the dome two courses are open to us :—

(1) To remove all the trees and completely renew the outer casing of the dome with brickwork in lime carefully plastered over, so as to keep out all rain and once for all secure the whole structure.‡ This is quite feasible, and would no doubt be most effective, but it means a larger expenditure, not only for the renovation, but also for its maintenance, than the Government would be justified in incurring.

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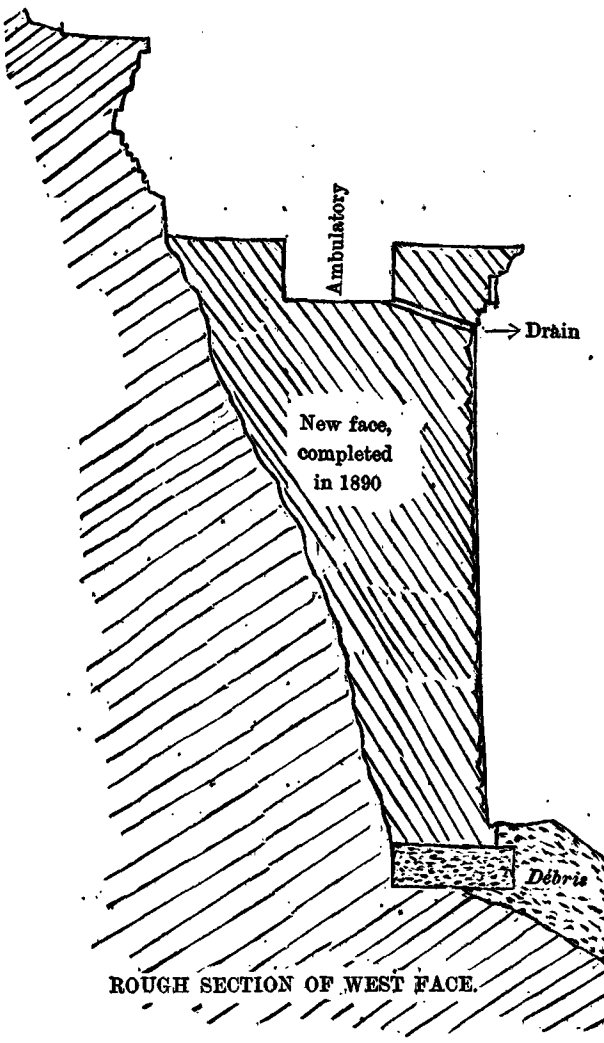
* For a general bird's eye view of Anuradhapura at the present day, see photograph (C. 118, Archæological Survey, Ceylon). The outlook is westward across Ruwanveli Dagaba from the *hatares kotuwa* of Abhayagiriya Dagaba.

† See photographs taken by Mr. H. C. P. Bell, Archæological Commissioner, at the time (C 716, 717).

‡ This is being done in the case of the Mirisawetiya and Ruwanveli Dagabas, under the supervision of the Provincial Engineer in the former instance and by the Sinhalese themselves in the latter instance.

(2) To merely restore the natural slope by refilling as far as possible the trenches dug round the base of the dome, and to trust to trees and other vegetation to protect the slope. This would not cost much, and is the course I would suggest for adoption. If properly carried out, it should be quite sufficient to meet the case. As the base of the dagaba with its three *pasadas* or procession paths have been carefully measured and delineated, there is now no special reason for keeping it exposed. The porches, or *ádimukhás*,* facing the cardinal points may perhaps be left open to view, but some buttressing of the structure behind may be needed.

So much for the security of the structure as a whole. Turning next to the west face of the "tee," I have carefully examined the place and have come to the conclusion that the proposed reconstruction might be carried out with perfect safety in the way indicated in the accompanying drawings (sheets 1 and 2). I am aware that Mr. G. Harris, the Consulting Architect to the Madras Government, came to a different conclusion, and in his report of the 25th August, 1899, pronounced against the rebuilding of the west face, declaring the collapse of the other faces to be inevitable and imminent. But they have stood since then the test of many severe monsoons, so that we can now proceed with more confidence. If the measures proposed by me are carried out, there seems no reason why the "tee" should not stand for many years to come.



ROUGH SECTION OF WEST FACE.

To obtain a clear idea of the circumstances which led to the collapse of the new face wall in 1896, I had part of the fallen *débris* cleared away from the west side of the "tee" till I came upon the concrete footing of the new face wall. This I found in its original position, but bent over. On breaking through it I discovered that the outer portion of the footing had been placed on *débris*† consisting of loose bricks and clay, while the back was resting on the solid coursed brickwork of the dome‡ (*vide* sketch). Considering the great weight of the face wall, this condition of the foundations would fully account for the collapse as a result of unequal settlement. Cracks due to separation from the old brickwork soon appeared. In the following monsoons the rain got behind the face wall, penetrated to the foundations, and softened the *débris* under the toe of the concrete footing. At the same time the clay in the backing of the wall swelled with the wet and thrust out the wall, thereby widening the cracks behind it. To add to the difficulty, the drains in the sunk path or ambulatory above the cornice gradually were choked, and the ambulatory acted as a catchment reservoir, forcing the water into the cracks behind the wall. The wall then leaned outward more and more, till at last it was thrust over altogether and came down with a rush, the result being possibly precipitated by a slight downward movement in the surface of the dome, due to causes already referred to. The other three faces were similarly affected, but to a less degree. It is possible that

* Locally known as "chapels."

† This so-called *débris* is probably the inferior brickwork filling of some later restoration of the dagaba.

‡ The old brickwork is generally very excellent, the bricks being closely fitted with as little clay in the joints as possible. We read of King Dutthagamani dismissing a bricklayer from the Ruwanveli Dagaba because he proposed to use too much clay, which "would have the effect of producing trees in the edifice" (*vide* Part I., page 112, Wijesinha's translation of the *Mahawansa*).

the violence of the shock during the final catastrophe to some extent accounts for the cracks in the other three walls. At any rate, so far as I am aware, there is no record of any further motion since the fall of the west wall relieved the pressure by opening an outlet for the drainage water. I have every hope, therefore, that the remedial measures detailed below will stop all further mischief.

The accompanying plans (sheets 1 and 2) show how I would propose rebuilding the west wall so as to secure lightness and avoid the danger of outward thrust. It is important that the foundations should be carried down deep enough to ensure that the whole concrete footing rests on the solid undisturbed coursed brickwork core of the dagaba. By stiffening the new face wall with inner cross walls placed at short intervals, it is possible to make the construction very light. The cross walls will be connected on top with jack arches brought up to the level of the existing upper terrace. The ambulatory on the other three sides is then to be carried up to the same height by filling it with rammed concrete, and finally the whole terrace is to be covered with a 4½ in. layer of fine concrete carefully rammed and finished off with a thin layer of asphalte, thereby making it perfectly watertight. Should, however, any cracks develop in the terrace, they must be immediately attended to, so that the water can always flow off freely over it. The space behind the new face wall is to be left open and an archway provided for access from the outside. This archway will ordinarily be bricked up, but can be readily opened, if required. To drain off any water that may have found its way in, one small opening is to be given in each bay above the concrete footing. The old cornice stones may, as far as possible, be used again. They will be partly supported on arches between the cross walls as shown in the sections. In order to prevent the rain water from off the "tee" sinking into the ground round it and softening the foundations, I would propose giving a layer of concrete sloping outwards and covered with earth.

The total cost of this reconstruction of the west face of the Abhayagiriya would be about Rs. 11,000, viz.:—

			Rs.
Excavation and removal, 8,000 cubic ft., at Rs. 3 per 1,000 cubic ft.		...	240
Concrete made with old bricks, 8,687 cubic ft., at Rs. 30 per 100 cubic ft.		...	2,606
Brickwork, 6,167 cubic ft., at Rs. 60 per 100 cubic ft.	...	...	3,700
Arch masonry, 443 cubic ft., at Rs. 70 per 100 cubic ft.	...	...	310
Asphalte, 5,143 square ft., at Rs. 30 per 100 square ft.	...	...	1,543
Plaster, 3,042 square ft., at Rs. 5 per 100 square ft.	...	...	152
Allow for renewal of cornice	...	...	1,000
	Total	...	9,551
Contingencies and petty supervision, 15 per cent.	...	...	1,432
	Grand Total	...	Rs. 10,983

MIRISAWETIYA DAGABA.

The Mirisawetiya was built in 158 B.C. by King Dutthagamani to enshrine his sceptre, which enclosed a miraculous Buddha relic that had led the Sinhalese army to victory against the Tamil invaders. In 1888 a Siamese Prince, on a pilgrimage to the sacred localities in Ceylon, offered a sum of money towards the restoration of a Buddhist monument of historical interest. A further sum was contributed by his co-religionists in Ceylon and certain members of the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. In accepting the money the Government undertook to restore the Mirisawetiya under the supervision of the Provincial Engineering staff, and the work was started with convict labour. The money subscribed, together with some materials and labour contributed free by Government, was expected to suffice for the completion of the restoration, but this anticipation was not realized. The work was stopped in 1896, when the dome had only reached a height of 64 ft. above the paved platform and all the money was expended. The stoppage was not due solely to the want of funds, but also to the fact that the failure in that year of part of the Abhayagiriya restoration raised doubts of the old brickwork of the Mirisawetiya being able to stand the weight of the new additions. Mr. G. Harris was asked to report on this point. He pronounced the restoration sound as far as it had gone, and saw no reason against its completion.* In this opinion I concur.† The only question before me is whether the design of the restoration might not with advantage be modified. In a report‡ dated the 28th February, 1891, Mr. A. Murray, Provincial Engineer, who had drawn up the plans and was supervising the work, states: "There is no model of this dagaba (as exists in the case of the Ruwanveli) to guide one as to the exact form of the 'tee' and pinnacle. The design may be said to be based as regards the ambulatories and cupola on information as to what the dagaba originally was, and as regards the 'tee' and pinnacle upon information obtained at Anuradhapura and Polonnaruwa as regards the relative proportions these parts bear to the rest of the structure."

In the absence of definite authority for Mr. Murray's proposed restoration, I have felt at liberty to reconsider his design in regard to correctness of style and proportions. As a result I have made some modifications, shown in the accompanying drawings (sheets 3, 4, and 5), leading to the reduction of the total height from 205 to 167 ft., including the *kota*. The *pasadas* and dome are left unchanged, the reduction being confined to the "tee." This will not only make it lighter and more stable, but will also result in better proportions and make it easier to construct.

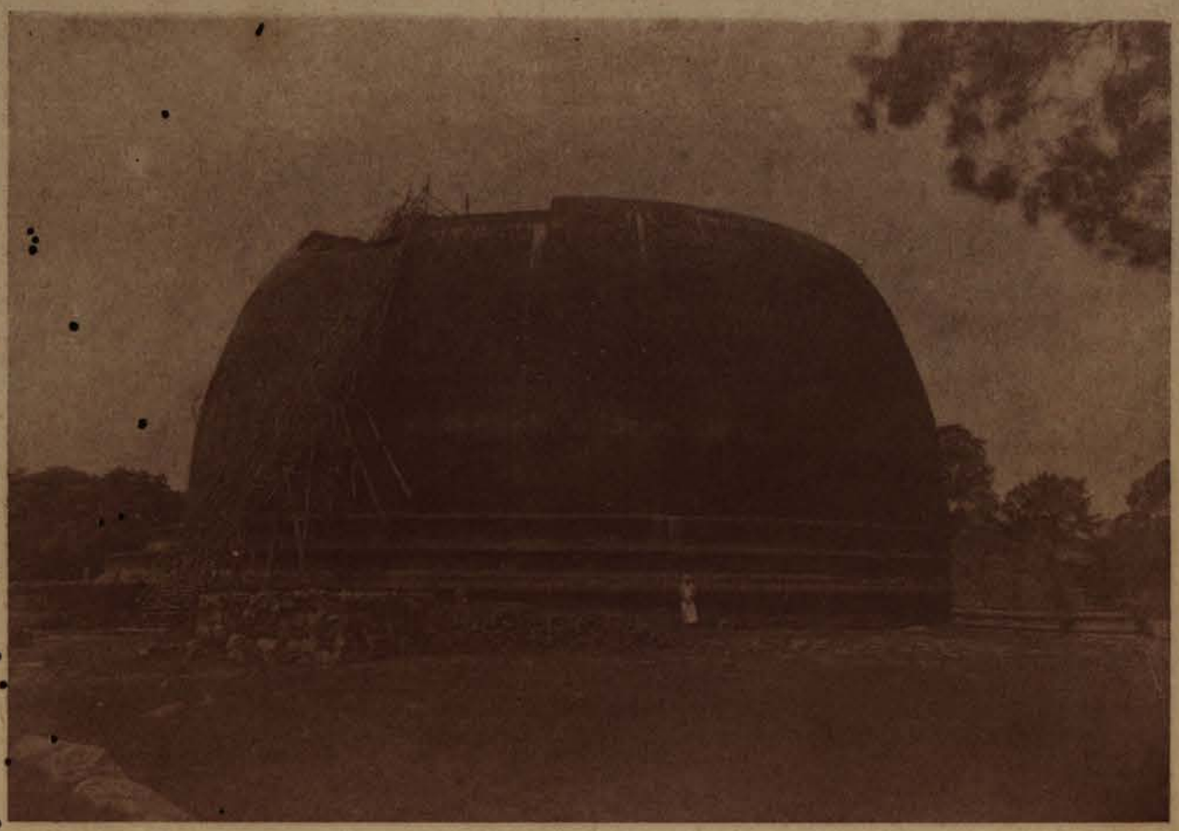
Sinhalese dagaba builders have informed me that according to their rules the total height of a dagaba is divided into twenty-four parts, of which ten are given to the three sections of the "tee," viz., 2½ to the *hatares kotuva* or square fort, 2 to the *devata kotuva* or stage of the gods, *i.e.*, drum of the spire, and 5½ parts to the *kot kerela* or ringed spire.§ I have adopted these proportions

* For the most recent photograph of Mirisawetiya Dagaba, see C 1,018 (Archæological Survey, Ceylon).

† As to the ethics of restoration in general as distinct from the question of preservation, see page 9 of this text.

‡ Mr. Bell kindly placed this report at my disposal.

§ The *kota* or brass finial is not included in the twenty-four parts. It takes the place of the *chatta* or umbrella, which in former days used to surmount every dagaba. The modern *kota* or finial is in fact only a development of the stick of the umbrella. It was found that the umbrella was difficult to keep in position owing to the wind, so it was reduced in size till its meaning was forgotten and it gradually disappeared altogether, while the stick increased in proportion until it formed a suitable finish to the spire. The rim of the metal umbrella was usually hung with small bells tinkling in the breeze, or with metal pipal leaves. In the *kota* from the Mirisawetiya, now kept in the court-house at Anuradhapura, the umbrella may still be traced in the ring near the top, hung with artificial pipal leaves.



Block by Skeen & Co. MIRISAWETIYA DAGABA. *Photograph by Archæological Survey, Ceylon.*

Block by Skeen & Co. JETAVANARAMA DAGABA. *Photograph by Archæological Survey, Ceylon.*

for the height of the "tee" relatively to the total height of the dagaba, in the ratio of 65 ft. to the total of 157 ft. For the outline of the "tee" I have adopted the proportions of the miniature stone dagaba near the Ruwanvĕli, the only authentic guide to the shape of the ancient dagabas at Anuradhapura, and to which Mr. Bell was kind enough to draw my attention. But being only small in size and of stone, some slight modifications were required, as to which I have consulted the Rankot Dagaba at Polonnaruwa. The Mirisawetiya, when restored, will therefore be as correct a reproduction of an ancient Sinhalese dagaba as it is now possible to obtain. The proposed construction of the new work is fully explained in the plan and section. My endeavour has been to make it as simple as may be, so as to bring it within the range of the unskilled labour obtainable on the spot. With the reduction in the size of the "tee," the single vault proposed by Mr. Harris for the support of the facing of the dome would become too large and difficult to construct. So I have given two more rings of piers round the square base of the tower, with annular vaults on which to rest the face masonry. When these new vaults are completed, the tower may be carried up separately in the centre, and the brickwork allowed to settle before the face masonry of the dome is joined. The whole of the new work is to rest on a bed of concrete 5 ft. thick. Theoretically, the concrete bed need only be made about 75 ft. across; but as the old brickwork at the edges must have been much disturbed, all loose places below and around the bed (such as at A A in the section, sheet 4) should first be carefully filled up with concrete. This will necessitate the construction of dwarf walls between the upper ring of existing piers to retain the edges of the new concrete. I have purposely made the new work fairly substantial, as I consider this necessary if it is to last. As to the foundations, they have stood a much heavier weight when the old solid dagaba was resting on them, so I do not think any apprehension need be felt on their account. These considerations have led me to make the spire solid throughout. If made hollow, the saving in bricks would be but small, while the gain in ease of construction if made solid is considerable. In order not to increase the cost on this account more than necessary, I would propose that only the brickwork of foundation footings, piers, arches, vaults, and 18 in. thickness of the face masonry be laid in lime mortar; all the filling may be done of old brickbats laid in clay mortar. Around the *devata kotuva*, or drum of the spire, are placed eight figures of gods (the regents of the eight quarters of the sky). These may be copied from the Rankot Dagaba at Polonnaruwa, as also the caryatid figures of dwarves below and the string of *hansas* or sacred geese above.

The *kota* or finial would be best made of copper gilt. It should be connected with a copper lightning conductor, leading down into the ground on the face most exposed to rain, and have points, one at the apex* and several round the small ring or *chatta* below it. To secure the finial in position, it should be fixed to a stiff iron rod going down some distance into the masonry of the spire. If the Buddhists should wish to deposit some treasure and relics before the dagaba is closed, a treasure chamber may be formed at the foot of the tower. Any archways pierced in the base of the tower for this purpose should have inverts at the bottom to ensure an even distribution of the superincumbent weight.

A rough estimate of the total cost of the work amounts to Rs. 86,496. The rates for this estimate I have taken from the figures kindly supplied by Mr. Aeland, the Provincial Engineer at Anuradhpura, but in fixing the rate for brickwork I have taken into account the reduction in the lift and the partial use of clay mortar and old brickbats :—

		Rs.
Excavation, 55,314 cubic ft., at Rs. 3 per 1,000 cubic ft. ...	...	165
Concrete made with old bricks, 32,891 cubic ft., at Rs. 30 per 100 cubic ft.	...	9,867
Brickwork, including arches, 138,352 cubic ft., at Rs. 45 per 100 cubic ft.	...	62,258
Plaster, 38,480 square ft., at Rs. 5 per 100 square ft. ...	...	1,924
Plaster figures	...	500
Finial ...	...	500
Total	...	75,214
Contingencies, 10 per cent.; petty supervision, 5 per cent. = 15 per cent.	...	11,282
Grand Total	...	Rs. 86,496

JETAVANARAMA DAGABA.

Next to the Abhayagiriya the largest dagaba in Anuradhapura is the Jetavanarama. In fact it nearly equals the former in size, measuring only 15 ft. less, or 310 ft. across the base of dome. The present height of the two structures is nearly the same, viz., about 250 ft. above the level of the surrounding country. The Jetavanarama is however not so ancient, having been commenced over three centuries later than the Abhayagiriya by King Mahasena, who ascended the throne in 275 A.D.

Mr. Bell drew my attention to the ruined condition of the "tee," and at his desire I inspected the building with him. It is high time that something were done, but unfortunately it seems to be nobody's business to attend to it. As long ago as January, 1897, the Archæological Commissioner pointed out the somewhat critical condition of portions of the upper walls to the Government Agent and Provincial Engineer, but, to quote Mr. Bell's words, "nothing has since been done, as the Public Works Department officers have found themselves unable to undertake the extra work, whilst my own limited vote and want of suitable plant have not allowed of my attempting to carry out the necessary work single-handed."

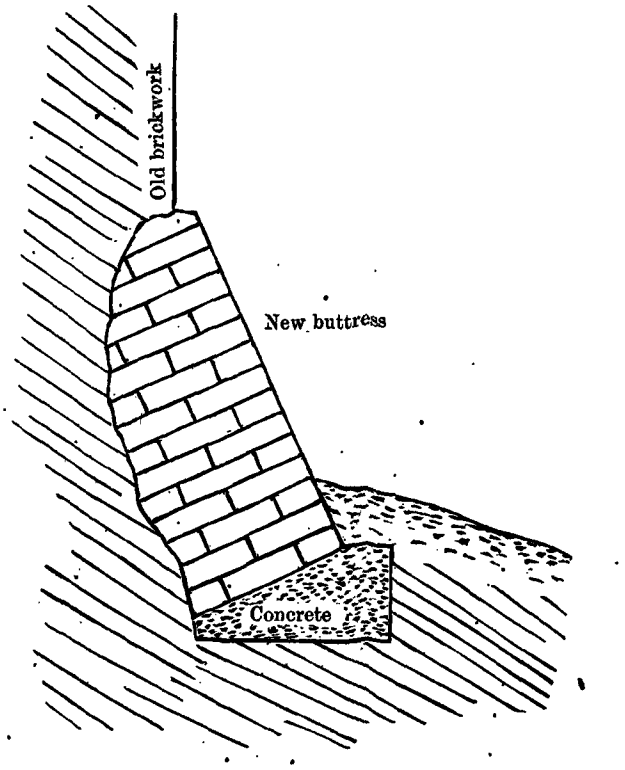
Like the Abhayagiriya, the Jetavanarama is now overgrown with dense jungle, and looks like a natural conical hill crowned by a square brick building and ruined spire rising above the green foliage.† Nothing need be done to the body of the structure, except preserving the toe of slope and

* The old dagaba builders always placed a jewel or crystal at the apex, "to serve as a protection against lightning" (see Wijesinha's translation of the *Mahawansa*, page 146). The modern Burmese hope to effect the same purpose by sticking an inverted soda-water bottle on the pinnacle.

† See photograph C 119 (Archæological Survey, Ceylon).

leaving it as undisturbed as possible, but the "tee" should certainly be attended to. All young trees and other vegetation with heavy roots which would break up the brickwork should be carefully removed after each rainy season, and the crumbling walls propped up where necessary. It must be borne in mind that although trees may do no further harm to the sloping sides of the ruined dome, they certainly would lead to the collapse of the vertical "tee" walls and steep sides of the spire. There are enough pieces remaining for a partial restoration of the "tee,"* as has been done in the case of Abhayagiriya, but I would not recommend this course. All that need be done is to preserve what is left from further decay, and there should be no hesitation in letting the new brickwork look what it is intended to be, viz., buttresses or props to support the old brickwork, and not part of it. If at any future time the Buddhists themselves should wish to restore the "tee" more completely, there would be no objection to their being allowed to do so, and such remains of architectural features as there are would form a guide to the restoration.

I made some notes at the time of my visit, which I will repeat here :—North side of "tee": face broken away and foundation gone; nothing can be done except raking out and pointing the joints of the broken face to keep the clay from being washed out. On the east side the face bricks at bottom, where the earth meets the "tee," have crumbled to a height of several feet, owing to the penetration of water from the wet soil. A series of low sloping buttresses of the width of the pilasters might be useful to prop up the face wall. The brickwork between the buttresses might be strengthened by restoring the vertical face and replacing the decayed bricks in Portland cement so as to underpin the crumbling wall. South face : only about half the face wall on the right-hand side is standing, and requires propping up and underpinning as on the east side. A good plan would be



to plaster the brickwork immediately below and above the surface of the ground to prevent any further injury from moisture. The soil should be sloped well away to drain off the rain water as rapidly as possible. The rest of the crumbled faces of the "tee" might be pointed with good hydraulic lime or cement.

Spire : only a small portion of face on south side remains. The drum requires underpinning in one or two places, and pointing, say, to top of lower pilasters or cornice, so as to make sure of the support to the spire. The sloping *débris* round the drum may be left, and grass and bushes (not large trees) allowed to grow on it. No vegetation should be allowed to take root on the vertical faces of the "tee" and spire.

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* Although I do not here recommend the restoration of the Jetavanarama "tee," I certainly think that the opportunity should be taken when the necessary work for its preservation is being done to make careful measurements and drawings of all its architectural features. A study of the details of the "tee" of the Rankot Dagaba at Polonnaruwa will help to interpret these, and thus a restoration *on paper* of the Jetavanarama "tee" might be secured before all traces of its shape have disappeared.

Conservation of Ancient Monuments.

General Remarks.

No system of regular conservation of the ancient monuments in Ceylon has yet been devised. Whatever has been done in this direction has been done by fits and starts without any fixed policy. Much valuable work has been achieved in the way of archæological research through the exertions of Mr. H. C. P. Bell, Archæological Commissioner, who has devoted many years to the study and elucidation of ancient Buddhist art and epigraphy. The time has now come when his work of research should be supplemented by an intelligent system of preservation of the monuments brought to light by him. Mr. Bell has from time to time drawn the attention of the authorities to this matter, and my remarks on the subject arise from a wish to strengthen his hands.

The annual archæological vote is limited for all purposes to Rs. 40,000. This barely suffices for each year's excavations at Anuradhapura and Polonnaruwa, circuit exploration, and various miscellaneous work, such as epigraphy, photography, &c. The vote is passed to ensure the steady progress to ultimate completion of the archæological survey. But it is expected of the Archæological Commissioner (1) *that sites once excavated by him are to be kept clear ever after*, thus reducing the effective vote for further excavations automatically year by year; and (2) *that all fallen or dislodged stone work is to be replaced by him* (*e.g.*, revetments of dagabas and other ruins). And this is all to be undertaken from a vote so limited that the necessary "plant" has not been, and cannot be, procured because of the expense of the progressive research work.

The Archæological Commissioner has, nevertheless, done what he could with his inadequate means. Witness the resetting of the revetments of the dagaba and "hall" at Vijayarama; the rebuilding of the retaining wall to the quadrangular *temenos* and *pilimage* at Puliyankulama; the replacing in position of the steps, coping, and parapet of the "Ransamalakaya" (so called) ruined hall, near the Anuradhapura market, and other similar work; and above all the successful attempt to rebuild a portion of the ruined gallery at Sigiriya and re-connect it with the summit of the rock by an iron bridge, ladders, and hand rail. All this work had to be carried out by the Archæological Survey Department unaided, and hampered by limited funds and want of proper appliances.

If the Ceylon Government wish—and I know it does wish—to see its historical monuments duly preserved for future ages, the question of the systematic conservation of the most important and striking remains (other than those which the Buddhists should themselves undertake, if so disposed) must be faced, independent of the annual vote for archæological research, and a special sum, however small, set apart for this particular object, to be expended under the direction of qualified officers, ere the fatal ravages of time render restoration either hopeless or prohibitive financially.

What I would propose is that lists be prepared, as has been done in India, of all the monuments in each Province worthy of preservation on account of their historical or other interest, and that these monuments be made over to the Public Works Department, who should do what may be needed for their conservation, in consultation with the Archæological Commissioner. The monuments on the list should be inspected at least once a year to ascertain whether any repairs are required. In addition to this, for purposes of "first aid," I would set apart a fixed sum annually (separate from the present archæological vote for research) to be expended by the Archæological Commissioner in such restoration as should be done immediately after excavation, while he and his staff are still on the spot to supervise the operations. These measures would at a minimum outlay enable much good and lasting work to be accomplished towards the worthy preservation of Ceylon's ancient monuments.

As regards the general principles which should guide us in the task of conservation, I need hardly say that we should confine ourselves to preservation, and that restoration is only justified where the preservation of the rest of the structure demands it. In this light the restoration of the Mirisawetiya must be regarded as an exceptional case. With the recent revival of Buddhism, it is natural that its votaries should desire to have at least one of their historical shrines at their sacred city restored as near as possible to its original appearance, to show what these mysterious monuments were like when complete, and to serve as a guide in similar restorations which may be undertaken in future. It cannot be doubted that the Government is justified in assisting these efforts, both as the custodian of Ceylon's ancient monuments and for reasons of policy, for it must be remembered that Ceylon is still regarded with special veneration by all the Southern Buddhists in Burma, Siam, Annam, and throughout the Indian Archipelago as the source from which the sacred law emanated. In Ceylon it was that the Buddhist scriptures were first committed to writing in the sacred Pali tongue, and that the famous divine Buddhaghosa, "the voice of Buddha," composed his commentaries. To millions of Buddhists every part of Ceylon is sacred ground, but more especially Anuradhapura, the scene of Gotama Buddha's visit and of the teaching by Mahinda, the son of the great Emperor Asoka. Pilgrims flock to Anuradhapura from all parts of Ceylon and Southern Asia, and the influx will be largely increased with the advent of the new railway. Although there was no special festival when I visited the place, I noticed a great number of foreign pilgrims, chiefly Burmese. Amongst them was a Royal Prince from the little Kingdom of Sikkhim in the Himalayas, and the Lama or Bishop of the Buddhist Church of Eastern Siberia, who had travelled all the way *viâ* London to reach Ceylon, and was conducted round by the Russian Consul of Colombo.

I have indicated how I would treat such dagabas as the Abhayagiriya and the Jetavanarama. But when recommending that the trees be left on their crumbled slopes, it must not be thought that I consider trees a protection to ruins in general. On the contrary, they are the most fruitful source of destruction, and should be removed from all old walls as fast as they appear. Most of the old buildings in Ceylon are of brickwork, and the destruction of the remains, apart from displacement by roots, is due either to the washing of the mortar from the joints or to the decay of the bricks by penetration of moisture at the junction with the ground. I have already indicated in the case of Jetavanarama Dagaba how this can be stopped by judicious under-pinning and pointing. In some cases, as with the ruined brick walls of some of the ancient temples at Polonnaruwa, it will be found useful to plaster the exposed upper surfaces of the walls. Where stone structures are concerned, whose stability does not depend on the tenacity of mortar, all that is needed is to replace the fallen stones. This can in most cases be best done by the Archæological Officer immediately after the excavation and survey of the ruins. It often requires a great deal of special study and knowledge to restore a building of this sort. An example of restoration of this kind is the little domed temple

or *gedige* at Nalanda, where I was sorry to find the stones had not always been correctly pieced together.

It would be impossible in a paper like this to give detailed instructions to meet each case; one can only indicate the general principles, and leave it to the discretion and judgment of the local officers to apply them. But whatever is done no architectural feature, however insignificant, should be destroyed. One can never tell how important it may eventually turn out to be. When the measures above indicated have been carried out, very little more will be needed in future to maintain the ruins in a proper condition. Care should be taken to keep the sites in all cases clear of jungle and in decent order, paths being provided and cleared for access to them. When I visited Anuradhapura and Polonnaruwa, I was hampered in my examination of the buildings by a dense growth of thorny bushes and prickly grasses round them. These might with advantage be removed.

Conjectural Restoration of the Ancient Buildings at Anuradhapura.

It has been suggested to me* that it would not be without archæological interest to attempt some reconstruction on paper of the old dagabas and storeyed buildings at Anuradhapura, out of the data which I have had the opportunity of collecting on the spot during my visit to Ceylon. Acting on this suggestion, I have ventured to give a restoration of the Abhayagiriya Dagaba surrounded by wooden shrines, which latter, it may be hoped, will also convey some idea of the appearance of the royal palaces and religious edifices of the ancient capital.

So little is left now of the old buildings at Anuradhapura that it would be impossible to restore a single one with any degree of certainty, were it not that we have other sources of information, to which I shall presently refer. The almost total disappearance of all the royal and monastic buildings of Anuradhapura is accounted for by the fact that such perishable material as woodwork was almost exclusively used in their construction, as is still the case in the neighbouring countries of Burma and Siam. It is to these countries, which derive their religion and civilization from Ceylon, that we must turn for further hints; for Ceylon itself has been so disturbed by foreign invasions, and so long exposed to western and other influences, that the Sinhalese have forgotten the meaning of many of their ancient symbols and customs, and are unable to act as interpreters for us.

In regard to Burma I may speak with some confidence, as I was fortunate enough to visit that country on two separate occasions for the purpose of studying its ancient remains. Owing to its moist and malarious climate the buildings there are either placed on high brick plinths or raised some 5 or 6 ft. above ground on a series of posts, the open space below being unoccupied, except by pigs and playing urchins who have not yet arrived at notions of personal dignity, for no self-respecting Burman would willingly occupy a position below the feet of others overhead. That a similar feeling existed in Ceylon cannot be doubted; even now double-storeyed monastic buildings are most uncommon, and where want of space has led to their erection, the upper storey is invariably reserved for venerable senior monks or for the library of sacred texts, which are treated with special respect as representing the Law or second member of the Buddhist Trinity (Buddha, Dhamma, and Sangha). Thibaw's palace at Mandalay, the Shwenandaw, which is still in existence, is spoken of by the Burmese as the "nine-storeyed golden palace," which is intended to convey in the terms of our prosaic western language that the palace consists of a series of single-storeyed pavilions with a spire in nine diminishing tiers, and that the finials are covered with gilding. It must be in some such sense that the "Brazen Palace" or *Lohapasada* at Anuradhapura is spoken of as nine-storeyed. Only the lowest storey could have been occupied, and the rest of the description must be taken to refer to the spire which most likely crowned a part of the edifice. The forest of rough stone posts, which now marks the site of the *Lohapasada*, probably supported a platform bearing a wooden building, richly carved, with storeyed roofs and spire, covered with gilt copper sheets. In the *Mahawansa* we read of the *Lohapasada*, originally nine-storeyed, being several times destroyed by fire and rebuilt, first with seven stories and then five. This can only refer to the height of the stepped roof.

There were probably many similar buildings supported on posts at Anuradhapura, but as the posts and buildings were entirely of wood, they have now disappeared. The stone plinths which we see in Anuradhapura, we may be sure, carried buildings mostly of wood, but sometimes the columns were of stone, and traces of brick walls are found. In Burma the wooden monastic buildings are frequently placed on similar brick terraces with elaborate stairs and dragon parapets; even the "moonstone" is not unknown there, although rare, as stone is little used.

The only trace of old woodwork which I found still in position at Anuradhapura was in the porch leading into the square enclosure surrounding the sacred bo-tree. Here one or two of the wooden brackets which once supported the roof may still be seen on top of the stone columns. It is possible that this roof was renewed at some later period when pilgrims once more began to visit the venerable tree; still these remnants of wood are valuable as giving some indication of the materials used in the roofs of the old buildings.

I may here remark that one must not expect to find any traces of ordinary domestic architecture at Anuradhapura, for that did not exist. Commoners, however wealthy, lived in thatched bamboo huts, for strict sumptuary laws, as elsewhere in the East, confined the use of superior building materials, such as brick, stone, or carved wood, to the king's palaces and religious edifices, which were constructed similar in plan and rivalled one another in wealth of carving and decoration. The same laws contained minute regulations in regard to costume and jewellery, and the right of a few privileged individuals to the use of umbrellas, their colour and number. White was the royal colour, hence the dagabas were always whitewashed.† It may be imagined what offence the indiscriminate use of white umbrellas by Europeans must at first have given. If a king wished to bestow special honour on a distinguished general or minister, instead of giving a title or decoration, he would grant permission by letters patent to use a golden or red umbrella, but never a white one, as this could

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* I am indebted to Professor Rhys Davids for this suggestion.

† That the practice of whitewashing sacred buildings in Ceylon is very ancient may be seen from the following quotation from the *Mahawansa*: "Moved thereto by faith, this king (*i.e.*, Bhatikabhaya, who ascended the throne in 20 B.C.) held great festivals at the whitewashing of the *thupa* (*i.e.*, the Ruwanveli), which was done every year without omission" (*vide* Wijesinha's *Mahawansa*, Part I., page 135).

In this connection it may not be uninteresting to quote what Josephus said of the appearance of the temple at Jerusalem: "This temple appeared to strangers, when they were at a distance, like a mountain covered with snow; for, as to those parts of it that were not gilt, they were exceeding white."—(Josephus' "Wars of the Jews," Book V., chapter V.)

be used for no less a person than the king himself or for sacred images; not even princes of the blood dare use the white *chatta*, the sacred symbol of royalty. Raising the white umbrella was a signal of rebellion. As the number and size of umbrellas was strictly regulated by law, so was the number of roofs which a noble might raise over his palace. A single roof was all that an ordinary man might have; the king's special license was needed for the coveted triple roofs, a distinction granted to few. The sacred five-, seven-, or nine-storeyed spires were restricted to royal and religious edifices.

I had been considering the probable appearance of these ancient storeyed mansions of Anuradhapura, when to my delight I came upon a perfect representation of a small pillared hall carved in low relief on a *mutragala* slab near the Ruwanveli *seya*. In a drawing accompanying this report (sheet 6) I have given an illustration of the *mutragala*, together with a plan and elevation of the miniature pavilion depicted on it. With stairs added, it exactly represents what an old pillared hall or image shrine must have looked like. Another miniature building I found carved on one of the stairwalls at Anuradhapura, and later on I had an opportunity of making sketches of a number of plaster miniatures on the walls of the Thuparama (sheet 7) and Jetavanarama temples at Polonnaruwa. All these miniatures are in the same architectural style, and, I have no doubt, give faithful pictures of the type of wooden monastic and royal edifices abounding in Anuradhapura before its destruction.

With the help of these miniatures I have made an attempt to produce a restored view of the Abhayagiriya Dagaba as it may have looked when still the place of worship of the old Abhayagiriya fraternity, at one time the most powerful and numerous of the religious orders in Ceylon. The restoration (sheet 8) is only conjectural, and does not claim to be exact in every respect. There are now no data for absolute exactness. All that the drawing hopes to achieve is to give some general idea of the finished dagaba, together with types of the shrines and *cetiyas* or sacred objects surrounding it. The pinnacle of the dagaba has disappeared, and it is impossible to be sure of how it was finished off, especially as all the other dagabas at Anuradhapura are in the same truncated condition. This is accounted for by the fact that the pinnacles were made of valuable materials, and tempted the cupidity of plunderers. The copper finials and *chattas* were generally presented to the dagabas by wealthy ministers or princes, as a peal of bells might with us be given to a cathedral. They were always richly gilt and jewelled, and sometimes enclosed relics and priceless gems placed in the hollow of the stem. Nothing but a miracle could have saved them from spoliation by determined plunderers, although their elevated position protected them against ordinary thieves. They sometimes came down in storms, and we have numerous references in the *Mahawansa* to the restoration of *chattas* over dagabas.

I was careful to study the form of the pinnacles of all the complete dagabas I came across and to make inquiries in regard to them from Sinhalese dagaba-builders. And although my attempted restoration does not pretend to reproduce the exact appearance of the old pinnacle, which would be impossible, I hope it will be found to give at least a faithful rendering of the style.

At the foot of the Abhayagiriya, facing the cardinal points, four ruined stone structures covered with carving have been excavated. These I take to be porches or *thupadwaras*, and not "chapels," as they have generally been called. In Burma we often find brick porches in these positions. These porches sometimes contain vaulted entrances leading into the interior of the pagoda, but more often they are false or "blind" porches, with high altars or *malasanas* (*i.e.*, flower thrones) in front occupied by large seated images, over which handsome carved and richly ornamented wooden shrines have been erected. Blind porches and dormer or roof windows are such common features of ornamentation in all Indian styles of architecture that I do not hesitate to call the four stone structures at the foot of the Abhayagiriya Dagaba porches or *thupadwaras*,* *i.e.*, "dagaba entrances," even although they contain no doorway, for the term gives the best clue to their meaning and original appearance. Originally they no doubt gave admittance to vaulted passages behind leading to the relic chamber, and pilgrims could go and worship the relics which at certain seasons were taken in public procession† round the town. But in later times, from fear of spoliation or desecration, these passages were blocked and the entrances carefully hidden from view. When the dagaba came to be restored, the doorways were altogether omitted, but the porches were retained as pleasing architectural features, and to give some meaning to them, image houses were erected in front of them, and they were made to serve as back screens or reredoses to high altars and images placed against them.

In my conjectural restoration of the Abayagiriya Dagaba (sheets 8 and 9) I have assumed that there were four such large wooden *pilimages* or image houses placed in front of the porches at the four quarters. For the front elevation of these I am indebted to one of the miniatures representing a triple-roofed pavilion (sheet 7) on the wall of the Thuparama at Polonnaruwa, and the side elevation I have constructed from the front view, adding a five-storeyed spire over the main image, corresponding to the *pyatthat*, similarly placed in Burmese shrines. This edifice therefore represents what I imagine would have been described as a five-storeyed shrine, or if placed elsewhere would have equally well served as a royal palace or monastic hall.

The miniature pavilion from the *mutragala*, already referred to, I have placed exactly midway between the main shrines, and the intervals I have filled up with a tiny four-columned kiosk taken from the Thuparama (sheet 7), some miniature dagabas‡ copied from a stone relic casket at Kandy, flagstaffs, lion columns, bell stands, stone and metal umbrellas, and offering altars. This by no means exhausts the list of objects which may have been round the dagaba. It only exhibits a few of the things which pious donors may have dedicated to the shrine. I have repeated many of the objects and made both sides similar, not because I think they were so, but because it was easier to complete the drawing that way, and because it would not materially interfere with the object I had in view, viz., to give an idea of the crowded condition of the platform, together with a

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* The Pali term *ádimukhá* may possibly stand for the same class of structures as found in the following passage from the *Mahawansa:* "Raising the Abayuttara *thupa*, he (*i.e.*, King Gajabahuka Gamani) constructed it of a greater elevation; and caused arches (*ádimukhá*) to be built at the four gates thereof" (*vide* Wijesinha's *Mahawansa*, Part I., page 142). The translator renders the term as "arches," no doubt thinking of archways or *toranas* leading through the dagaba enclosure, but from the context it is quite unlikely to refer to porches at the four *thupa* entrances. In India the term *ádimukhá* is still used to denote the porch of a temple.

† It is recorded that King Bhatikabhaya hearing the sound of chanting inside the Ruwanveli Dagaba demanded admittance, and was shown "the whole of the splendour of the relic receptacle" (*Mahawansa*, Part I., page 135).

‡ Rings of miniature dagabas are the usual accompaniment of large pagodas in Burma.

few types of the buildings and sacred objects on it. As a matter of fact I think the four main shrines at the cardinal points were probably similar to one another. The other shrines and objects would be irregularly placed between these, and would be of varying design, according to the donors' fancies. Similar objects were crowded along the outer edge of the square platform. I have not carried the minor objects all round, as I did not wish to hide the sides of the main shrines from view in the elevation.

In concluding, I would ask to be allowed to express my sense of obligation for the help and courtesy shown me by His Excellency Sir West Ridgeway and all the officials with whom I had the pleasure of being brought in contact during my tour in Ceylon. Nothing could have exceeded their kindness in enabling me to obtain all the information I wanted, and rendering my stay in the Island as pleasant as possible.

Benares, July 15, 1902. F. O. OERTEL, F.R.I.B.A.

The PROVINCIAL ENGINEER, North-Central Province, to the DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS.

No. 212. Anuradhapura, February 26, 1903.

Abhayagiriya Dagaba.

SIR,—WITH reference to your letter No. 577 of 29th December last and your letter No. 34 of 21st January, 1903, I have the honour to inform you that I cannot carry out the work for anything like the prices given by Mr. Oertel, with the exception of excavation—which should be Rs. 3 per 100 cubic feet, and not as printed Rs. 3 per 1,000 cubic feet—and the asphalting.

I do not agree with Mr. Oertel's quantities, due, I think, to the fact that only one section is given, and that at the narrowest part.

In excavation and concrete, if I only take out the quantities from the plan, I make my quantities less than his, but if I add what Mr. Oertel stated in a conversation that he wanted, then his quantities are short.

The same applies to brickwork, both plain and in arching. The difference in arching is probably due to the fact of only one section having been given, but in ordinary brickwork same is certainly due to the plan.

In the plan the abutments for the strengthening arches, the abutments on the sides nearest the pinnacle, as you will see, are carried down till the face line meets the face line of the old brickwork; now considering that brickwork or concrete has been torn from this face, the outside work must be shaky. I have allowed for the abutments being carried down till their face is 3 feet from the outside edge of the old work.

Mr. Oertel states that the rates were supplied by me. This is true to the extent that I gave him the ordinary rates for work and the cost of lifting a cube of material for 65 feet. Mr. Oertel has rather more than doubled this rate for lifting, when the height to the base of the "tee" is about 150 feet and the greater portion of the work is on the top; he apparently has not taken into account the very limited space there is on the top for stacking materials, as of course nothing could be stacked on the top of the "tee." Further, I do not think it would be wise to make any holes for scaffolding poles in the brickwork of the dome of the dagaba.

I must beg the Government before considering the cost, which I fancy will be about double Mr. Oertel's, to get an opinion on the state of the north face of the "tee." I do not ask them to accept my opinion, but have no hesitation in saying that any man who knows anything about a brick wall will say that the north face is bound to come down, and this irrespective of the slips that took place during the November and December rains.

I have taken out all the quantities with Mr. Carte and have priced them as well as I can, but I can hardly guarantee the prices.

If I may be allowed to express an opinion on a subject not mentioned by His Excellency the Governor, I would say that I think that the protective work suggested by Mr. Oertel for Jetavanarama Dagaba would be most useful. The cost per cube would be high, but there is not very much of it.

I am, &c.,

L. M. ACLAND,
Provincial Engineer, North-Central Province.

Mr. F. O. OERTEL, Executive Engineer, to the Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Benares, May 10, 1903.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to return herewith the proof of my report with the introductory remarks altered as desired. Two tracings of the Mirisawetiya Dagaba plan, lent to me by the Provincial Engineer, are also returned.

As regards the question whether the surface slips which occurred on the 9th December, 1902, at the Abhayagiriya Dagaba affects my recommendations, I beg to state that I have given the matter my most careful consideration, and see no reason for changing my proposals. As I pointed out in my

report, under present conditions slips must occur as long as the trenches round the base of the structure are kept open. I enclose a survey plan, from which it will be seen that, until we came and dug into it, the dome of the dagaba was protected all round by a talus of *débris*. Owing to the removal of the toe of the slope, the loose part of the surface above, deprived of its support, is now bound to come down, although the process is retarded by trees and undergrowth, which keep the surface together and break the violence of the down-pouring rain.

It must be remembered that, although the structure consists of sound large bricks, they are only laid in clay mortar, and the natural effect of climatic action, assisted by the expansion of interpenetrating roots in the course of centuries, has been to loosen the surface to some depth. This process of destruction has been aided by reckless burrowing and wilful damage to the lighter parts of the fabric. The *chatta* or jewelled umbrella on the pinnacle marked out the "tee" for early attack, and the suspicion of treasure inside did the rest for its destruction. As a result the whole body of the monument became covered with loose *débris*, which in time assumed a natural slope overgrown with vegetation. This acted as a protecting cloak to the brickwork below, until our zeal for exploration led to the disturbance of this state of rest.

It must not be thought, however, that because the surface is of loose rubbish the whole fabric consists of nothing else, and is not worth preserving. All the evidence is against this. We know that the core of the dagaba consists of excellent bricks, closely and well fitted, and it is this knowledge which gives me confidence in my proposals. I feel that as long as the "tee" walls are founded on this undisturbed brick core they are perfectly safe, even if surface slips extend right up to them. The old brickwork, where not displaced and crumbled by roots or other disturbing causes, is of most excellent quality, and will stand perpendicularly with perfect safety, as may be seen wherever the solid brick core shows on the surface free of loose rubbish. It is surprising how little effect the extremely heavy rain of those parts has on such exposed brick and clay masonry, as, for instance, in the spire of the Jetavanarama Dagaba. No doubt in time the outer joints are washed out and the surface bricks become displaced, but the process is remarkably slow, and where the surface is protected either by pointing or cement plaster, or by a layer of rubbish and vegetation, the brickwork is practically everlasting. These are, therefore, the means which naturally suggest themselves for the conservation of such monuments as the Abhayagiriya and the Jetavanarama Dagabas at Anuradhapura. The lower parts of the fabrics had best be left covered with the protecting layer of *débris* already there, replacing the toes of the slopes where necessary. The "tees" lack this natural protection, and here the ordinary means of preservation must be resorted to. Everything must be done to keep out the water and prop up the structures. Cracks should be filled, the roofs and upper surfaces covered with asphalte or cement, and where there is danger of any part of the "tee" collapsing, buttresses and arches must be built to support it.

I must be pardoned if I have had to repeat here, from a desire to make my position quite clear, what I have already stated in my original report. When I recommended the rebuilding of the west face of the Abhayagiriya "tee" it was not only because I thought that the Government was committed to the maintenance of its own work, but because I considered that the whole fabric would be strengthened by thus buttressing the lower part. As my examination proved, the failure of part of the original restoration of 1890 was due to insufficient care having been taken to see that the new work was founded on the undisturbed part of the brickwork. So this failure need not disturb us in our present measures. Nor do I consider that the shaken condition of the north face is sufficient reason for desisting from all attempts at conservation, for my inspection led me to hope that it might not be too late to save the north face if efficient measures were adopted for keeping out the rain water. Even now the fact that it is still standing encourages me to keep to this hope. The mischief that is going on is entirely due to the percolation of water, and if this is kept out there is reason to suppose that it will cease. But if something is not done soon the mischief will no doubt continue until the face comes down, and in that case, as Mr. Bell points out, it will involve the north chapel in its ruin and do irreparable damage.

So, quite apart from the question of rebuilding the west face, which, although desirable, is after all not absolutely necessary, I would strongly urge that immediate measures be taken to prevent the infiltration of water in the remaining three faces of the *hatares kotuwa*. This should be done as a preliminary to the rebuilding of the west face, which might be made contingent on the success of these measures.

As regards the Provincial Engineer's criticism of the rates in my estimate, I must leave this to the local Public Works Officers, but I do not think the total amount of my estimate will be found far out when it is taken into account that old bricks can be largely utilized in the concrete and brick footings. There will be no need for using Portland cement in the concrete, if the local lime is of a fairly good quality.

If desired, this letter may be appended to my report of last year.

I have, &c.,

F. O. OERTEL,
Executive Engineer.

XXI.—1903.

CHARGES AGAINST HARBOUR LOAN.

REPORT of a SUB-COMMITTEE of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL appointed on the Motion of the Lieutenant-Governor of the 15th June, 1903, to authorize certain Charges, including an item of Rs. 12,600, being "Cost of Fencing the Customs Premises," which it is proposed to charge to the Loan of £1,400,000 sterling raised under Ordinance No. 14 of 1900, or to other Loans to be raised for the purpose.

Ordered by the Legislative Council to be Printed.

Colombo:

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To be purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO, price 5 cents.

1903.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Legislative Council dated June 15, 1903.

Resolved,—That the following gentlemen be appointed a Sub-Committee, on the motion of the Lieutenant-Governor, to authorize certain charges, including an item of Rs. 12,600, being "Cost of Fencing the Customs Premises," which it is proposed to charge to the loan of £1,400,000 sterling raised under Ordinance No. 14 of 1900, or to other loans to be raised for the purpose :—

The Hon. Mr. E. F. IM THURN, C.B., C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor.
The Hon. Mr. H. L. CRAWFORD, Acting Principal Collector of Customs.
The Hon. Mr. S. BOIS, Unofficial Member.

CHARGES AGAINST HARBOUR LOAN.

THE Sub-Committee appointed at the Meeting of the Legislative Council on 15th instant has considered the motion by the Lieutenant-Governor to authorize certain charges, including an item of Rs. 12,600, being "Cost of Fencing the Customs Premises," which it is proposed to charge to the loan of £1,400,000 sterling raised under Ordinance No. 14 of 1900, or to other loans to be raised for the purpose, and unanimously agreed to recommend the adoption of the motion.

The sum of Rs. 12,600 for the important object of completing the enclosure of the Customs premises, and at the same time to provide the thoroughfare which is especially necessary for Military purposes to the Battenberg Battery, includes a sum of Rs. 7,781 for the actual fence as well as Rs. 3,261·22 for alterations to the Government Stores necessary in order to provide the additional width of roadway between the railway line and the fence, also Rs. 1,557·78 for two gateways.

The Sub-Committee is convinced that the object which this expenditure will attain is very desirable, and that the cost is reasonable.

Legislative Council Chamber,
Colombo, June 22, 1903.

EVERARD IM THURN.
H. L. CRAWFORD.
S. BOIS.

XXII.—1903.

SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY, 1903.

REPORT of a SUB-COMMITTEE of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL appointed to consider Statements (Nos. 1 and 2) of Items of Expenditure for which Supplementary Provision is required.

Ordered by the Legislative Council to be Printed.

Colombo:

PRINTED BY GEORGE J. A. SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.

To be purchased at the GOVERNMENT RECORD OFFICE, COLOMBO, price 10 cents.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Legislative Council dated March 24 and June 15, 1903.

Resolved,—That the following gentlemen be appointed a Sub-Committee to consider Statements (Nos. 1 and 2) of Items of Expenditure for which Supplementary Provision is required :—

The Hon. Mr. E. F. IM THURN, C.B., C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor.
The Hon. Mr. H. H. CAMERON, Treasurer.
The Hon. Mr. H. L. CRAWFORD, Acting Principal Collector of Custom
The Hon. Mr. W. G. ROCKWOOD, M.D.,
The Hon. Mr. F. C. LOOS,
The Hon. Mr. S. BOIS,
} Unofficial Members.

SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY, 1903.

THE Sub-Committee has considered Statements Nos. 1 and 2 of items of expenditure for which supplementary provision is required, and recommend that the items on these statements should be provided for in the Supplementary Supply Bill for the current year.

EVERARD IM. THURN.
H. H. CAMERON.
H. L. CRAWFORD.
W. G. ROCKWOOD, M.D.
F. C. LOOS.
S. BOIS.

Legislative Council Chamber,
Colombo, June 20, 1903.

Statements referred to.

STATEMENT No. 1 of Items of Expenditure in 1903 for which Supplementary Provision is required.

	Rs.	c.
AUDIT OFFICE.		
Salary of five extra clerks from January 1 to February 28, 1903 ...	393	0
Extra clerical assistance for four months at Rs. 20 per mensem for verification of Government Stores	80	0
PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION.		
Central Province.		
Expenses in connection with the Dehigama case	1,398	38
Southern Province.		
Cost of Government boat, Hambantota	678	0
Pitawatamodara Scheme, for collection of salt	1,000	0
PORT AND MARINE DEPARTMENT, COLOMBO.		
Master Attendant.		
Cost of iron beacon off Chilavaturai	2,000	0
PORT AND MARINE DEPARTMENT OTHER THAN COLOMBO.		
Master Attendant, Galle.		
Maintenance of light, Hambantota Port	290	0
Transport of buoy, Hambantota Port	100	0
Chain and anchor, Hambantota Port	1,000	0
Carried over ...	6,939	38

	Rs.	c.
Brought forward ...	6,939	38
LEGAL DEPARTMENTS.		
Police Magistrate, Chilaw.		
Furniture for court-house (re-vote)	660	0
Police Magistrate, Gampola.		
Peon for Galagedara Court	60	0
Police Magistrate, Matara.		
Salary of a sweeper for the court-house	96	0
Registration of Lands.		
Salary of two additional clerks for Jaffna and Colombo Land Registries at Rs. 480 per annum each	960	0
POLICE.		
Steam launch for Harbour Police, Colombo (re-vote)	11,340	38
MEDICAL.		
Salary of Dr. S. C. Paul, Lecturer on Anatomy	1,725	0
EDUCATION.		
Salary of Mr. F. van Cuylenburg, Assistant Master, Royal College, from January 1 to February 10, 1903, at Rs. 50 per mensem	67	85
Assistant to Science Master, Royal College	600	0
Extra Assistant, Telegraph Department, Technical College	334	0
Allowance to Medical Officer for attending on students of the Training College	120	0
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Difference of salary of Mr. C. E. Dunlop from December 14, 1896, to April 9, 1897	388	6
Census, 1901: bonus to Printing Office Staff	1,500	0
Cost of preparing an index to the revised edition of the Ordinances ...	900	0
Expenses of the Currency Commission	622	25
MILITARY EXPENDITURE.		
Expenses connected with the fortifications of Colombo (re-vote) ...	51,000	0
Expenses on account First Contingent, Ceylon Mounted Infantry, for South Africa	1,837	31
Allowance to Lieutenant-Colonel Wintour for acting as Commandant, Ceylon Volunteers, for six months	925	2
FOREST DEPARTMENT.		
Difference of salary to the Conservator of Forests	2,400	0
POST OFFICE.		
Postmen and messengers for telegraph facilities for Northern Railway Extension route, April 1 to December 31, at Rs. 60 per mensem ...	540	0
Assistant Inspector, Tyer's Tablet System, six months	390	0
Assistant batteryman, Tyer's Tablet System, six months	90	0
Telegraph line maintenance...	906	0
Maintenance of Tyer's Tablet System	1,250	0
Maintenance of telephones...	150	0
Telephone extensions	2,000	0
RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.		
Cost of deviating railway line at Haputale	18,128	0
Fitting brakes to two cranes (re-vote)	1,400	0
Expenses in connection with landslip near Wattegama (re-vote) ...	18,047	13
PUBLIC WORKS EXTRAORDINARY.		
Repairing culvert near 11¾ milepost, Badulla-Batticaloa road ...	3,300	0
Acquisition of land for eye and ear diseases hospital (re-vote) ...	5,000	0
Improvements to Akuressa-Deniyaya road	5,500	0
Maintenance of road from Haputale and Bandarawela to Diyatalawa Camp ...	950	0
Resthouse at Kalmunai (half excess on estimate)	410	0
Repairing slip on Haputale-Halpe road	5,000	0
Total ...	145,536	38

STATEMENT No. 2 of Items of Expenditure in 1903 for which Supplementary Provision is required.

	Rs.	c.
PENSIONS.		
Gratuity to the third child of Police Constable Bastian Perera ...	150	0
SECRETARIAT.		
Cost of twelve leather pouches	350	0
Rent of office for Veterinary Surgeon for February and March, 1903 ...	120	0
TREASURY.		
Expenses of destruction of old currency notes	1,000	0
PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION.		
Western Province.		
Cost of land for footpath from Ragama Railway Station to the Cooly Camp ...	400	0
Cost of making tin tickets for estates	2,510	63
Central Province.		
Cost of sinking wells	1,000	0
Compensation for failure of crops of certain fields at Matale for want of water...	100	0
Southern Province.		
Cost of sinking wells, Hambantota	1,000	0
Eastern Province.		
Cost of collecting, storing, &c., salt at Trincomalee ...	12,000	0
Province of Uva.		
Pay of caretaker and garden cooly for Governor's bungalow at Diyatalawa ...	370	0
Cost of tools for gardener of Governor's bungalow at Diyatalawa ...	16	0
Province of Sabaragamuwa.		
Salary of extra land clerk from May 1 to December 31, 1903, at Rs. 15 per mensem	120	0
BOTANIC GARDENS.		
Extension of Experimental Garden at Nuwara Eliya	3,000	0
LEGAL DEPARTMENTS.		
Attorney-General.		
Transport	1,000	0
Police Magistrate, Kandy.		
Transport	600	0
Inquests	200	0
POLICE.		
Government Agent, Western Province.		
Salary of clerk in connection with punitive police at Kelaniya ...	117	50
Government Agent, Northern Province.		
Salary of punitive police at Neervali from January 1 to 20, 1903 ...	173	49
PRISONS.		
Allowance to Mr. Oldham in lieu of uniform, medicine, &c. ...	250	0
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.		
Cost of re-opening the hospital at Mulhalkele from January 1 to September 30, 1903	2,500	0
Salary of two nurses for temporary wards, General Hospital, Colombo, at Rs. 60 each per mensem, from April 1, 1903	1,080	0
Wages of servants and attendants for temporary wards, General Hospital, Colombo	1,350	0
EDUCATION.		
Grants to Training Schools	6,325	0
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Salary and allowances of Mr. James Hornell (Pearl Oyster Investigation) ...	6,980	0
Incidental and other expenses of the Incidence of Taxation Commission ...	500	0
Contribution on account "Hean's Land" for upkeep of road from Deniyaya to Hayes Estate Factory	211	27
Expenses of Census, 1901 (re-vote)	199	50
Expenses of board and lodging of twenty-six shipwrecked Maldivians ...	253	44
MILITARY EXPENDITURE.		
Arms and equipment for Ceylon Mounted Infantry	2,750	0
Expenses of Coronation Contingent	5,474	80
Cost of two heliographs and two mekometers	650	0
Carried over ...	52,751	63

	Rs.	c.
Brought forward ...	52,751	63
COLOMBO HARBOUR WORKS.		
Salary of Superintendent, Barge Repairing Basin	240	0
GOVERNMENT STORES.		
Maintenance of furniture at Queen's House, Colombo; King's Pavilion, Kandy; and Queen's Cottage, Nuwara Eliya	4,000	0
FOREST DEPARTMENT.		
Transport	3,680	0
Contributions of Mr. J. L. Pigot (payable to the Government of India) towards leave and pension	300	50
Surtax payable by Mr. Pigot to the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, India	132	0
POSTAL DEPARTMENT.		
Cost of erection of telephone lines for the Military	2,500	0
On account of increased allowance to officers attached to Railway Travelling Post Office	500	0
RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.		
Blasting operations, Kadugannawa Incline (on account)	45,000	0*
Reconstruction of bridge at 18¼ milepost on Main Line	11,952	0
Fitting the Up and Down Night Mail Trains with means of communication ...	375	0
PUBLIC WORKS EXTRAORDINARY.		
Repairing road at 55th milepost, Ramboda to Wilson's Bungalow ...	1,960	0
Painting roof, &c., Queen's Cottage, Nuwara Eliya	475	0
Repairing well at the Medagama Government School (re-vote) ...	518	87
Cost of acquisition of quarters for Assistant Collector of Customs, Trincomalee, and improvements thereto (re-vote Rs. 1,000)	4,000	0
Cost of temporary ward at Rakwana hospital for parangi patients ...	3,500	0
Acquisition of site for Land Registry at Chilaw ...	2,000	0
Re-votes of unexpended balances, Public Works Extraordinary, 1902 ...	45,937	86
Maintenance of Mūppane Bazaar road	140	0
Electric lighting of Judges' bungalow at Kandy	1,150	0
Office for the Government Veterinary Surgeon	1,290	0
Maintenance of approach roads to railway stations, Northern Province ...	1,195	0
Drainage of Welikada jail (re-vote)	1,956	0
Cost of additional accommodation at Queen's Cottage, Nuwara Eliya ...	1,660	0
Construction of a lodge at entrance to Experimental Garden, Nuwara Eliya...	500	0
Improvements to Madampitiya-Mattakkuliya road	185	0
Improvement of west coast roads, Puluganawa-Unichchai (re-vote) ...	1,465	68
Maintenance of road from Kadugannawa to Rambukkana	5,000	0
Cost of two shelves for record room of Chilaw courts	164	0
Grant in aid for improving the Meepe-Padukka-Nullewa road ...	1,200	0
Total ...	195,668	54

* This amount was voted by a special resolution of the Legislative Council.

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on 26 June, 2018